

GIRL'S GUIMPE DRESS

me May Manton model here illusis singularly effective in white a lawn, organdy or dimity, but all summer goods and ightweight wool stuffs as men's egs, cashmere and the like. skirt is straight, the fulness led

meks, which run down a few by below the walst. The walst is emight and simple, and is also and at the neck. steres are short and puffed,

ed into a needlework band. Over oniders are bretelles of needle and finishing them and the low and covering the narrow walstdure bands of heading, through Wrefret ribbon is run. make this dress for a girl of six

set age three and a quarter yards serial thirty-two inches wide, or and a quarter yards, forty-two a wide, will be required, with one guarter yards of embroidered two and a quarter yards of ing and four yards of velvet rib-

Two Dressy Wnists.

or York City.-In no garments do quarter yards of lining thirty-six inches exof the season appear to great- wide. To trim as illustrated sevencontage than the dainty gowns eighths of a yard of inserted tucking. Afor little girls. The very styl-sixteen inches wire, will be needed for yoke, plastron and collar, one-half yard panne velvet for the bertha, and three and three-quarter yards ribbon or chiffon quilling for decoration.

### For Rainy Weather.

Rough weather gowns are superseding waterproofs and rain cloaks for those who can afford to keep a duncolored tailor coat and skirt exclusively for bad weather. Of course, one looks better dressed. No matter how smart a rain cloak is, it has a "utility" aspect which makes the wearer look distinctly dawdy. In fact, smart people never wear a rain cloak. Should the weather clear up, one always looks the right thing if one wears a smartly built tailor gown, no matter how dingy the color may be. Of course, only good material must be selected, as such tione can defy the action of rain and

### The New Lingerte.

The special point in the new linterie is the fit. The set of a gown depends largely upon the accurate shape of the lingeric over which it is worn, especially now in this much benjeated era of fashion. Skirts.both long and short, are cut to fit the lips quite smoothly, and, although fancifulness is induiged in sometimes to an almost exaggerated degree, the flave and the fluff are all confined to the lower part of the skirt.

Felt and Velvet Hats For Winter, For a time, at least, plain, noft felts are likely to have the advantage, but The sexes mingled so little in society later on it is possible different sorts of hairy and rough felts may take the fancy of the Parisian public. Velves dom at least lay in matriagony that will be used as much for a foundation as a trimming. In his latter applies two people was often followed three tion it will have as rivals soft satin or four days later by the announceand panne, a material which is not to | ment of their engagement. Thus matbe put aside yer a while, as seemed rimony was the only refuge for the rather probable at the close of last Caban girl from the sher monotony SORSON.

### The New Yolle.

have quite small spots, not too close ly set. Fine white and flesh pink tulleis strewed with small black spots, and the all-white veilings are exceedings ly thin and the spots small. They are still tied beneath the chin, the old fashion of wearing them only to the imple but dressy May Manton lips not having found many admirers. of black dotted net shown on On toques the vell is cut only to the



POINTED YOKE WAIST. lift of the large engraving is styl-

bined with embroidered chif-

Sique and trimmed with inser-

match, through which turquoise

then is run. The waist is mount-

glove fitting linings of blue taf-

hat with the full fronts close in-

by in centre front. The yoke is

and closes over on the left, meet-

be shoulder, arm's eye and under

seams. The full fronts blouse

and the back is gathered and

smoothly over the lining. The

stock collar that points high be-

bek by tiny darts taken up in the

this drawn, and the closing is

invisibly in centre back. The

itting sleeve linings are two-

deeves are arranged. The de-

erial and coloring, spangled net

eing a pleasing suggestion for

take this waist in the medium

embroidered chiffon for yell

second design shown has the

at this waist in the medium size

and over these the mosque

his adapted to many combinations

liberty satin trimmed with jet

black walst.

and trimming.

ears is comfortably shaped to

on. Over this the lace is

ently attached to the right

required length and not turned in at

all, so as to be barely noticeable over

duced from Modes, is here represented

the brim. For the Small Boy An attractive suit for boys, repre-

made of dark blue diagonal serge. It consists of short trousers, double breasted coat and vest. The coat is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, the fronts being faced and reversed at the top to form lapels that meet the collar in notebes. Pockets are inserted in the fronts in regulation

coat style. The vest is shaped with shoulder and under-arm soams, closing in double-breasted style. The back may be adjusted by means of straps that buckle in the centre.

