

BEDEN PARTY COSTUME. ning which closes in the centhe seams and darts being

cont yoke is included on the ulder seam and fastens inin the left side. The deep girerate blouse.

of in a bell flare over the

gle box pleats back and front, slied to outline the lower edge die and gives a stylish fulness nce from the yoke. girt is made with a narrow ommended.

s at the left side and comact two-piece sleeves have

mart Empire jacket is a ranged joke. It reaches just below

fork City.-Gray and white a front gore which is comparatively narrow, and wide side gores which berty satin and a girdle of fit smooth over the hips, almost to ne. in the accompanying cut, the center back, where they meet the

wateau. To make the waist for a miss four teen years will require one yard of figured material thirty-six inches wide. with five-eighths yards of allover embroidery twenty inches wide, for yoke and collar, and one and one-quarter yards of white null thirty-six inches wide for fichu, bertha, ruffles for sleeves, rosettes and girdle. To make the skirt for a miss of fourteen years will require two and one-quarter yards of forty-four-inch material.

A Rich Arrangement. Fairly suggestive of an immense orchid was a faintly rosy organdie, which boasted softly done blossoms in deeper rose and mauve shadings.

Tucks in clusters of seven broke the monotony of the pattern. On the bottice there were full-length, creamy renaissance lace appliques between the clusters of incks, to the depth of a yoke, and on the sleeves to the depth of a sleeve cap.

This gave an effective top finish, and the design was also carried out on the skirt; at the foot of the plain portions, between the clusters of tucks which at this point were loose, were single appliques

Buttons of Cut Glass.

Let those learned in such matters make affidavit whether the new but tons of cut glas are made of "strawberry," "hobiall" or colonial patterns. full front which is arranged It matters very little, as the cutting is so effective. Cut crystal patterns are particularly pretty in summer. Small migh fulness at the shoulders buttons of cut glass are used. The st stylishly rounded effect, and large ones are too much like butter plates in sets of cut crystal tableware.

Useful Toilet Accessory.

A little book filled with leaves of tissue paper covered with face pow der is one of the useful toilet accesso ries imported for summer use. The bost. The pleats are pressed powder remains fast until the paper ad stitched about one-third of is applied to the skin, and the fra grance and tonic effects are highly rec

Pretty Gown For Bridesmaid.

gowns seen this season. Insettings of

lace may be added for greater ele

A Fancy Waist.

China blue and white foulard is

here combined with cream Liberty

satin and a bertha of heavy white

The waist is mounted on a glove

fitted lining, which closes in the cen-

ter front, the seams and darts being

The satin is gathered at the neck

The bertha outlines the yoke back

and front, extending out over the

deeves in a becoming manner. The

bertha and fronts are finished with

The correct two-piece sleeves have

To make the waist in the medium

in front and extends in plastron effect

to the belt, closing invisibly in the

center. The loose fronts are held to-

slight fulness at the shoulders, and

flare in bell shape over the hand.

narrow pleating of satin.

gether with a jeweled clasp, the ful-

ness being adjusted in a slight blouse



gance.

lace over satin.

featherboned.

IL'S DRESS WITH SCALLOPED TOKE.

se and wide circular sides. It Handsomely embroidered ecru bat the center back, having a but pleat on either side. The iste made up over pink silk constiage is trimmed with three nartutes one of the prettiest bridesmaid's Mis which give a stylish flare

he the waist in the medium require three and one-half twenty-two-inch material for ree-quarters yard of velvet the and one-half yard of twenich material for yoke and colmake the skirt in the medium I require five yards of fiftynterinl.

Iwo Attractive Toilets.

green figured percale was for the attractive frock, with of plain green pique, which to the left of the large illusfrom Modes.

mist is mounted on a fitted linich closes in the center back. front and backs are applied hing body, at a yoke depth. ess being gathered at the tige and drawn down close in forming a slight blouse in fer the narrow pique belt. The impleted by a comparatively might collar.

shoulders is a pretty drop pique, which is adjusted with cams and closes in the cen-The lower edge is shaped ed outline, extending over

to form a cap. tile four-piece skirt is shaped low front gore and wide sides. extend almost to the center

there they meet the double box of pique is applied around a scalloped outline to match

It is finished with a narthe dress for a girl eight a of thirty-six-inch material.

require three and one-quar dractive toilette, on the right arge drawing, is fashioned the and white crepe meteor tay trimmed with white crepe

sdice is mounted on a glovewhich closes in the cen-4. It is faced to a round yoke with white thread lace and the ed at the lower edge of the A soft Marie Antoinette fichu chine is draped to outline and fastens in front under It is edged with a ruffle he fabric which extends out close fitting two-piece elbow

and one-half yard of twenty-inch-ma-

NANANANANANA When this time comes, and you are

Grinding the Grain.

