

FOR THE LADIES

WOMEN IN CIVIC AFFAIRS.

A movement now under way in England, to make women eligible to serve in the London County Council and the twenty-eight borough councils in the metropolis, is said to be headed by the Countess of Aberdeen.

DON'T WEAR MOURNING.

To all of womankind white is almost universally becoming. Children should never wear mourning, and girls and young women if they wear it should do so for only a short time. I do not approve of the conventional mourning dress for any one. If one must wear it, however, I beg the discarding of the hideous crape veil. It is heathenish. The world is a sad enough place without women walking around in crape veils.—Woman's Home Companion.

CHARMING COLOR SCHEMES.

A hat with a flat and rather broad crown is made of that soft chiffon-like straw with satiny strands intermingled. It is an exquisite shade of tan (we called it beige last season), and the brim is faced with white chiffon folds. Well back at each side is a bow of white Louisiana ribbon, the ends falling over the hair. From each of these graceful bows springs a bunch of grapes. Those at the left are deep blackish purple, and those at the right the pale wine color with a reddish cast. Both extend forward, resting flatly on the hat, and are made yet more effective by the introduction of a bit of foliage. This is exquisitely rich in effect.

NOVELTIES FOR THE HAIR.

All the spring novelties for the hair are here and chief among them are jeweled topped tucking combs from the ends of which fall a shower of brilliants, or stiffly upstands a diamond feather. The most charming tiaras of cut jet and brilliant have come over from Paris with dog collars of the same. A tiara and dog collar is usually sold as a set and sometimes a set includes also a single bracelet for the upper arm made of broad plates of shining jet linked by a row of flashing paste jewels.

Another most coquettish hair ornament for the evening consists of three fine gilt chains, threaded at short intervals with pretty red formed pearls. The ends of the chains are fastened to the tops of two long gilt hair pins that are caught deep into the coils and pinned low on the back of the head. The pearl strung chains are drawn like a fairy net over the coils and display themselves and the hair beneath to marked advantage.—Washington Star.

LIVELY WIDOWS IN MOURNING GARB.

It is probable that the Chinese, with their hideous funeral rites, which seem most heathenish to us, would regard our custom of showing love and respect to our dead as being equally absurd. And when we look the matter straight in the face, is it not true that the great majority of American mourners by their unseemly conduct convert their sorrows into satires? An observing woman says:

"Last spring, during the annual visit of the circus to Madison Square Garden, I saw three young widows enter the front of the building. They were gowned in the most correct mourning. They had a box at the middle of one side of the Garden, and as they were a little late they stepped down into the tanbark ring and started around the arena. They had only taken a few steps, when the signal was given by the band for the procession—the grand hippodrome display—to enter at the opposite end of the Garden on its way around the arena. The elephants, with their red and gilt keepers, appeared. The people cheered wildly, the band blared, the widows simultaneously threw back their heads like excited thoroughbreds, snatched up their swirling skirts and ran, screaming with the delight of children and kicking up a perfect cloud of tanbark with their French heels.

"It was quite evident they had forgotten everything except the high grey elephants that were tramping steadily behind them. In their eagerness to get out of the way their long, black, fluttering veils were unheeded. "I was thankful that their husbands could not see them."—New York Tribune.

THE CARE OF UMBRELLAS.

A handsome umbrella is well worth taking care of and to do this requires a little thought and good judgment. Many persons greatly admire the closely-rolled umbrella and consider the umbrella carried without a closely-fitting cover is careless in appearance and shows a want of tidiness. This is all very well as far as appearances are concerned, but it is undoubtedly very hard on the wearing qualities of the umbrella. If you consider it absolutely necessary to confine your umbrella to a close-fitting cover when in the street do, I beg of you, if you have any regard for the long life of your umbrella, remove the cover as soon as you enter the house and do not again put on the cover until the umbrella is ready to make its appearance in the street again.