The knee trousers are sasped with inside and ourside leg seams, and close in from with a fly; inside bands at the top being provided with button holes to attache to buttons on the

Jaunty suits can be made of serge tweed, cheviot or diagonal, care being taken in making that the garments are



DOT'S DOUBLE-BREASTED SUIT

and one-half yards of material well pressed and finished neatly with the inches wide, two and a machine-stitching. Figure 7 ands thirty-two inches wide To make a suit for a boy eight years ad a quarter yards fifty inches old will require one and five-sighths will be required, with one and a yards of fifty-four-inch meterial.

TOWARD PERSONAL FREEDOM.

The Struggle For Liberty From the Club Means Downright Rebellion.

Cuba have aroused again the spirit to poll votes and to make the issue in In the West Indles, has been the lender in this new spirit of aggressiveness. Her house in the Cerro has been a veritable political rendezvous, and her salou is one which many a Northern woman may envy,

The strides toward personal indemade in the past year are almost startling in their daring lines, when one considers her former abject submissiveness. Independence with her has aroused a fiery and admirable insolence.

Before the Cuban revolution the Sunday evening promenade was the Cuban girl's sole glimpse of society. She spent the entire week with the modists to prepare her gown for the occasion And it was not even a fashionable ball of some function of State, or even a crowded reception, where she might go to talk a little or especially to appear noticeably overdressed, but simply one hour's promenade on the piazza to stare at expressionless mov ing lines of men and women. But in those old tumultuous days before American Intervention that promenade had a deep significance. It was the time when the young men selected their life partners, and they seemed to pass in parade like prize animals, to be awarded later with blue ribbons for superiority in form or carriage. and the Cuban girl was so keenly cognizant of the fact that somi-free a single exchange of glances between of dress planning and plazza promenading. Her married life was scarcely more broad, except that it brought The new yells are very clear and the responsibilities of housekeeping and the training of witless servants The flight to the States and the exile there during the revolution of scores of Cuban women taught them the beauty of American independence, so far as women were concerned.

> Now that the war is long past and and the band of the American infantry regiment entches the ear with popular ditties, and all the street lamps blaze brightly, and the cabs wheel furiously, so that the "Parke Centrale" is like a glimpse of Madison Square at nightnow comes the real revolt in the demands of the Cuban women. They want to be freed from the senseless conventionalities of their own people their birthright.

El Socorro, organized by an Amerian woman for the relief of the destitute, is composed almost entirely of Cuban women. It was the first means of bringing the women together for funds together are most suc-United States. ....

The brilliant success of El Socorro, the Sorosis of Cuba, has inspired some of the younger Cuban women to organize what is called "The Open Window Club." Its formation means downright rebellion from the old forms. It alone when she chooses, and it means that she has already begun. Scores of pretty girls, unattended, crowd Obispothe beautiful sunny mornings. It makes the quaint old Spanish thoroughfare look like a matinee afternoon in the States when the women meet to eat ices at well-known resorts, and to discuss the latest fashion decrees or some popular girl's wedding. The organization of the "Open Window Club" means that the women have decided to read and study, to keep it touch with the world, to be independent, assertive and even aggressive.

The influence of American women convent bred, with a knowledge of English and French. They sing well Hitherto their training ended there. clared her intention to aspire to it.

medicine in the Cuban capital, the camel's back. third is a lawyer. It is safe to predict from the present aspect of affairs that before another five years passes the halls of the grand old university

grays. She handled the reins dexterlously, and her importance was only exceeded by her complete self-possess

of the West Indies.