Does it pay to grind the grain and cut the hay? Opinions differ, as the cost of the labor is sometimes greater than the gain made by reducing the feed. It is claimed that if grain is ground there is a saving of one-third. and that fifteen pounds of hay when cut up fine will be more serviceable than twenty pounds uncut. Cutting the hay permits of mixing with it not only ground grain, but linseed or cottonseed meals.

Advantages of Loose Top Soil, The advantages of having the top soil loose may be tested at any time. If only the rake is used, and the season is dry, the ground will be found to contain moisture, but if the top soil is not loosened after every rain it may bake and below the surface will be dry. Such persistent nuisances as crab grass will be unable to secure a place on the soil if it is loose, but if the soll 's not stirred, and two cr three warm days follow a rain, the erab grass will cover the fand in a

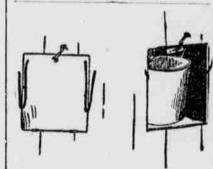
Don't Crowd the Plants.

The plants in flower beds are usually to thick in the plots. It will be found of advantage to give each plant plenty of room, and when the lawn is mowed the short dry grass may be used for the purpose of mulching the flower plants. Give sweet peas wire netting to have a balance on the profit side on which to climb. Pansles will thrive when he comes to figure up the transwell in the sun, contrary to the claim that they must be grown in a shady place. All manure for flowers must be fine and decomposed. What is steers. known as compost is better. Some plants will be destroyed if fresh manure is used around them.

Ample Space For Pigeons,

Pigeons may be kept in confinement, a space ten by twenty feet being ample for fifty pairs. The males and females should be equal in number, as an untamed male will break up the mattings. Each pair should have two fail in the effort to make money for nests, and a wire fence twelve feet high, one-fourth of which should be covered to afford shade in the summer. The house should be one half the size of the yard. Water, varieties of grain, chopped ment, ground oyster shells, ground bone, chopped grass and dried codfish should be provided. It is stated that one party in Illinois keeps 4000 pigeons in confinement. A pair should hatch young eight months ce each year.

A Food Pail Arrangement. Where the pall must be lifted over a high partition into a pen or where a solid partition separates the calfpen from the feed floor the arrangement shown in the cut will be found useful. A door big enough to admit the



CONVENIENT PLACE FOR THE PRED PAIL-

feed pail is cut in the side of the pen or in the partition, hinged and held by cords, as shown, the little door being turned into the pen. The pail has a hook attached to the wall, and can be held thus secure from spilling. as suggested.-New York Tribune.

A Coming Insecticide.

Professor L. H. Bailey says: Arze nite of lime has the threefold advantage of being cheap, the amount of arsenic is under perfect control, and it does not burn the foliage. It is made by boiling together for fortyfive minutes one pound white arsenic, two pounds fresh lime, ore gallon water. This may be kept in a tight vessel and used as desired. Thoroughly stir the material before using. For most insects one quart of the above per barrel will be sufficient. Arsenite of lime is insoluble in water and will not injure the foliage of any orchard fruit at this strength. This insecticide is growing in popularity. Some green drystuff should be mixed with it to prevent the ever present danger of mistaking it for some other material.

Picking and Marketing Cherries. Cherries should be picked with the stems on. If they are for market this is imperative. When the fruit rot is bad it is necessary to attend very closely to the picking, for the cherries rot with astonishing rapidity when they are once ripe. They should be picked as soon as is consistent with good quality, and the picking should be done when the sun shines and to fruit is dry.

The cherry is a most healthful and refreshing fruit and should be used in abundance. It is one of the finest fruits for canning, but it must be grown in greater quantity than at present before common folks can afford to put it up for winter use. It is perfectly safe to say that there is a ready and profitable home market for double the quantity of cherries now grown-and cherries are easier to grow than potatoes.-New York Week

Strawberry Culture.