When an umbrella has been out in a rain it should be placed to drain immediately upon your return to the house, and it should be drained in the position in which one carries an umbrella. To do this place the handle of the umbrella on a small stand that

will not retain the drippings and there let it remain until thoroughly dry. If placed upside down the moisture will soak into the leather at the top and will gradually tend to rot it out, so the life of an umbrella will be greatly shortened. Each person should possess his or her own umbrella and should keep it as a piece of personal property; not be required to loan it to everyone who is careless enough to go out in the rain without proper protection from the storm. When one has found it necessary to borrow an umbrella one should at once return it to the owner.

Many persons are extremely fond of having handsome handles for their umbrellas and this very pleasant fad may be carried out without very great expense. Handsome handles may be purchased separate from the umbrellas and may be adjusted without trouble, providing care is taken when selecting the handle to secure those of a similar make to the umbrella. In some umbrellas the screw is fastened to the stick; in others the stick has a hollow place for the reception of the screw. In every case it is wise to select an umbrella from which the handle may be removed, as then the umbrella may be easily packed if necessary in a much smaller space than when the handle is stationary.—Philadelphia Record.

PHOTOGRAPHIC TEAS.

"Photographic Teas" are the latest craze in the way of afternoon parties in London. Each guest is expected to bring a photograph of him or herself in infancy—the earliest that can be procured—and the entertainment is derived from the efforts of the company to identify the likeness. The usual custom is to pin all the photographs on to a large square board and number them. Each guest is then given a list to fill up, and the one who has the largest number of correct guesses gets a prize from the hostess. There is a fine for making an error in regard to the sex.—Chicago Tribune.

ADVICE TO SISTERS.

If you are a little sister, love your dollies, by all means, but do not give them all your love, for if you do so, and your brother should happen accidentally to break one of them, you will not be able to forgive him so readily as you should. Dolls are very good things in their way, but brothers are more likely to repay kind attention.

If you are a big sister, don't be too strict with your little brothers. Try and be patient with what you are blessed with. You know you go to bed later than they do, and when the house is silent and still, just think how solemn and sad it would be were the days to be as quiet as the evenings.

If you are a grown-up sister, do not look for all the devotion and all the love of your grown-up brothers. If they have any affection for you, you will find it in other ways.

Do not be ashamed of dusting the drawing room or darning your brother's socks. If you are musical, see to it that your performances are really meritorious ere you get into the way of wearing out your brother's nerves evening after evening on the parlor piano. Some brothers are so self-facinating as to say they enjoy a sister's playing when in reality they do not.—New York World.

FASHION NOTES.

Bodices at the back appear to be worn more than ever. Black is to trim everything, and black and white will be considered a more than ever ideal combination. Collarettes, fichus, and berthas are features of practically all the smartest designs in spring bodices and coats. Dainty odd waists, by the way, will be much worn with skirts of white veiling and albatross as well as pique or duck.

Belts for spring wear are either one thing or the other, narrow leather and masculine or softly draped and fastened with the dainties of buckles. Rongee, both in its natural color and dyed in many novel tints of sage green, ciel, pink, cherry red, and mauve is very fashionable fabric this spring.

Among the advance dress fabrics for the making of summer gowns are displayed double-width India mulls with various back grounds of pale sea-green, forget-me-not blue, cream, tearose, yellow, etc. Deep, round collars of lace and embroidery represent another fashion that will be carried along into the new season. Some pretty examples of such collars are made of alternate rows of panne and lace embroidery, finished with an edge of lace points.

For general wear mohair or mohair brillantines will be greatly favored. Black, blue, gray and brown will be equally fashionable colors. The black jacket with facings of white mohair will be greatly used for its simplicity, while those made with silk or moire revers will be more elaborate, having a trimming of gold or silver braid at the edge.

In London there are eighty-one pneumatic tubes for the dispatch of postal packets, and their aggregate length is thirty-four miles.

For the Housewife.

HOW TO KEEP CEREALS.

Cereals are very apt to grow musty, so the economical housewife buys them in small quantities, and after the package has been opened, keeps the remainder in a glass jar with screw top.

HOLDERS FOR FANCY CANDLES.