CUBAN WOMEN AROUSED Vedado, the principal suburb of Hayana, they are playing tennis like yet erans, with gallant young officers of THEY HAVE MADE GREAT STRIDES the American army as tutors. The archery parties are becoming popular, and the young ladies are learning to swim and to handle a sailboat with Senseless Conventionalities of the Old case. A Cuban girl on a bleycle is Spanish Days - The Open Window hot an uncommon occurrence, and the Turkish bath parlors are a rendezvous The recent municipal elections in for club women, who gather there to discuss the merits of the opera at the of the Cuban women. They struggled Payret, or some new fad of Casada, Havana's tragedienne, the favorite of of the nationalist party successful, the coxeombs who loiter in the foyers Senora Rosa Abren, the richest wom- or the Tacon and the Albisu and sip creme de menthe between effusions.

The men of Cuba struck for freedom when they found the hand of Spain too oppressive. It gave an inspiration to the women in their own sphere. They want domestic liberry. pendence which the Cuban woman has want their rights. They want the consideration that is due a human being -frrespective of sex. Who knows where all this Cuban struggle may yet end? All that the women need now is a leader who dares. They await a Susan Anthony among them.-Lucle France Pierce, in the Chicago Times-Herald.

## CURIOUS FACTS.

A girl at Marion, Kan., recently died from a wound on the hand made by the barb on the back of a cattish.

Cats are generally venerated in Persia. The feline friends of the Shah number many, each having its own attendant and a special room for meals. When the Shah goes on a Journey the cats go too, being carried by men on horseback.

The silk worm was originally found in China, and fabries of this unitorial were made in that country about 2700 B. C. About 900 yards of silk are produced by a single worm, and there are nearly thirteen pounds of waste silk, designated as "thrown sllk," for every sllis boon to branch

Paul, in ostrich at the Cincinnati Zoo, has been cured of paralysis by the application of electricity. The hird caught cold, and its long legs became paralyzed. The keeper applied a strong electric battery, and at the first treat runt the ostrich's diseased members began to twitch. The use of the electric battery was continued daily, and now the bird is as active as ever.

In the Marquesas Islands an extraorditary law is in vogue, as follows: "No man may have more than one wite, and no wife of mature age less than two husbands." Neither is there any stipulation that the woman shall not have as many husbands as she the sting of the old wrongs and likes, and there have been cases where wounds has vanished, now that the a woman has had twenty or thirty Prado of Havana palpitates again husbands, though such a state of afwith a careless fashionable crowd. fairs is rather the exception than the ruie.

A singular automobile has been built in France. It is in the shape of a Within the body is the motive power, consisting of one or two motors supported upon cross bars and driving through chains or belts the shafts of the driving-wheels mounted on the hind legs of the horse. It draws a carand the rigorous restrictions that are riage in the same manuer as a horse, and is guided by rods which connect with the forelegs, on which are mounted the steering wheels,

# Relies of the Revolution.

Two old carronades were ushed up organized club work. Its musicales from the Savannah River by the dredge and dancing parties given as a means Babcock while the deepening process for the Hutchinson's Island terminals cessfully and conscientionsly planned. was in progress, says the Savannah The fruits of the club have been dis- (Ga.) News. After the old guns were tributed with wisdom. Its work is dug up months ago there was some effectual and far reaching and there correspondence with the Smithsonian is some talk of its affiliation with the Institute in regard to them, but the Federation of Women's Clubs in the Smithsonian will not get the relies, and it seems probable that they will grace some spot in Savannah. Properly mounted and inscribed with their history and the manner and date of their recovery, the guns would prove objects of no little interest.

It is believed the hulk from which the guns were recovered was the wreck means that Miss Cuba is going to shop of the British man-of-war Rose, which was sunk by the Continentals and the French. The exact location of the wreck could not be ascertained from street, the Broadway of Havana, on the historical accounts, but it is presumed that the hulk demolished by the dredging force was all that was left of the British war vessel. This belief is strengthened by the fact that the carronades are of the type that prevailed about that period.