It is possible for every farmer's wife to pole. The two hooks for pulleys to have her own strawberry bed, and are made as illustrated to bolt through enjoy the luxury of fresh and deli- pole and short end to enter shallow cious fruit at every meal, while the pole to prevent pulley from jumping season lasts, and with little trouble and less expense. In the spring have a plot of ground plowed and harrowed; mulch, if the soil is poor, and set not swing over stack when load is about 200 or 300 plants, one or two clear of ground, tilt the far corner a feet apart. The strawberry multiplies little by putting block under it. If rapidly, and in the fall of each senson cut off the runners and reset them in new beds. Cultivate your berries well ing machinery for those who stack before these runners appear. Just be- their hay in the meadow. The writer fore frost cover the beds with a light, stacked ten acres of good clover last clean straw. In the spring the plants year in a little over half a day with will grow up through it, and the fruit no one else on the stack from beginwill be free from dust and sand. There will be blossoms the first season, which must be plucked off. This was so well packed by the dropping strengthens the plant and produces of the heavy loads.-W. A. Clearwater, ane large berries the following year, in New England Homestead.

enjoying the "fruits" of your labors, here is a recipe for an excellent pre-Good Roads Potes serve: Cap the berries; place a small amount of fruit in a granite kettle, with an equal amount of sugar; set back of stove, and allow the sugar

to dissolve slowly through the berries,

Then push forward to the hot fire

and boil briskly for fifteen minutes.

Points on Steer Feeding.

matter what that is, the next point is

to get the greatest amount of growt;

that can be obtained in the twenty-

eight or thirty months of the life of

the steer. To do this it will never pay

to turn the animals into the pasture

in such numbers that they will in

two months reduce the grass supply

to the starvation point. The steers

must be kept at work and must have

material, even if extra food has to be

supplied them white on pasture. There

must be no check on their making

The third point that must receive at-

tention is "the animal that follows the

steer," the hog. It is a fact that some

of the most successful feeders declare

that, in spite of the fact that they

get 'ne to prices, they could not make

follow their steers. The man, there-

fore, that attempts to feed corn for

the finishing of his steers and does not

follow them with hogs is likely not

The hired man is an important fac-

tor in the development of a bunch of

out of almost anything, but he must

be a man with a natural liking for the

business in hand. He must have con-

side able knowledge of the effects of

foods, not only so far as their meat

and bone and muscle making power is

concerned, but as to their effects on

the digestive systems of the animals,

The man that feeds in such a way

that the animals scour frequently will

the owner of the stock .- Journal of

The Use of Lightning Rods.

While a good many farmers consider

lightning rods a delusion and a snare,

yet the investigations of scientists

prove that when properly put up and

grounded they are of great protection

to buildings. The best rods are made

of copper, aluminum or brass, but cop-

per is generally used. It is cheaper

and the best conductor. Aluminum is

also a good conductor and the low

price at which it is produced com-

pared with a few years ago seems des-

tined to bring it into favor for this

The best form of rod is that of a

ribbon, say, one-eighth of an inch thick

by three-quarters or one inch wide.

In rodding a building the points should

be not over forty feet apart and stand

six feet above the roof. They should be

connected along the ridge and the rods

building. Sharp turns must be avoid-

ed in erecting a conductor, for electri-

cal charges prefer to go in a straight

the roof and away from the building

Unless the wire is well grounded the

equipment will not prove satisfactory.

The conductor should be attached to

least twenty-five square feet of sur-

soil is the only kind which will con-

duct electricity, and if the plate can-

not be put in soil that is naturally

moist, provision must be made to wet

it occasionally.-American Agricultur-

A Homemade Hay Derrick.

the centre crossplece of 3x8 and the

outside crosspieces of 2x8, all mor-

tised in as shown in cut and securely

boited, one bolt at each corner passing

through foot of brace, which should

be either round or square (if square

THE DERRICK COMPLETED.

