NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK CITY. (Special).—The deepest pitfall in the path of the amateur milliner is the messiness of prevailing styles. Amateur milliners

A PICTURESQUE MODEL.

tend to messiness, and when the professionals lean that way also the result is something to admire—"wonder at" is the original meaning.

In their search for the picturesque the new hats are piled so high and swathed so deep with superfluous ornaments that all the symmetry of the head and figure is lost in these monuments of misdirected industry.

While the large toque with rolling

TRIMMED WITH STITCHINGS. A HOUSE BODICE. RED FLANNEL BLOUSE.

brim of velvet comes nearer than any other to being the prevailing mode, as almost invariably becoming to pretty hair, the small, close-draped velvet toque, worn over the face, is also a favorite to accompany tailor dress. It is trimmed with stitched bands of cloth or silk, and a bird or an airy butterfly is added for garniture.

A striking piece of headgear is the accompanying example taken from the Dry Goods Economist. It is a hat of brown and blue velvet, with roses merging from ecru to dark-brown surrounding the brim. The butterfly shows both colorings on a cream ground. The collet is of velvet, mousseline de soie and renaissance lace with gold buttons and cord.

Waists, Bodices and Blouses.

None but flattering comments are to be made of dress waists as they now reveal themselves, and powerful as has been the effort to coax women to accept more decoration on their skirts, the waists, bodices and blouses of the majority of costumes continue to steal all the real glory and color.

Stitching is in high favor as a finish for wraps and costumes. A fine example of a waist trimmed with stitchings is shown in the large engraving. Several gowns were seen with no other trimming save rows and rows of fanciful stitching in some contrasting color.

Blouses are now exactly like those of previous years. They are made tighter and over a very close fitting lining. The pleats, which used to be on the upper part of the bodice, and were widened at the breast, puffing out and enlarging the waist, are continued to the belt, kept flat, and sewed with lingerie stitch. These pleats are arranged in every possible way, longwise, horizontally, diagonally, as insertions, etc. Collars are still made upright.

Use of Chenille in Millinery.

There is a new kind of chenille trimming—a moss-like silk braid starred with points of chenille—that may be used merely as decoration or be sewn up into toque or capote shapes. It seems likely to take the place of jetted and spangled trimmings this winter. There are toques and tricorns, both with turned-up brims, turreted or scalloped, made of such braids. One of the latter, of a pale, sky-blue tint, has a wreath of blue velvet forget-me-nots between the brim and crown, and rather far back on the left side a dark green bird, the under side of its wings dyed pale blue. On a picture hat of black velvet the chenille braid is used as a trimming for the high, straight crown, which is banded alternately with white chenille braid and rouleaux of the velvet (six bands of each), and also for the under side of the brim, rouleaux and braid being placed in the same way alternately. Two black ostrich feathers and a white paradise fastened to the crown by a brooch, complete the decoration.

The Newest Form of Cloak.

The newest long cloak for theatre and general evening wear is crepe de Chine. It is lightly stretched around the shoulders to about the elbow, and from this point to the ground all the fullness is set into narrow little ribbons or tucks, doing away with all folds or flutes. This is a reversal of the usual order of things, tucks and straightness below the elbow instead of above it, as for a tall, slim woman the innovation is very becoming. The high collar of this cloak is edged with feathers and the edges of the front and all around the botton are bordered with netted silk fringe.

Effect of a Well-cut Corset.

It is extraordinary what a transformation a well-cut corset will effect in a woman's appearance, and how, without any perceptible pressure, the waist may be lengthened even as much as two inches. This is really a very important consideration at the present time, when princess dresses and eelskin skirts are so popular, and any one who wishes to have an elegant and graceful appearance should first of all give consideration to the corset, otherwise the work of the dressmaker is likely to be lost.

Sequins Are Fashionable.

Sequins are to be seen on many things this winter, particularly on thin goods with lace effects. White gowns of net are covered with them, but they must be sewed on carefully, and home sewing is usually better than that of the shops. It is better to have no sequins at all than a sequin off here and there. It is a degree worse than a missing boot button.