Fancy candles, instead of being set in the usual metal socket, are some of them inserted in a crepe paper rose or lily, which fits snugly into the candlestick. This pretty idea admits of many changes of flowers to match the popular fancy candles in carrying out a desired color scheme in table decoration.

THE CARE OF LAMPS.

Lamps are both useful and ornamental, but a certain amount of care must be given them, so that they will do their utmost toward lighting the home in the best manner. Daily care should be given to them, and to do this in the best manner there should be certain tools provided for the purpose, and these tools should not be used in any other way.

First of all provide a tray sufficiently large to hold all the necessary articles, as well as two or three lamps. Clean cloth for washing the chimneys and one for drying them, some soft paper for rubbing off the charred portion of the wick, a pair of sharp scissors for cutting loose threads and a box containing two or three wicks that have been boiled in vinegar, so that they are ready for immediate use.

Irregular care is almost as bad as no care at all. The lamps should be kept perfectly clean, and they should be alled every day without fail, or else they should not be used. A partly-filled lamp is the lamp that is apt to explode. If the wick is rubbed clean every day there will not be danger of broken or smoked chimneys, that will surely occur with a neglected lamp.

TAKING OUT SPOTS AND STAINS.

To war successfully with spots and stains one needs a simple armament and a little knowledge.

This is some part of the knowledge: Fruit stains of every sort will do no harm to things washable if they are wet through with alcohol before going in the wash. Very big stains will come out if they are first wet with cold water and then have a stream of boiling water poured through them for two or three minutes. Stains upon silk or stuff, or a fancy frock beyond laundry possibilities, may be got rid of thus: Fold a cheese cloth square thickly and lay it smooth upon the board. Over that stretch the stained stuff smoothly, right side down. If there is a lining, rip it so as to get at the under side. But first brush not only the stain, but the whole garment thoroughly, so as to remove all the invisible dust and prevent the cleansing from leaving an ugly circle, worse than the spot itself. Pour a little alcohol through the spot and dab the place hard with a soft, clean rag. Shift the spot over a fresh place on the cheese cloth, and pour on more alcohol using just enough to drench the spot itself without spreading. Do this two or three times then look on the right side.

An acid stain has most likely taken on the color. Most times it may be brought back by sponging the right side very delicately with ammonia-spirit. But it is well to try the ammonia first on a scrap of the stuff, as it may change the unspotted surface, and thus do more harm than good. Greens in wash stuff may be renewed with weak alum water, but here, as with the ammonia, try it first upon a scrap.—Washington Star.

TO CLEAN IVORY.

To clean ivory which has gotten of a brown or a blackish tint dissolve rock alum in rain water; boil this and keep the ivory in the boiling solution for about an hour, taking it out from time to time and cleaning it with a soft brush. Then let it dry in a damp linen rag, when it will be found thoroughly cleaned. Ivory is often bleached by the simple process of dampening it and then exposing it to the rays of the sun, a process which must be frequently repeated.

RECEIPTS.

Rice Salad—A simple luncheon salad common in a family where economy and the serving of nutritious food are carefully studied is made with cold boiled rice. This is masked with a little mayonnaise and served on a bed of water-cress, lettuce hearts or curly cabbage leaves. Over the top may be sprinkled a few chopped olives, slices of pickled red beets or chopped peppers.

Spinach on Toast—Spinach on toast should be oftener served than it is. Boil half a peck of spinach in salted water until tender, drain and chop very fine. Put one tablespoonful of butter in a saucpan with one even tablespoonful of flour; mix and add one cupful of milk; stir till it boils and thickens. Mix this with the spinach and serve very hot on squares of toast.

Cocoanut Tartlets—Pare, core and quarter four good-sized tart, apples. Line individual patty pans with a light paste, dust them thickly with cocoanut. Grate the apples on top of this, filling the pans quite full; dust thickly again with cocoanut, sprinkle over a tablespoonful of granulated sugar, and put at once into the oven. Bake twenty minutes and serve hot.

One in every fifty persons over eighty years of age is blind.

CHINESE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Trials of a Man Who Sent Dispatch by Native Line.