Edward Thorndike sums up his conclusion on the subject of mental fatigue as follows: Mental work is not a simple matter of mental energy, of quantity of positive or inhibitory nerin Cuba has shown them that elever- your discharges, but of their direction ness and savoir faire among them are as well; mental fatigue is not like not impossible acquisitions. Many are physical fatigue and requires different treatment; its warning signs are more complicated, less efficacious and, and play the plane with expression, therefore, more often neglected; the warnings that we do have are not Graduation from the local convents measures of the degree of inability, meant the height of culture. Now the but indefinite and at present ill-under-Cuban woman awakened at last to stood signs of danger; the degree of what culture really means, has demental inability does not vary proportionately to the amount of work done The University of Havana has without sufficient rest, but increases opened its doors to women. Up to the much less quickly up to a certain present time only three Cuban women amount of mental work, and then may may boast of a degree from that in- increase much faster, so that one seaw

# All Totherly Cat.

Andy Fester is the possessor of a truly motherly cat, and he naturally will be crowded with women vying feels proud of her. About six weeks like Yankee girls for honors beside ago she brought forth a band of little kiftens. A few days later, while Andy was out on a hunting trip, he came It rather startled the gay crowd on across some little squirrels just getthe Prado the first time a Cuban girl ting their eyes open. Thinking that was seen driving alone along theleafy old Puss's time would be too much ocboulevard in a fashionable American cupled to looking after her little ones trap and a nicely matched pair of to get out and hustle in the usual fresh ment, he brought two of the squirrels home with which to gratify her feline majesty's appetite. After placing the ion. It happened only a few months little rodents in the nest, no more was ago. It was such an unusual occur- thought of their destiny till at ; da, rence, and in fact the entire incident when, to his surprise, he found of was so palpably daring from a Cuban Puss nursing them as tenderly as th standpoint that it made the Americans kittens. They are now about haif smile within themselves with the grown, and can be seen frisking pleasant satisfaction that democracy around the yard and playing leap was at last striding into the Paris frog with the other kittens, seemingly as dear to their foster mother es her out along the cool, green lawns of Et | real offspring.-Oxnard Courier,

# Good Roads Potes

#E012(00)2(00)2(00)2(00)2(00)2(00)2(00) Economic Value of Good Roads,

HERE is food for thought in the report of the Maryland Geological Survey. In first place we are told that people of Maryland have expended, during the last ten years, upon the so-called construction and repair of their own roads, the sum of no less than \$6,000,000. It seems that the greater part of this money has been frittered away in the attempt to re pair roads which have been poorly laid out in the first place, and for the lack of certain necessary engineering qualifications can, in the nature of things, never be made into good roads. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that many of the common roads have no natural drainage. are told that the most of them are in a poor condition for a part of the year, and some of them for the whole twelve mouths.

As the result of a careful estimate made by the survey, it is shown that the farmers of the State of Maryland expend \$3,000,000 more on their hauling over the present poorly built high ways than would be necessary if the hauling were done on first-class roads. These figures are to be compared with the information collected by the De partment of Agriculture in 1895, when, as the result of data received from over twelve hundred counties in various parts of the United State, it was ascertained that the average cost of hauling one ton for one mile over country roads was twenty-five cents; which was just three times as much as the average cost of hauling over the improved macadam roads of six European countries. If this large sum of money represents the loss to the State of Maryland from poor roads, it is easy to say that the total loss throughout the United States repre sents a figure so great that it must have an important bearing upon the prosperity of the country at large and particularly upon the farming in terests as such.

At first sight it seems incredible that in a country so progressive as ours the condition of the common roads should be over half a century behind that of the old world. It is true that the vast extent of the United States and the great mileage of our roads in some States relative to the density of the population, may be offered as an excuse for backwardness; but while this plea may hold good as regards the thinly populated Western and Southern States, it cannot be applied to the older, more populous and wealthy sections of the country-Seientific American.