Skirts That Are the Mode.

This season's styles fulfil a twofold mission. They make the stout woman look thinner, and the slender woman becomes a dream of loveliness and shapeliness when she dons a princess effect gown, a short jacket and Directoire hat. Every skirt is tight fitting about the hips and very much flared around the bottom, sleeves are small, collars high, some basques are shown, and fringe is the acme of novelty.

The favorite model in skirts will be a seamless circular shape, fitting like a glove over the hips and back, and flaring at the bottom to the width of from four and a half to five yards. This flare is very perceptible as the skirt is held up, with one hand holding the bottom and one the belt. The front breadth, which used to be cut perfectly straight in order to insure a "good hanging skirt," is now perceptibly flared in the skirts, which are made on the gored pattern, which will also be very much worn. The shirred

A SHIRRED SKIRT.

skirt design here shown is one of the season's favorites.

HOW OUR ARMY IS FED.

A DIVERSIFIED MENU FOR THE SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Eat Mutton Chops While on the Firing Line—Get Beef Seven Days Out of Ten—Beans Come Every Day—Rice and Native Sugar a Popular Dish.

The Manila correspondent of the Chicago Record, Harry A. Armstrong, has written the following account of how our soldiers in the Philippines are fed:

Major D. L. Brainard, Chief of the Commissary Department of the Eighth Army Corps, has asked for leave of absence that he may take a rest. The Major has been putting in half time for several days past, and a week ago he was sick at his headquarters. His physician has advised him to get away from his desk, and if he gets permission of General Otis he will spend a month or two in Japan, far away from thoughts of bacon and beans and out of sight of the cans of hardtack.

The Chief Commissary has no easy time of it. About 30,000 soldiers are fed three times a day, and supplies must be kept up for the sustenance of the officers and the civil employes that the Government hires. Upon the efficiency of the Commissary every individual in the army is dependent.

Provision is being made for 50,000 troops, and additional supplies are beginning to come by steamer. Orders are given first on the Commissary-General in Washington and the supplies are bought in the States and shipped out either by transports, chartered vessels or commercial lines by way of Hong Kong. The shipments are so arranged that a cargo arrives every ten days. Cascoes go out to meet the ships in the bay and bring the tons of onions, potatoes, beef and bacon to the storehouse. The variety of things in these cargoes would suffice to stock a big grocery. The list includes everything from soap, candles, salt, salmon, beans, flour and canned goods to pins, shoestrings and matches. All the wants of the man away from home are provided for, and all at first cost to the Government. The supply department is down on the river front. Cascoes with red noses and new wicker covers are tied up five deep in the river before the door and coolies teeter up to the dark door of the cavernous warehouse with boxes and bags from morning until night.

Captain Krauthoff has charge of the "issues" department of the commissary, and it is his duty to keep stock of his supplies, "checking in" all the things that come from the ship and "checking out" those things which are taken away on requisition and which go to the camps. He has his office in a building that overlooks the water front. His clerks enter the invoices in one book and the requisitions in another, while a sergeant with a half-dozen men takes care of the warehouses. There are two of these buildings, and when the army increases there will be a third. These structures have a floor space of 60,000 square feet—nearly two acres—and are more than twenty feet in height. The boxes of provisions are piled up in high walls with narrow alleys running between. The sergeant in charge knows where every article is located and can lay his hands on the wash-basins or the barrels of flour when the requisitions call for them. There are in storage provisions to the amount of 2,700 tons, and the supply is worth to the goverment something like $200,000. There are supposed to be at least 1,200,000 rations in the depots.

