

THE REALM OF FASHION.



FITTED JACKET BANQUER.

City.—The fitted jacket can be worn indoors or as a street costume never goes out of fashion. This season it is short and some hint of the millinery is shown.

They are on both sides of the pointed piece of leather. A white oze leather belt is machine stitched with black, and the black patent leather belts are sometimes decorated with a narrow facing of white leather on the edges, or as often as not are stitched with white thread.

Detachable Sleeves.

This, the latest idea in blouse gowns, with its patent removable sleeve, will no doubt prove a boon to women who dislike getting the cuffs of their wrap sleeves soiled while engaged in household duties. Besides, it gives a much greater freedom of movement. By means of the clasp fastening, familiar as a glove fastening, the lower portion of these sleeves may be easily and quickly removed at pleasure. These house gowns may be had in calico or in fleece-lined materials for colder weather, quite attractively and tastefully trimmed and designed, in patterns to suit all tastes.

For Larger Sleeves.

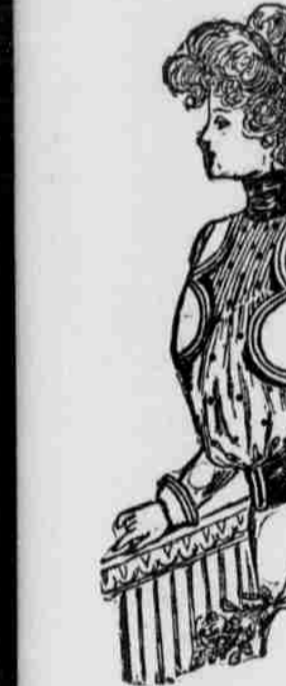
All the innovations from fashion centers are to the effect that sleeves are to be loose this winter. Not that there is any danger of a return to the overgrown monstruosities of a few years ago, but it is not going to be fashionable to have the sleeve fitted closely to the lines of the arm. Sleeves will be draped. They will have dainty caps and ruffles and shirtings, and will otherwise be made an attractive feature of the gown of the coming season.

Almost to the Elbow.

Very long cuffs of lace are worn over the forearm. They are close-fitting, rather a tight envelope for the crepus or moulin beneath. They continue their journey upward from the wrist, and frequently reach the elbow, where they are lost to sight beneath the elbow puff of silk, or of chiffon. As the upper edge of the lace cuff is not visible, you can use piece lace for the cuff, if you have no edge lace with border of the suitable depth.

For a Youthful Belle.

A soft blue veiling of light weight



MISSIE'S BOLERO WAIST.

is made up into an afternoon frock for a little girl. The skirt comes to the knees and a little further. It is laid in accordion pleats, and has no trimming whatever. The bodice has a yoke and epaulets of tucked blue taffeta. Over the yoke the plain blue veiling is softly draped to the waist line, which is indicated by a broad, deep belt of blue taffeta. The sleeves are entirely plain.

Chains Still the Vogue.

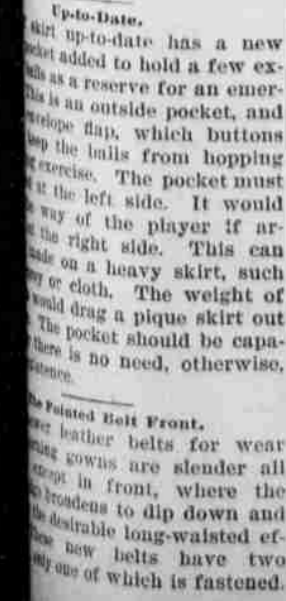
Long chains of antique design will be popular during the season. Some are hung with odd charms and pendants.

Ladies' Circular Skirt.

Skirts that fit snugly at the upper portion and flare freely at the feet make a marked feature of autumn styles. The circular model lends itself to the mode peculiarly well and is becoming to all slight and medium figures, at the same time that it is singularly well adapted to cloths and all wide materials. Indications point to many striped materials for fall and winter wear, and the illustration by May Mantou shows the skirt in a tan cheviot with lines of brown, but all plain and small figured materials are equally suitable.

The skirt is cut in one piece, with the seam at the back. It is fitted about the hips with small darts, and the fulness at the waist is laid in an inverted pleat at the centre back. The folds formed are graceful, and the flare provided means abundant freedom for the feet. When plaid goods is used, a good effect is obtained by making a seam at the centre front, the pattern being laid on the bias edge of the material in place of on the double fold. The plaid must, of course, be carefully matched, but when that is done the result is a good one, and the sides, falling on the straight, are not so liable to sag.

To cut this skirt for a woman of



CIRCULAR SKIRT.

medium size three and one-half yards of material five inches wide, or three and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, will be required.

THE USE OF SPECTACLES.