In South China one of the weirdest objects that can meet the eye is the one row of rotting telegraph poles that runs from Canton north, through paddy fields, across swamps, over mountains, on which are two wires. Their disharmony with their surroundings, great as it is, is small compared with the disharmony of the scientific west with the crude arrangements of the interior of a telegraph office in one of the inland cities. The place is generally found, after much seeking, in a poor and little-frequented street, probably found there on the ground of economy. In the interior of the office the most conspicuous thing is the opium divan, where the clerks and the long-robed gentry gratify their desire for sleep. This encumbrance more than half fills the small room.

The office can boast of several clocks—perhaps to insure that at least one of them shall be going—which keep different hours. Gambling books were in evidence all around, and it was evident that not only smoking but gambling was a pastime. Three or four clerks strutted about after the most approved Chinese fashion, of whom one once knew a little English, which appeared to be rusty beyond use. However, when he had got hold of his English and then found what was the price of a telegram and got the money out of me, he wanted to commence a conversation in English before he sent the message. This tendency I cut off rather short. By this time every inch of space was filled up by those who wanted to see the foreign devil, and so the clerk had to swear at these with all the energy that he possessed. Indeed, here was the only thing that called forth any English. By the time all this was concluded quite a quarter of an hour had passed. Yet the clerks were in no way conscious of any incongruity and were surprised at any impatience or irritation manifested on my part. But all this, funny as it is, pales before the experience of the next few days, when a telegram, because the person to whom it happened to be addressed was out of town, was sent on a two days' journey "on spec," to a German mission house, rejected and sent back again. On its homeward journey it was stolen by pobsers, who thought it was a bank note.—North China Herald.

A Clear Case of Ingratitude.

"Sometimes it seems to me that it is pure waste of time, breath and vitality to try to be agreeable," explained a bright society girl. "People who never exert themselves to entertain other people seem to be more popular and to have just as good a time as those who do."

"For instance, the other day, in a book store I met one of our distant relatives, a cousin who lives not very far from the city and comes up shopping now and then. I didn't go out to her wedding some months ago, so had not seen her since her marriage. As her husband was with her—a very sensible, attractive workingman—I felt that I must hold up the family banner and be just as agreeable and intelligent as I possibly knew how to be. So I rattled away at a good rate, saying all the clever things I could think of, and some that I borrowed from other people. My cousin is a lively little creature; and she gave me, I thought, as good chatter as I sent. But the man seemed rather quiet, contributing only a very meagre smile now and then at our voluble conversational sallies.

"In about five minutes I parted with them; they were going away on an afternoon train. At the shop door I turned back to get a parcel I had left on the counter and distinctly heard the man say, with disgust and energy in his tone:

"'Gee whiz, Clara! have you got any more cousins like that?'"

Jefferson as an Inventor.

Not many people know that Thomas Jefferson was a great inventor. His inventions were all of articles of every-day use. He devised a three-legged camp stool that is the basis of all camp stools of that kind today. The stool he had made for his own use was his constant companion on occasions of outings. The revolving chair was his invention. He designed a light wagon. A copying press was devised by him and came into general use. He also invented an instrument for measuring the distance he walked. A plow and a hemp cultivator showed that his thoughts were often on agricultural matters. His plow received a gold medal in France in 1790. Jefferson never benefited financially by his inventions, but believed they should be for the use of every one without cost.—Washington Star.

Rival Discoverers.

It is rather amusing to notice that Mr. Tesla is among the unfavorable critics of Mr. Marconi's announcement. When Mr. Tesla made the sensational statement about a year ago that he had received some mysterious signals which he believed to originate from consciousness outside our planet altogether, Mr. Marconi was careful to warn the public that atmospheric electricity was quite able to produce all the effects on which Mr. Tesla was inclined to base a new theory of "other worlds than ours." Now Mr. Tesla suggests a meteorological explanation of Mr. Marconi's message.—London Spectator.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

Special Dispatches Boiled Down for Quick Reading.

LIST OF NEW PENSIONERS ENROLLED

State Forestry Association Celebrates Arbor Day at Haverford College—Judge Ashman and Others Make Addresses—Dr. Elizabeth Winters Blames Conchman for a Fire—Norristown School Board Rejects Gift.