### The Demand is General.

Martin Dodge, director of the Office of Road Inquiry, Department of Agriculture, stated to the Industrial Commission that road building has become matter of great public interest, and there was a great demand for good roads. His suggestion was that good roads should be built and the expense divided equally between the Government, the State and the towns bene fited by such improvement, Mr. Dodge gave the results of experiments which were tried in Maryland, estimating the cost of hauling loads in short hauls by animal power at twenty-six cents per ton per mile. He claimed that a system of good roads in the country would do away with many of the inequalities under which farmers now labor. He learned by investigation that where governments had a large number of men to take care of, whether convicts or standing armies, their services had been utilized for the construction of good roads. He instanced the roads of Rome, which were built by slaves, and the Siberian roads, which had been constructed by Russian soldiers. Mr. Dodge gave it as his opinion that there are two measures which would assist to bring about improvements in good roads to an extent where the public is sufficiently senefited-the reduction of the cost of material and the utilization of labor that could not be otherwise employed.

The Money System. Reference has been made hitherto to the sentiment in Oneida County. New York, in favor of improved high ways and the good work accomplished there. It is encouraging to workers along this line that the Onelda sentiment is growing, and that it is extending to neighboring counties. the 2000 miles of highways in Onelda County, 450 miles are now cared for under what is known as "the money" system, to distinguish it from the old plan of requiring a certain number of days' labor yearly from the citizens on the highways. It was grudgingly given labor at the best, and naturally not efficient. The expenditure of taxes under intelligent direction gives much better results, and it is expected that many additional towns in the county will adopt the money system next fall. Another forward step contemplated is the appoint ment of an engineer to have supervision of all the highways in the county. For the advanced position of Oneida County in this particular much credit is due the County League for good roads. A similar league was orgastitution. Two are now practicing of mental work may then break the nized recently in Herkimer, and at the first meeting some 250 Mohawk Valley farmers were present. That so many should leave their spring plowing for even one day was an earnest of the feeling on the subject.

# An Important Step.

Authorities on highway improvement are unanimous in saying that the introduction of the planks in the party platforms and the proposed legislation to follow are the most important steps ever taken in the movement, and it is believed a national demand for better roads will follow.

Incidentally, the L. A. W. is proving its earnestness in the good-roads work, and its efforts merit the support of wheelmen, farmers and automobilists. To carry on a campaign of the magnitude of the one inaugurated requires almost unlimited backing, and the classes named should not be slow in furnishing it. League officials earnestly ask the co-operation and membership of good-roads advocates that the work may be carried on successfully.

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Massacres Which Were One of Spain's

Attempts to Solve the Problem. The protests of Wn, the Chinese Minister at Washington, against ex tending the provisions of the Chinese exclusion laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands are interesting when considered in connection with the current situation in China and the history of the Chinese invasion of the archipelago. Soon after the discovery of the islands the Chinese followed the Spanish into the Phillippines in great numbers and be gan to crowd the other settlers out of business. After struggling unsuccess fully against industrial destruction the Spanish colonists obtained a royal decree banishing the Chinese. The Chinese resisted its enforcement, and in 1603 about 25,000 of them were slain.

Undaunted by the slaughter, the places of the dead were practically filled in two years by newcomers, and in 1605 the Spanish Government decreed that Chinese to the number of 6000 might reside in the Philippines, that each resident should pay a special tax of \$8 n year, and that none should be allowed to follow any occupation save that of tilling the soil. To these conditions the Chinese assented with out demur. They went forward in their operations, however, precisely as if no conditions had been made, twenty-five years 30,000 new immigrants had appeared in the most fa voted spots in the islands, and in 1639 they were again ordered to leave or suffer death. About 7000 of them obeyed the decree, but 35,000 defled is and were slaughtered.

Instead of checking immigration this massacre seemed to augment the immigration and in twenty years the Chinese had become so strong that they threatened to wipe out the Spanish in sular Government and establish one of their own in its stend. Again they were ordered to leave the islands, and again defying the mandate, many of them were slain.