The army consumes 4,392,000 pounds of supplies every thirty days. Twenty ounces of beef are issued to each man seven days out of ten. The issue of ten days' rations for the 30,000 men amounts to 262,500 pounds. The beef is usually frozen when it gets out in the field. It is kept frozen on shipboard long before the boat sails from San Francisco. Sometimes the meat issue is of mutton and the men enjoy the luxury of eating mutton chops while in line at the front. Bacon comes two days in ten and makes a total for the month of 135,000 pounds. The men like bacon, however, and would not protest if it came oftener on the bill of fare. Salmon comes one day in ten. There never has been a raging demand for fish that comes in tins, but of this 90,000 cans go out every month. Of flour 1,012,500 pounds are used monthly. Beans come every day, and it takes 135,000 pounds a month to go around. About 78,750 pounds of rice are used every month, with seven days' issue out of ten. Rice, too, is a popular dish, and when served with native sugar is a palatable delicacy. Oatmeal is issued in the same quantity as rice. Dried fruits—sometimes evaporated apples and sometimes apricots—come seven days out of ten, 78,750 pounds being issued each month.

Potatoes are issued every day, in bushel crates, and when the issue for the ten days is complete 22,500 pounds are gone. Of onions 135,000 pounds a month are used. Tomatoes are used to the weight of 90,000 pounds a month. Of green coffee 90,000 pounds a month are required and 72,000 pounds of roasted and ground coffee are used in the same period. The army requires 9000 gallons of vinegar, 36,100 pounds of salt, 2250 pounds of black pepper, 36,000 pounds of soap and 13,500 pounds of candles monthly. Altogether the total supplies of the army amount to 215,025 pounds a day, 1,451,000 pounds for ten days and 4,392,000 for the total of thirty days. For a year this makes a grand total of 81,481,125 pounds, or about 40,000 tons.

This does not include the issues from the sales commissary, which are one half more. The sales commissary is the institution which makes it possible for the families of the officers to live in Manila. If officers were compelled to buy the necessities of life at the stores on the Escolta they would have to pay treble the prices. Goods sold by merchants have had to pay duty, and the merchant also must recover the expenses of freight.

Major Brainard talked pleasantly of the work that has broken his health. "The system," he said, "has been developed to perfection here, and things go on as by clockwork. For instance, when the army was all in Manila we issued rations from the storehouses. On issue day two doors were thrown open, and it did not take longer than fifteen minutes to do the work for a regiment, and five hours was sufficient to supply the entire corps.

"Now the second division, General MacArthur commanding, gets its ten days' rations all at once, and the commissary captain ships the whole lot up on the train to San Fernando. Rations for General Grant's lines are sent by cases to Bacoor and from there taken by bull trains to the different commands. When we get 50,000 men here we shall have to work harder, but the government will give us more help."

CURIOUS FACTS.

Fresh milk cannot be obtained in China.

The Swedish mile is the longest mile in the world. It is exactly 11,700 yards in length.

A recently built organ run by electricity contains sixty-four thousand five hundred miles of wire.

The oldest living creature in the world belongs to Walter Rothschild. It is a giant tortoise, weighing a quarter of a ton, and it has a known life of 150 years.

It is a somewhat curious fact, universally noted by travelers, that lions, tigers and other fierce carnivora are too weak in lung power to run more than half a mile.

The Mayor of Hays City, Kan., is only twenty-two years old, the President of the Council is twenty-two, and the oldest man in the municipal government is twenty-nine.

A Port Angeles (Wash.) man took 300 chickens into Dawson last summer. During the trip they averaged three dozen eggs a day, and the eggs were sold for $1 a dozen.

Swiss archæologists have decided that a certain ruin near Biel which has been held to be one of the many Roman remains is really Celtic, the only one of the kind in the country.

What is probably the most venerable piece of furniture in existence is now in the British Museum. It is the throne of Queen Hatsu, who reigned in the Nile Valley some 1600 years B. C.

J. B. Frye, one of the oldest residents of Virginia, died recently and was buried, according to his wish, in a walnut coffin made with his own hands from an old walnut tree on his farm.

A church clock at Harborne, near Birmingham, England, was found to have stopped, on account of bees swarming in it and filling the works with honey. It took two days to get the honey out.

A Reflective Bull-Pup.