SxS is none too large), and should be

The pole, a, should be thirty-five or

forty feet long, depending upon size of

stack or rick to be made, and should

e of good stiff timber. White oak is

good and seasoned elm first-class. Slab

off butt end to save handling unnec-

essary weight. Have your blacksmith

make a fork, b, and fit in old buggy

spindle on top of post for fork to work

in. The piece, c. is made of straight-

grained 2x5, hinged to post and bolted

The derrick should be set to the

windward of the stack, and if it does

properly made and used it will be

found a valuable addition to the hay-

ning to finish. You would never dream

there was so much hay in the stack, it

nine or ten feet high.

The base of this derrick should be

by glass or porcelain insulators.

must be buried in damp earth

Agriculture,

purpose.

He cannot be made to order

action in its financial aspect.

a profit could they not have hogs to

will retain its lovely color and form

C. D. Phillips, in the Epitomist,

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Who Shall Pay For Them?

THE great reason why we have so few good roads Seal either hot or cold, and the fruit in the United States is that we have left it to the farmers alone to build them. This is wrong. It is absolutely impossible for the farmers alone to provide a Having selected a strain that will system of good roads. The cost is algive the size the market demands, _o together too great, and unless substantial belp is furnished them, upon some reasonable basis, progress in road building will continue to be slow and unsatisfactory," says Otto Dorner, Chairman of the L. A. W. Highway Improvement Committee

The help which the farmers require in building roads should come from the cities. The cities are the great centres of wealth; they are the great markets in which business is done-the great distributing points for manufactures and for agricultural products. Agricultural America has built them up and maintains them. The union between the cities and farming districts is close, upon a hundred different claunels of trade. Each depends upon the other. What is more proper, therefore, than that the city should unite with the country in constructing and maintaining suitable and efficient means of communication and transportation?

"There need be no doubt that the taxpayers of most American cities are willing and ready to contribute to the cost of buffding country roads. Their necessity is as thoroughy realized in the cities as it is by the farmers who become stalled on a muddy road with a load of grain hauled half way to market. City people know the country better than they have ever known it before, and their business relations with country people are growing more and more intimate. They are quick to see the convenience and savings which would result from the construction of good roads, and know that they themselves would be, in large measure, the gainers

"But how can a tax be levied upon city property for expenditure in country districts for road building purposes? A city tax is out of the question, as much so as it would be to levy a town tax upon farm property for building sewers in a distant city. True, a county tax might be levied, a large share of which would be paid by the cities situated in the county, and which might be used for the building of roads in any locality within the county. But this is not sufficient, especially in the case of large cities like Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Baltimore. Their interests extend far beyond the counties in which they are situated; indeed, the cities themselves constitute the greater part, or nearly all, of the tax-paying property included in these counties. They may properly contribute to the cost of building roads in all the territory from which they draw their trade.

run to the ground on each end of the "The best method yet devised for levying taxes upon city property for the purpose of building country roads line through the air rather than turn is by the medium of a State tax. This corners. The rod can be raised above is levied upon city and country property alike, upon all classes of people, so that every locality, every taxpayer. contributes proportionately, according to the amount of property owned, the wealthy property owners contributing

a ground plate of copper having at the largest amounts. Massachusetts, New Jersey. face, including both sides. An old York and Connecticut are probably copper boiler flattened out makes a the States which have made the greatcheap and effective ground plate. This est progress in country road building. They have all levied State highway possible should be located near a taxes, and have built roads by a sysspring or stream. If the rods are also tem of State aid. While the rate of connected to the water pipes a better taxation has been low, the amount ground connection will be made. Moist collected has been considerable. New York \$50,000 were collected by a State tax of one and one-tenth cents upon every thousand dollars assessed valuation, and four-fifths of the whole amount was collected in the cities where most of the property in the

State is situated. "The State aid system does not in terfere in any way with present methmade of 3x12 stuff, fourteen feet long, ods of road building, but simply provides a means by which an enterprising country community, desiring to possess first-class highways, may obtain financial assistance for the pose from the cities. The State does e made of 4x4 stuff. The post, e, may not pay for building such roads, but simply contributes to their expense, just as it contributes to the cost of maintaining public schools, which are conducted by the local school officials, but which, to receive such State assistance, must be up to a certain

General Miles on Good Roads.