In 1675 the Spanish Government sent a special envoy to the Philippines to examine the Chinese problem, and his report is probably as able as anything ever published on that subject He declared that the Chinese were irreclaimable and utterly refused to assimilate with other peoples. After describing them and their methods in the islands, he concluded:

"They impoverish the country. gleaning everywhere and forwarding their savings to China. They undermine and rain all labor because they live on less and hence work for less than our people, and then follow their earnings to China, thus making room for still more hungry swarms, which settle among us,"

This report so aroused the Government that more energetic measures of exclusion were enforced, without much success, and in 1709 the Chinese had again become so numerous that another massacre took place. Not in the least dismayed, they instantly renewed immigration from the fatherland, and by 1759 had become more numerous than ever. The Spanish Government ordered them to leave Many thousands returned to China; of the others many were put to death Still this strangely persistent race began again to overrun the Islands and by 1775 had become so numerous that the viceroy decreed that every Chinaman found on Philippine soil on a certain day should be executed, and this decree was carried out to the letter. In 1819, having again become intolerable by their numbers and methods, once again every Chinese that could be found in the Philippines was killed.

Next a system of extremely onerous and burdensome taxes was devised and pressed upon the Chinese with relent less severity. This, however, proved to be as ineffectual as wholesale kill ing, and the Chinese now outnumber ing all European inhabitants more than five to one, practically control the business and trade of the islands.-New York Sun.

# The Mystery of Lord Lovel.

One of the remarkable disappearances recorded in English history was that of Lord Lovel, in the battle of Stoke, which took place 413 years ago This famous conflict was the decisive one in the war of the roses, and is sometimes referred to as the last great battle on English soil. Six thousand men were left dead upon the field. The forces of the red rose party were victo rious, and their victory established the house of Tudor upon the throne of England. After the battle all of the leaders of the white rose forces were found dead upon the field excepting Lord Lovel, who was never seen again Many were the reasons given for the disappearance of this leader in the Yorkist party, some asserting that he was drowned while trying to escape across the River Trent, the weight of his armor keeping his body from rising to the surface. Another report had it that he fled to the north, there living peasant's life to the end of his days in 1708, however, an underground room was discovered under the manor house of the Lovel estate. In this secret chamber was found the skeleton of a man scated at a table on which were books, paper, pens and so forth. In another part of the room was a cap moldered and decayed, of ancient pat tern. This and other relies led the descendants of Lord Lovel to believe that they had at last solved the mystery of his disappearance,

### Fighting Seals With Dynamite. The seals and sea lions which infest

the mouth of the Columbia River have created such havor among the salmon isheries that a crusade with dynamits s soon to be begun against them. The mimals are both shrewd and bold. and it is said that a seal will police set net with great regularity and take a bite out of the throat of every salmon it contains. Frequently when a fisherman is taking his net into ; boat and is about to gaff a fish which is entangled in the meshes, a seal will rise and bite its throat. The seal herd congregate on a certain sandspit in the mouth of the river and 't is proposed that dynamite mines be sunk in the saud and connected with the mainland by wires. When the animals are ashore the mines will be exploded. Similar plans are laid for the destruc tion of the sea lious, which do no guither with the seals.-San Francisco Chronicle.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION. Handsome Government Building Unels

Sam Will Have at Buffalo. At the Pan-American Exposition next year at Buffalo the United States will have a group of three buildings for the government display. The main building will be 130 feet wide and 600 feet long, and on either side, connected by colonades, will be the lesser buildings, each 150 feet square. The government work is under the direction of James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the treasury department The group will be treated architecturally in a modified Spanish renaissance. the details suggesting a Mexican rather than a strictly Spanish origin. Like the others, these buildings will be constructed of staff, already made familiar to the public by its use at the Chicago and more recent Omaha exposition. The color scheme, in marked contrast to that used at Chicago, will be rich and brilliant, the lavish use of color and the gilding giving, with the intricate plastic decorations and sculpture groups, an ensemble both striking and interesting. Portions of the roofs, covered with red Spanish tiles, will add much to the character of the building as a whole. In plan, the buildings are shaped like a letter U, the opening being toward the west. The main building corresponds to the bottom of the U, which will accommodate the greater portion of the government exhibits, the administrative offices, guard room, etc. Its center will be surmounted by a dome, the apex of which, 250 feet above the main floor level and crowned with a figure of Victory 20 feet in hight, will form one of the most conspicuous features of the exposition grounds. Connected by colonnades to the main building are the two lesser buildings. or pavillions, one of which is intended to hold an exhibition typical of Ho and labor in the government's new possessions; while the other will contain a branch station of the United States weather bureau, and the exhibit, aquariums, etc., of the United States fish commission. Inlets from the lagoon fill the spaces within the colonnades connecting the pavilions