Pensions granted: William C. Rush, Glen Campbell, \$6; Burton S. Georgia, Galeton, \$6; William Cooney, Mifflinburg, \$8; Erastus H. Ames, Washington, \$12; David R. Palmer, Teepleville, \$8; Samuel Stuffle, Somerset, \$50; Fisher Wilson, Edinboro, \$10; Samuel M. Sayer, Altoona, \$8; Peter S. Myers, Sabbath Rest, \$12; Jerome B. Cole, Nelson, \$12; Lucy Butler, Petrolia, \$8; Mary A. Duncan, Whitestown, \$8; Hezekiah Scritchfield, Braddock, \$5; Frank C. Stoughton, Lewisburg, \$6; James Casson, East McKeesport, \$10; William Bumbaugh, Altoona, \$10; William Thompson, Marion Center, \$12; John Graham, Strongstown, \$12; George M. Busch, Pittsburg, \$12; William Vanatta, Johnstown, \$12; Hezekiah Dixon, Philadelphia, \$10; Robert Sidler, Monessen, \$12; John H. Bonheyo, Pittsburg, \$10; Oliver J. Walker, Tarentum, \$8; Martin Botterff, Reedsville, \$12; Thos. Dillon, McVeytown, \$10; Adin E. Brown, Hornby, \$8; Joseph Mauck, Sigerville, \$8; Samuel G. Stine, Huntingdon, \$12; John Burk, Erie, \$26; Charles Baker, Erie, \$24; Dennis Ring, Erie, \$16.50; James Kelly, Erie, \$40; Fleck Oiler, Braddock, \$6; Francis M. Fleck, Springdale, \$10; Samantha Longwell, West Freedom, \$8; David McCloskey, Ramola, \$12; Emma J. Cook, Pittsburg, \$8; Mary A. Lewis, Tioga, \$8; Amelia Mangus, Johnstown, \$8.

The annual meeting of the Council of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association was held at Haverford College in celebration of Arbor Day. Exercises were held in Alumni Hall. President Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford, welcomed the members of the Forestry Association and spoke on the subject of forestry. He described the devastation to the trees in the vicinity caused by the storm in February, and then, for the general good results which the Forestry Association had brought about all through the State. The president of the association, John Birkinbine, of Philadelphia, spoke of the work of the association, showing that it had gradually developed and worked out new phases of the forestry question each year. He said it was important to maintain the forests, both from a commercial standpoint and as a protection from freshets in the spring. A poem was read by Dr. Francis B. Gummere, of Haverford College. The topic was the admonition of William Penn to his people in regard to the care of the forests. Judge W. N. Ashman, of Philadelphia, and Dr. A. G. Bolles, of the college, also addressed the meeting. The members of the association and their friends then adjourned to the gymnasium, where a reception was held and refreshments were served. About twenty trees were planted, most of them being evergreens. The planting completed the general plan of the tree planting done by the Campus Club of the college last year, when about eighty trees were planted on the lawn.

The Norristown School Board by a vote of 12 to 5 rejected Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$50,000 for a proposed free library. The gift was made providing that the taxpayers raise \$5,000 a year for the maintenance of the library. At a previous meeting of the board the gift was accepted. The matter was taken to court by several taxpayers, but the court decided that the School Board had the right to accept the proposition. An appeal to the Supreme Court is pending.

Frank Huzzard, of West Conshohocken, was arrested, charged with causing a fire which destroyed the stable adjoining the sanitarium of Dr. Elizabeth Winters, on the hilltop below West Conshohocken. In addition to the stable four thoroughbred horses perished, and carriages, harness, robes, blankets, a cow full of hay and all the equipments of the stable were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$3,000 or \$4,000. There is no insurance.

Charters were issued by the State Department to the following corporations: The G. J. Buechler Cut Glass Company, Philadelphia, capital \$15,000; Monongahela Light Company, Pittsburg, capital, \$1,000; Swedish Provision Company, McKeesport, capital \$5,000; Stanton Engineering Company, Pittsburg, capital, \$5,000.