General Nelson A. Miles tells the story of an old teamster out West who was driving over a very rough road in the Rocky Mountains shortly after the Geronimo campaign. He had the general for a passenger. The wagon was an old prairie schooner, without springs or cushions, and the general was vainly attempting to fall asleep. "But there was no sleep for me on

that trip," says General Miles, "for the old rascel drove over every bowlder in the road; in fact, he seemed to be doing it purposely. Finally 1 be came interested and began to the number of rocks over which the wheels of the wagon pasced or which they struck. Suddenly, to my consternation, he missed one a huge bowlder in the middle of the roadway. "Whoa! Hey!" I cried. 'Back up! Back up!

"He quietly followed my instrucseeming to be not at all suprised by them. When he had his wagon in the proper position I said, Now, drive over that rock, confound you! It's the only one you've missed. "Without so much as a glauce in my direction, he replied: 'Cert. pard. Never noticed it. Ain't got a chew about yer?

"I got out and walked the remaining eight miles. General Miles uses this story as ar

argument for the construction of the great trans-continental highway which is being advocated by automobilists and cyclists throughout the country.

King Humbert of Italy is burdened with many palaces to keep up, which takes two-thirds of his civil list algoing to sell a number of them.

- EXPENSES OF ARMY CADETS fow the Wants of the Country's Future Generals Are Supplied.

They have a queer, old-fashioned 'regular-army way" at West Point of teeping the finances of the cadets. which seems to have been invented with a view of increasing the labor of the treasury and involving the boys in red tape. Each eadet receives a salary of \$540 a year, and that amount s put to his credit in installments of \$45 a month. He is popularly supposed to provide his clothing, pay his mess oill and other necessary personal expenses from this allowance, but on the day he arrives at the academy the first charge made against him is sixty cents for a book, in which his accounts are kept. Then on the first day of his cadet life he draws from the quarter master the following articles, which

are charged to his account: Inkstand Dipper Belts (12) From that time on everything he

does and everything he has that costs money becomes a matter of bookkeeping. He is charged \$2.67 per month for policing the academy grounds; \$1.36 is deducted monthly from his allow ance for the support of the hospital. the gas that he uses in his room has to be paid for just as it he were a householder in the city, and he is eve charged twenty-five cents for the no tarial fee when he takes an oath of allegiance to support the Constitution of the United States. He is charged for cleaning and scrubbing his quarters just as if they were rented by the month in an ordinary office building and if any of the furniture br the fix tures or the building suffer damage be is required to pay for it.

There is, of course, a reason for all this. People do not invent trouble without some motive, and no doubt the commendable purpose of the official who invented this system of charges was to teach care and economy to the cadets. Whatever is left from the salary of a cadet after charging him with all these items remains to his credit and is paid to him whenever he goes on a furlough or when he graduates, which is, of course, an in ducement for him to be as careful as possible in his expenditures. Further more, the knowledge that everything that is broken or 'njured is charged against him makes him careful of Gov ernment property. For example, a endet is required to pay for all the stationery and soap that is issued to him. Lis dipper and his broom cost twenty cents each, and, although these are small items, it is probable that many cadets take better care of their dippers and their brooms and are more economical in the use of their stationery than they would be if such supplies were a free gift of the Govern-

Last year it cost each cadet fiftythree cents per day for his board, and they are fed very well for that money. Some of the cadets are so careless and extravagant in spending their allowance that when the time comes for them to take a furlough they have to appeal to their friends for money to pay their railroad fare and buy them citizens' clothing to wear during their vacation.—Chicago Record.

Evolution and Our Flag.

There were various flags with differ abined with the Englis flag used up to the time of the gran union flag-raising at Cambridge, Mass Jan. 2, 1776, when they unfurled the first thirteen stripes, emblematic of the union of the thirteen Colonie against the oppressive acts of Grea Britain. The last symbol of royalty abandoned was the English flag. Gen eral Washington designed a new flag in May, 1776, with the thirteen stripes seven of red and six of white, and in the upper corner a blue field contain ing thirteen stars. It was made by Mrs. Betsey Ross, of Philadelphia, bu was not adopted by Congress until the 14th of June, 1777, when our flag was flung as a new constellation to the world. The stripes have never in creased in number, but the stars, each representing a State, have increased to the number of forty-five. Each of the States of our Union has a flag of its own, emblazoned with the arms of the State; this fing is carried by the militia or in parades side by side with the national standard.