## To Remove Paint Spots.

with the main building. The central

plazza, the space enclosed by the arms

of the U, is decorated by steps, ter-

races and formal flower beds, making

an easy and beautiful approach to the

main entrance under the dome.

The best way, and, in fact, the only good way to remove fresh paint from a woolen garment slightly damaged by inadvertent contact is instantaneously to rub the spots with another portion of the same garment. Don't let the paint dry. Snatch up a fresh fold of the goods and rub vigorously. The friction immediately dissipates the damage, and no trace is left on either part of the goods. Except for the loss of a little surface fuzz, the garment is as unblemished as before.

# Artificial Coffee Berries.

Unroasted coffee berries are often made from oat and rye flour and corn The natural aroma of these grains is destroyed by some process, and, after the proper amount of coffee aroma is added the berries are formed and caused to maintain their shape.

The friends of Mr. Jim Corbett think he has earned a seat in congress. He has certainly accomplished more than some of the gentlemen who are occupying such seats.

# MARKETS.

861			
1	FALTINGS	25.	
2		0	
1	TROUB ORAIN EF	N.	4.5
9	FLOUR—Baito, Bost Pat. 9 High Grade Extra WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORS.—No. 2 White Oats.—Southers & Peng.	@	4.25
	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	76	7634
	Oats-Southern & Pone	971	28
	RYE-No. 2.	50	28 5034
	Good to Prime	15 00	15 50
	STRAW-Bye in car ids	10 00	11 00
	CORS.—No. 2 White. Oats.—Southern & Penn RYE.—No. 2. HAY.—Choice Timothy Good to Prime STBAW—Hye in car ids Wheat Blocks. Oat Blocks.	7 50	8 00
* :	CANNED GOOD	0%	1
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	Seconds.	1.10	80
	Seconds. CORN-Dry Pack		70
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b	PURPLE STREET, ST. CO. CO.	914 0	a 10
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	POTATOES-Burbanks. 8	70 - 60	1 00
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	HOG PRODUCTS—shis. 3 Clear ribsides Hams Mess Pork, per her	8 @	834
	Hams	1157	1032
	Hams Mess Pork, per bar LARD—Crude		#51.569E
	Best refined		4
	PUTTER.		- 1
	BUTTER-Fine Crmy	21 a 18 21	29
	Under Fine Creamery Rolls	18	19
	CHERRY.		
	CHEESE-N. Y. Fancy	1014 6 10 534	1014
	N. Y. Flats	614	71.5
	EGGS.	*79	203
	FGGS State	12	@ 1256 1136
J	Morth Carollan.		1135
ı	CHICKENS LIVE POULTS	14 (0)	15
J	Ducks, per lb	10	12
4	TOBACCO		
	TOBACCO—Md. Infer's9 Sound common Middling Fancy	150 @	2 50
	Middling	603	700
	Fancy	10 00	12 00
	LIVE STOOK	422	6.15
	BHEEP	2 00	4.50
	Hogs	5.80	D 193
	ALTISTEDATE	10	44
V	MUSKRAT. Suns and sag:	10 @ 40	45
۱	Red Fox.	1	80
	Opossum	22	23 80
	Mink		6 90
i	REW TORK		
o			

FLOUR-Southern \$ 885 WHEAT-No. 2 Red \$1 BYE-Western \$59 OATS—No. 3 BUTTER-State ... CHEESE-State....

PRILADELPHIA.