A chime of bells was presented to the Glen Mills House of Refuge, which completes the furnishing of the Smith Memorial Chapel. The bells are the gift of Mrs. Mary A. Combs, and are in memory of her father and mother, John F. and Elizabeth Monroe Smith, the donors of the chapel. Each bell bears an appropriate memorial inscription.

Special Officer Schweitzer locked a gang of eighteen tramps in a freight car near Bethlehem Junction. Catsqua officers arrested two of the gang on the charge of breaking into a store in that place a year ago. The others were ordered to leave town.

A dog, supposed to be mad, attacked Mrs. John Toransky, near Latrobe, grabbing her by the arm. She was unable to shake the animal off, and her screams brought her husband to her assistance. He secured a revolver and fired at the dog, but the bullet struck his wife in the groin, inflicting what is believed to be a fatal wound. The dog still clung to the arm of the woman, but finally it was beaten off. Then the animal turned on the man, lacerating his arm. After a battle the dog was beaten off.

David Widmer died in Allerton from the effects of arsenic which he swallowed on Friday night. Widmer had been very dependent lately.

Joseph Mattis and Frederick Bourman, of Royersford, were discovered unconscious in their room in a hotel in Portstown, having blown out the gas when they retired. Both were revived.

John J. McGowan and Mrs. Margaret McGowan, of Carbonade, were married at Scranton by Alderman Howe. They had been married sixteen years ago, but were divorced in 1869. Recently they became reconciled.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly "Review of Trade" says: Labor controversies continue to be the only seriously disturbing events in the industrial world, and make manufacturers conservative about new undertakings. Retail distribution of spring wearing apparel received a check from the more inclement weather in many localities, yet merchandise of most staple lines is purchased freely.

The supply of iron and steel does not seem in any immediate danger of overtaking demand.

Widely divergent views as to the crop outlook resulted in a dull market for the cereals, and only small changes in prices. Wheat receipts for the week were but 2,074,699 bushels, against 3,357,135 last year, while exports from all ports of the United States amounted to 3,365,070 bushels, compared with 4,626,037 a year ago. There was not the customary loss in receipts of corn, 1,580,595 bushels, comparing with 1,602,027 a year ago, but Atlantic exports were only 204,356 bushels, against 3,064,481. Cotton is firmly held.

Failures in the United States the past week numbered 167 against 195 last year, and 22 in Canada against 29 last year.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 82½¢; Philadelphia No. 2, 82½¢; Baltimore No. 2, 80½¢.

Corn—New York No. 2, 66½¢; Philadelphia No. 2, 63½¢; Baltimore No. 2, 62½¢.

Oats—New York No. 2, 47¢; Philadelphia No. 2, 50¢; Baltimore No. 2, 49½¢.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples—New York mixed, per brl. \$3,754.50; do, Fancy Greenings, per brl. \$4,504.50; do, Fancy Russets, per brl. \$3,754.50. Asparagus—Chester, per bunch, 40¢; Florida, new, per bunch, 40¢; Broccoli—Norfolk, per brl. 50¢; do, native, per brl. 50¢. Cabbage—New York, large, Danish, per ton, \$14,004.50; do, small, Danish, per ton, \$11,004.50; do, new, Florida, per crate, \$2,524.50. Celery—Native, per bunch, 23¢. Eggplants—Florida, per crate, \$3,004.50. Green Peas—Florida, per box, \$1,254.50; do, per basket, \$1,754.50. Horseradish—Native, per box, 75¢; do, 80¢. Lettuce—North Carolina, per half-barrel basket, 75¢; do, Florida, per half-barrel basket, \$1,004.75. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bu. \$1,004.25; do, Western, yellow, per bu. \$1,004.25. Oranges—California seedlings, per box, \$2,254.50; do, navel, per box, \$3,004.50. Oysterplants—Native, per bunch, 1½¢. Radishes—Florida, per bunch, long, 1½¢. Spinach—Native, per bu. box, 40¢; do, Norfolk, per brl. \$1,254.50. Spring onions, per 100 bunches, 60¢. Strawberries—Florida, per quart, refrigerator, 25¢; do, open crate, 15¢. Tomatoes—Florida, per six-basket crate, fancy, \$2,754.50; do, fair to good, \$2,004.50. Turnips—Native, per bu. box, 15¢.