Thus through a process of evolution our fing has come down to us, not as a relic, but as part of our inheritance. All from the least to the greatest can without boasting, but still with national pride, exclaim "Our flag" - "Long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"-Self Culture.

Miss Kingsley, the Woman Before we leave the subject of Mary Kingsley and the debt the empire owes to her, we must say a word as to the fascination of her personality. She was without doubt one of the most attractive of human beings. Her al most pathetic shyness was enough to destroy all notion of egotism, or pride or pompousness, or vanity, but not enough to make her unsympathetic, while an interest in all subjects worth being interested in which never fingged, and an unfalling sense of humor which was never hard or un kind, made Mrs. Kingsley a delightful companion. But Mary Kingsley had beyond all this an intellect which it is no exaggeration to say was of the first class, and she had also a wealth of adventurous experience which be longs to few men, and to no other woman of this generation.-London Spectator

Captain Gentili, an Italian officer who has been experimenting in longdistance photography, has discovered a means of taking photographs at a distance of many miles. By this means it has been possible to photograph fortresses from a distance of eleven miles and masses of troops at a distance of nineteen miles. Captaia Gentili's In vention is likely to become of considlowance, or \$3,800,000 a year. He is erable importance from the military point of view .- London Daily Mail,

FOUND LARGE SUMS OF MONEY A Kansas Soldler with a Nose for Hid-

den Trensure It would seem that Lloyd Brown, a Wichita (Kan.) soldler boy in the Philippines, is possessed of either a good nose for hidden money or of that robust imagination which has led so many Wichita writers on to fame. In a letter to a Kansas City paper he

"When we captured Iudan we found \$72,500 in Mexican money. We had taken possession of the hospital and I went upstairs to find a place to sleep and I thought I would look around and see what I could find. I saw some sacks that I supposed to be filled with grain, and I took out my knife and ripped one of them open. You can imagine my surprise when, instead of horse feed, there rolled out dollars and half dollars. In the moment that it took me to regain my breath from the shock occasioned by finding more than I could carry off, the sergeant major of the Fourth cavalry came up, and as he happened to know where the colonel was, reached him and reported the find as his own before I could find the colonel. The money was turned over to Gen. Schwan, and I have learned since that the sergeant major was given a part of it. I have gathered up coins from nearly every country of the world. While I was on the south line we came upon a large stone cross away up in the mountains, and at the bottom of the cross was a crack thre inches long and one wide. We camped there that night, and as I was sitting near by I noticed several natives drop something like money. When they had gone I tried to get into it but could not. That night some one tied some horses to the cross and it fell down, revealing a hole nearly deep enough for a man to stand erect in, which contained about eight bushels of pennies, which had been accumulating there for hundreds of years, no doubt, for I found several old coins, the oldest bearing the date of 1304. No one took any of the money except as curios."

WHEN PLATT SUNG.

Jifts the Tune of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York dines out very seldom. At a recent dinner, however, he was present, and of the 300 guests there was not half a dozen who recalled having seen the senator at such a gathering. The senator not only showed himself in thorough sympathy with the spirit of the occasion, but he startled everybody by making a good speech and reading an original poem. Not many people know that the senator made his first impression on political life and started on the road to unparalleled success in the management of a great party organization by touring New York as the leader of a campaign glee club, Many years ago Tom Platt's glee club was one of the institutions of New York state. Long afterward, when his early experience had passed out of memory of most of the politiclans, Mr. Platt was introduced to a great audience in Providence. The chairman, in presenting the distinguished New Yorker, cracked a joke by saying that Mr. Platt could have his choice of making a speech or singing a song. Thereupon the memories came to Mr. Platt, and throwing back his head he began what had thrilled the masses in Lincoln's second campaign, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." He sang with the vim of old glee club days. The audience joined in the chorus and at the end there

	was thunderous applause.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
1	MARKETS.
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K	TOP CLAIM TO A COMMAND STATE
y .	WHEAT—No. 2 Red 76 7814 CORN—No. 2 White 49 50 Outs—Southern & Peace 97 28
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١	NVW POLICE
١	NEW YORK
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CHEESE-State

FLOUR—Southern. WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 3.

PRILADELPHIA

Long Range Photography.

LADIES' FANCY WAIST. size will require one and one-hal yards of forty-four-inch material, with one yard of mousseline for fall yoke