I think the following is an instance of a very high order of intelligence in an animal; of a power of reasoning as distinct from any acquired instinct. I have a bull-pup aged ten months and another bulldog four years old, both of which live in the house and are great pets. A short time ago my wife was ill, and, though the older dog, owing to his quiet and sedate ways, was allowed to enter her room, the puppy was never admitted. The nurse could always tell which dog was at the door because the older dog gave one single and gentle scratch and then remained quiet, while the puppy scratched violently and frequently and whined. The puppy apparently could not understand why she was not admitted, and felt her exclusion sorely. One day she scratched furiously as usual. No notice was taken. Presently she was heard going flop, flop down stairs. In a few minutes the single gentle scratch of the old dog was heard, the door was opened and there were both dogs, and, strange to say, from that time the puppy so imitated the scratch of the other dog that it was impossible to tell which was at the door. Undoubtedly the puppy went and asked the old dog to show her how he gained admission. How else can one explain the fact?—Correspondence London Spectator.

Eluding a Notice.

An old bachelor, who resided in Sheffield, in order to prevent hawkers annoying him by knocking at his door to dispose of their wares, affixed to his door a label to this effect:

"Hawkers, take notice! The inhabitants of this house never buy anything at the door."

Shortly afterward he was aroused by a loud knocking at his parlor window, and looking out he saw two fellows with clothes lines, mats and pegs for sale. Throwing up the sash, he bawled:

"Can you read?"

"Yes, master," answered one.

"Then don't you see a notice affixed to my knocker that I never buy anything at the door?"

"To be sure we do. That's the reason why we thought we would make bold and try to do a little business at the window."

The old bachelor was pacified and made a purchase. Immediately afterward, however, he sent for a painter, and had the following addition made to his announcement:

"Nor at the window either."—London Tid-Bits.

The Resemblance.

"Do you know," said Bobbie to his maiden aunt, who is thirty-six, and rich, "what I heard papa say about you last night?"

"No," she replied; "what was it?"

"He ast mamma why you and Dewey was alike, and mamma said she didn't know."

"And then what did your papa say?"

"He said you was like Dewey because you never run away from any man yit."

Bobbie's aunt has gone home to have her will changed.

Funny Chinese Ideas.

Many so-called educated Chinese firmly believe that a kingdom exists where all the inhabitants are pigmies; one where all are giants; another where all are women, and still another where every person has a hole through the center of his body, so that, by means of pole thrust through this hole, they may be carried from one place to another. In substantiation of this belief they say that they have seen pictures of them!—North China Herald.

EUROPEANS TRY ORDEAL BY FIRE.

British Officials Walked Barefoot Over Red Hot Stones Unscathed.

Some weeks ago, writes Andrew Lang in the London Athenæum, I confessed in the Athenæum a description of the Fijian fire walk (Umu Ti). In the Journal of the Polynesian Society, Colonel Gudgeon, British resident of Raratonga, late a Judge in the native Land Court, and an accomplished student of the Maori speech, records his own experience. A Raiatea man, young, but of the fire-walking clan, officiated. The date was January 20, 1899. As usual, a large fire had been blazing on a foundation of stones; the burning logs were hooked out and at 2 p. m. Colonel Gudgeon found the glowing stones ready for the ceremony. The officiating Raiatea man pointed out to his native pupil that two stones were not hot, they having been taken from a marae or sacred place. Nothing was done by way of magic except that the Raiatean spoke a few words (not reported) while he and his tauira, or pupil, thrice struck the edge of the oven with witch branches of the ti (Dracæna). "Then they walked slowly and deliberately over the two fathoms of hot stones." The pupil handed his branch to Mr. Goodwin (on whose land the performance took place) and said: "I give my mana over to you; lead your friends across." The word mana means a king of "magnetic" or magical force which individuals are supposed to possess in differing proportions. Perhaps "power" is the best English equivalent for mana.

Colonel Gudgeon, before these performances, had asked that the glowing stones "should be leveled down a bit," as his feet "were naturally tender," and so the stones were "leveled flat." In walking across, three white men accompanied him—Dr. W. Craig, Dr. George Craig, and Mr. Goodwin. Colonel Gudgeon "got across unscathed." He says: "I knew quite well I was walking on red-hot stones, and could feel the heat, yet I was not burned. I felt something resembling slight electric shocks, both at the time and afterward, but that is all."