Potatoes—White—Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu. No. 1, 75¢; do, second, 65¢. New York, per bu. best stock, 80¢; do, Western, per bu. per prime, 80¢. Sweet—Eastern Shore Virginia, per truck brl. \$2,504.75; do, Maryland, per brl. fancy, \$2,754.50. Provisions and Hog Products—Bulk clear rib sides, 10¢; bulk clear sides, 10½¢; sugar-cured breasts, small, 11½¢; sugar-cured breasts, 12 lbs and over, 11¼¢; sugar-cured shoulders, extra broad, 10½¢; sugar-cured California hams, 9¢; hams, canvased or uncansvased, 12 lbs and over, 12½¢; refined lard, tierces, barrels and 50-lb cans gross, 10½¢.

Butter—Separator, 28¢; gathered cream, 24¢; imitation, 20¢; prints, 1-lb. 28¢; rolls, 2-lb. 28¢; dairy prints, Md. Pa. and Va. 26¢.

Eggs—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, —11¢; Eastern Shore (Maryland and Virginia), per dozen, —11¢; Virginia, per dozen, —11¢; West Virginia, per dozen, 14½¢; Western, per dozen, 14½¢; Southern, per dozen, 14½¢. Duck—Eastern Shore, fancy, per dozen, 102¢; do, Western and Southern, per dozen, 182¢. Goose, per dozen, 202¢.

Live and Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, hens, choice 114½¢; do, young toms, do 122½¢; do, old toms, 104½¢. Chickens, hens, —11¢; do, old roosters, each 25¢ 30¢; do, young, 1314¢; do, do, rough and staggy, 11412¢; do, spring, according to size, 2530¢; do, winter, 1820¢. Ducks, fancy, large, —11¢; do, do, small, 10411¢; do, muscovy and mongrels, 1112¢. Geese, Western, each, 4025¢. Guinea fowl, each 1520¢. Dressed Poultry—Capons, fancy, large, —11¢; good to choice, 152 17¢; do, small and slips, 1314¢.

Cheese—New Cheese, large 60lbs, 12½¢ to 1234¢; do, flats, 37 lbs, 1313½¢; Michigan, 23 lbs, 134213½¢.

Live Stock.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers \$6.60; poor to medium \$4.50 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders \$2.50 to \$5.00; cows \$1.25 to \$5.00; heifers \$2.00 to \$5.00; calves \$1.25 to \$5.00. Hogs—Market 5 to 10c lower; mixed and butchers \$6.50 to \$7.50; good to choice, heavy \$6.80 to \$7.00; light, heavy \$6.50 to \$6.75. Sheep—Choice wethers \$5.25 to \$5.50; Western sheep, yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.00; native lambs \$4.50 to \$5.00; Western lambs \$5.25 to \$5.50.

East Liberty—Cattle steady; choice \$6.60 to \$7.50; prime \$5.00 to \$6.50; 50¢. Hogs active; prime hogs \$7.50 to \$8.00; best mediums \$6.50 to \$7.00; heavy Yorkers \$6.75 to \$7.00; light Yorkers \$6.50 to \$6.75; pigs \$6.25 to \$6.50; roughs \$5.00 to \$5.50. Sheep firm; best wethers \$5.75 to \$6.00; culls and common \$2.50 to \$3.00; veal calves \$6.00 to \$6.25.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Boston Bakers make a ten-hour day. Pittsburg is to have a new \$50,000 labor temple.

The International Association of Steam Engineers has 20,244 members. Forty mine owners and operators of Denver have organized to fight trusts and unionism.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad will erect a \$500,000 car building plant at Pensacola, Fla.

John M. Hunter, former president of the United Mine Workers' Union, is in an insane asylum because of overstudy.