As to the heat, the oven is made for cooking the ti, which is put in after the rite. Half an hour after that performance a green branch thrown into the oven blazed in a quarter of a minute. The ti (teste Colonel Gudgeon, who ate his share) was well cooked. He walked "with deliberation," and "the very tender skin of my feet was not even hardened by the fire." He offers no explanatory hypothesis.

In this case (1) no preparation of any kind was applied to the feet; (2) they were not hardened by walking unshod; (3) no abnormal psychical condition was involved. Three stock explanations were therefore put out of court. I have none to offer; but the facts appear to illustrate the mediæval ordeal, as well as certain other curious phenomena handed down from of old.

Habits of the Pygmies of Africa.

An ivory horn was also carried by some of the Pygmies and with this, also, most curious sounds could be produced. They all carried bows and arrows, and with them were most expert little marksmen. Some of the arrows were poisoned, others were not; no doubt the poisoned ones are used for their enemies, and the ordinary iron-headed shafts for killing the animals of the forest. I asked my little friend what they lived upon, and he told me nuts and fruits from the trees and wild honey; also the animals that they killed. "What animals can you kill?" I asked the little chief who stood before me on this memorable occasion. "Antelope, buffalo and elephants," said he. "What?" I said, "little people like you killing buffalo and elephants!" At which he laughed heartily and turned to tell his companions what I had said, and they also joined in the fun. "How do you manage it?" I asked. "With these," holding up his bow and arrows. "Very many of us surround the elephant and shoot many arrows into it." "But," said I, "how long do you take to kill an elephant?" "Oh!" he replied, "sometimes three days, sometimes six days, but when he is dead we make our tents round the carcass and there stop till we have eaten all the meat, and then we hunt another elephant." From this remark, one gathered at once that the Pygmies have no "abiding city," but they move from place to place, wherever there is food to be found.—Albert B. Lloyd, in Ainslee's

Revolutionary Sharpshooters.

The settlement of a new country amid hostile Indians demanded from our colonial grandfathers eternal vigilance, and developed in them considerable skill with firearms.

Even the colonial boy, we are told, as soon as he was big enough to level a rifle, was given powder and ball to shoot squirrels. After a little practice he was required to bring in as many squirrels as he was given charges for the gun, under penalty of a severe lecture or even having his jacket "tanned."

At the age of twelve the boy became a fort soldier, with loophole assigned him from which to fight when the settlement was attacked by the Indians.

Growing older he became a hunter of deer, bear and other wild animals, and must constantly pit his life against those of the hostile Indians in the forest.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the men of the Revolution were all expert sharpshooters, whom the British dreaded and the Indians feared. God had been schooling them for their struggles for liberty.—Forward.

Commander of a Large Army.

There are few living generals who have been called upon to command more than one hundred thousand men in time of peace, but that lot has just fallen to the German cavalry General Count Von Haeseler. He is the commanding general of the Sixteenth Army Corps, stationed at Metz, and he was intrusted with the chief command during the recent army manœuvres, which took place on ground made memorable by the conflict of 1870-71.

The manœuvres lasted more than a week, and four complete army corps, an entire cavalry division and more than one hundred thousand men took part, under the personal observation of the General. The second in command was General von Falkenhausen.

PUSSY IN A MINE.

The Adventures of a Feline Pet During Months of Underground Wandering.

Little Annie McGinn, of West Butte, owns a kitten that has emerged from one of the strangest adventures that ever befell any little girl's feline pet. This cat in particular, after wandering through the mine workings under Butte, reappeared on the surface two miles from the place where she tumbled down a shaft. Pussy spent fully four months wandering through underground Butte, but has survived in good shape.

The cat, becoming frightened at something, jumped down a shaft near the big Poulin hoist. She survived and opened up a howling contest by herself. Little Annie was heartbroken. Her brother secured a long rope and lowered it into the shaft, hoping that the kitten would "catch on" and be hoisted, but the cat only howled louder. Annie used to carry bits of meat and bread over to the hole and throw them down for the cat to eat. After a couple of weeks the moaning in the shaft ceased. Annie gave up her pet as lost forever, and Christmas at Annie's home was not as cheerful for the owner of the lost kitten as it might have been had kittie not been so venturesome.

Early in the winter the miners in the Green Mountain, the Mountain Con and other shafts in the vicinity imagined they heard sounds similar to those made by a sick infant. Later the same noises were heard in the Anaconda, Mountain View, Gray Rock, Modoc, Mountain Chief, Rarus and the other workings on the Meaderville slope.

While some children were playing near the dump of the Colusa mine they were startled upon beholding a cat tumbling down the pile of rock with a carload of waste that had just been dumped. The cat meowed piteously as it rolled over just in time to escape a big chunk that came bounding past. The children ran to the rescue, and found a sorry-looking specimen of the cat family. Its hair was matted and soiled, its eyes red and it was sore and lame. The only mark of identification was the little ribbon about its neck, to which was attached a small brass bell. The feline underground explorer was returned to its owner at once.—Anaconda (Mont.) Standard.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Principle flies no flag of truce.

Service is greater than sovereignty.

When money is king misery is queen.

Circumstances are less potent than ideals.

No time is wasted in oiling the wheels of life.

You may oppress the truth but you cannot suppress it.

Grasp the irksome duty, it shall turn to sweet delight.

The only way to cleave to the good is to cleave the evil in two.

The preacher who starves his head cannot feed his people's hearts.

There is greater blessing to a blade of grass in a dewdrop than in a diamond.

How foolish to stop at the inn of life without thought of the bill or reckoning.

If the heart-strings are rightly moved the purse-strings will surely be loosened.

We can bear one another's burdens without being busybodies in each other's business.

There is no difference in quality between sins of omission and sins of commission; either are fatal.

It is a good thing to know how to feed the sheep and beat the wolves at the same time.—Ram's Horn.

Growth of Western Fisheries.

In their fisheries, Washington and Oregon possess a great source of wealth, which both the State and national Governments have been systematically fostering for some years, through laws preventing indiscriminate fishing practices, and establishing regular culture of native and foreign species of fish. In Washington waters the catch is already very large, and includes salmon, halibut, cod and other kinds. In Oregon, salmon fishing along the Columbia represents nearly the whole of the fishing business. It began some thirty years ago, and has been pursued on a large scale ever since. As early as 1876 15,000 tons of canned salmon were shipped from Astoria at the mouth of the river to San Francisco, and from then until now the "crop" has varied from 10,000 to over 20,000 tons (thirty-one cases of four dozen one and one-half-pound cans each make a long ton), a season, and this notwithstanding the intense competition which the catch in the waters of Washington, British Columbia, and even of Alaska, amounting together to nearly 30,000 tons more this season, has created. Sometimes it seemed as though a decline in the run of the fish had set in, but such fears have always been dispelled by its appearance in larger shoals.—New York Post.

The Valuable Banana.

The banana is said to have thirty-four times the nutritive value of the potato and twenty-five times that of bread. In the West Indies the natives cut the fruit into strips, called "pegs," dry these in the sun, and grind them into flour, out of which many excellent dishes are made. No cheaper food grows in the tropics. The plant begins bearing fourteen months after being planted; it requires no cultivation and produces harvests uninterruptedly for eleven years. A few feet of ground nourishes a plant, and the space of a dooryard will grow plants enough to maintain a large family.

The Bicycle Giant.

A rider using a wheel of 120-gear, according to the Scientific American, becomes, in effect, a striding giant. Every revolution of the crank carries the wheel forward 31½ feet. This requires two strokes, one with each foot; and is, consequently, equivalent to two steps taken by a walker. The average space covered by a man in two steps is five feet, so that, preserving about the same proportion of distance to height, a man who should undertake to keep even pace with a high-geared bicycle would need to be at least thirty-five feet tall!

ORIENTAL HASHES O

Japs and Chinese Making tempts in Way of Pot

From the London Sta Japanese are rare hands ing unconscious wit when tempt a public notice in an art exhibition at Tok the following: "Visitors at the entrance to show th spection. Tickets are chea and 2 cens for the special respectively. No visitor or intoxicated is allowed If any person found in shal to retire. No visitor is carry in with himself any brella, stick and the like his purse, and is strictly take within himself dog kind of beasts. Visitor to take good care of thievely." Outside a resta same city swings a sign ing, "Let food be eventu another advertises eggs as fowl." A recent visitor to saw painted on shop front Countries Boot and Shoe S Wares," "Old Curious," Maker instruct by Fre Leach," "Cut Hair shop," sell watch I will buy, if you watch I will sell," "Hat Country" and "Autematic Marina" (remedy for The Chinese, of course, als hash of our tongue. Witn a laundry in Shanghai: ence to notify you for the the various laundries in Sh any washermen is quite disadvantage to washing and, though the high price for rent, charcoal, coal, so it is never counterfeit. T tee of the Laundries guild notify the general public, will be increase. If any g lady will unbelief, upward will can see the daily news quitely distinctly, and ob thanks." The Chinese ha habit of getting rid of eve after the first, and thus tated a warning over a p chow: "Girls may not here!" One Wong Foo adv his workshop: "Always France Pastry, Dinner, Lun All kinds of Foreigners Sale." Another: "All sorts many merchandise in steam dom anywhere and safe." ally brief inscription adjac "Ah Chan—upstair." The efflorescent signboards is "The house of increasing p hall of brilliant light," "C vantage," "Great felicity," Great Peace."

The New Color.

Burned bread brown is no that captivates all tastes, promises to gain a great when the autumn clothes c is the one brown tone tha make the skin grow sallow neighborhood, and gloves belts and straws as well, sho richly-bronzed skins, what new color is already exerti

According to tables made ing men, over $250,000,0 the turf every year. Of this 000 is lost on English race and, strange to say, about 000 on Australian courses. mainder is chiefly distribute France, the United States a colonies.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.	
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat. $	
High Grade Extra	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	68
CORN—No. 2 White	36
Oats—Southern & Penn	27
RYE—No. 2	62
HAY—Choice Timothy	14 50
Good to Prime	13 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	13 50
Wheat Blocks	7 00
Oat Blocks	8 50
CANNED GOODS.	
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3 $	
No. 2	
PEAS—Standards	1 15
Seconds	
CORN—Dry Pack	
Moist	
HIDES.	
CITY STEERS $	10
City Cows	9
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.	
POTATOES—Burbanks $	38
ONIONS	35
PROVISIONS.	
HOG PRODUCTS—shls $	6½
Clear ribsides	7
Hams	11½
Mess Pork, per bar	
LARD—Crude	
Best refined	
BUTTER.	
BUTTER—Fine Crmy $	25
Under Fine	24
Creamery Rolls	25
CHEESE.	
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy $	12
N. Y. Flats	11
Skim Cheese	5½
EGGS.	
EGGS—State $	
North Carolina	
LIVE POULTRY.	
CHICKENS $	8½
Ducks, per lb	8½
TOBACCO.	
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's $	1 50
Sound common	3 00
Middling	6 00
Fancy	10 00
LIVE STOCK.	
BEEF—Best Beeves $	4 20
SHEEP	3 00
Hogs	4 90
FURS AND SKINS.	
MUSKRAT $	10
Raccoon	40
Red Fox	—
Skunk Black	—
Opossum	22
Mink	—
Otter	—

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern $	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74
RYE—Western	65
CORN—No. 2	37
OATS—No. 3	29
BUTTER—State	17
EGGS—State	20
CHEESE—State	11

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern $	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	69
CORN—No. 3	37
OATS—No. 2	31
BUTTER—State	24
EGGS—Penna ft	20