WHEN THEY SHOULD AND SHOULD NOT BE WORN.

People With Some Passing or Trifling Trouble Should Not Use Glasses All the Time—Eyeglasses Are Very Disfiguring to Women and Girls.

Wearing spectacles or eyeglasses out of doors is always a disfigurement, often an injury, seldom a necessity. It is a common thing for people with some trifling or passing trouble of the eye, only needing rest, to be advised to wear glasses all the time. If this is done the ciliary or focusing muscles may get weak from not having proper work, and spectacles become a necessary evil.

Those who can be benefited by wearing suitable glasses for reading and near work are many. Few, though, need to wear them out of doors or in public; indeed, more than half who do so see at a distance as well as or better with the naked eyes than with the spectacles.

If a person's vision for distant objects is satisfactory to himself and seems good enough to keep him out of danger, there is no sense in wearing glasses on the street or in public. If the right glasses are worn for several hours a day while reading or about the house the eyes will be rested so much that the useful exercise of out-of-door sight-seeing may be taken without the spectacles. As soon as the eyes feel tired wear them again until rested.

Naturally, some eyes need much more rest than others. The nearer perfect the fit of the glasses the longer they can be left off at a time. Wrong glasses may help more or less, but they do not entirely relieve the strain of the focusing muscles, so they have to be worn nearly all the time to get all of the little help that comes with such glasses.

Distant vision requires little work of the focusing muscles, and will not cause distress for hours if these muscles are perfectly rested beforehand. If glasses are really needed, reading and near work should hardly ever be undertaken without them, for strain of the focusing muscles from this cause often lasts for hours or even days.

Glasses are very disfiguring to women and girls. Most tolerate them because they are told that wearing them all the time is the only way to keep from having serious eye trouble. If glasses are all right they will seldom or never have to be worn in public.

The easiest way to tell whether glasses are needed, or to find out if they are anything like right, is to hold the finest print about sixteen inches off and right in front of the eyes, with a good light falling on the print from behind. Keep both eyes open during the test, and cover first one eye and then the other with a card to see if the print looks exactly alike to each eye. If it does there is as yet nothing wrong enough to pay any attention to. After the fiftieth year this test will show the slightest imperfections. If one under thirty finds the print unlike, or is unable to read with comfort, something is badly wrong. The complicated tests all have their places, but this test is given to the general practitioner, and is about all that he needs to find out just what is wrong.

A man may see the print alike with bad eyes or wrong glasses; he may read with comfort with bad eyes or wrong glasses, but he cannot see the print alike and read with comfort unless the eyes are about right, or made so by glasses. The cheap glasses in the stores suit about half of the people. They do no harm, and can not be improved upon if this test shows nothing wrong.

About one old person in four uses but one eye in reading. This is because of wrong glasses. The best oculists often spend hours in testing the eyes of the young, and then fail to get the right glasses. As for the eyes of the aged, they are usually gone over in a perfunctory and stereotyped way, and given a pair of magnifiers, and these suit only about half of them. The other half have astigmatism, together with unlike eyes. While eye imperfections may not cause as much pain to the aged as to the young, they interfere far more with the proper use of the eyes after middle age than before. The eyes of the young are hard enough to fit, but the eyes of the aged are even harder if there is the least astigmatism or difference in the size of the two eyes. Reading is the chief and about the only comfort that most old people get out of life, and no doubt early dotage often comes from not being able to keep the mind active by reading. The routine way of testing the eyes of the aged is a great evil, for most of them can read or see about as well as ever if they only get the right glasses. Many do this with pedlers' glasses.

In farsightedness the eyeball is too small or too short; in nearsightedness, too long or too large, and in astigmatism it is imperfectly rounded. Astigmatism causes more eye trouble and interferes more with reading than all other troubles put together. People who have every kind of mysterious eye trouble, when properly examined are usually found to have astigmatism. It causes blurring of the print, pain in the head and eyes, nervousness, fretfulness, etc., and is most apt to give trouble when the focusing muscle gets weak from sickness, overwork, etc., or when the crystalline lens gets hard from age. Astigmatism is such a difficult imperfection to properly estimate that glasses have not as yet benefited astigmatic eyes anything like as much as they should have.

Imperfectness, especially nearsightedness and astigmatism, are apt to be more pronounced in one eye than in the other, and, worse still, are usually so badly mixed up that a glass which fits one eye would injure the other, the eyes being so unlike. Many with unlike eyes "fitted with astigmatism" require a pair of spectacles that would fit nobody else.

A few have eyeballs so imperfect that they are deformed and the focusing mechanism is powerless to make the sight good even for distance. Such eyes require the thickest and heaviest glasses, and these have to be worn nearly all the time.

Restoring and preserving the sight

with glasses is one of the greatest and broadest as well as one of the most difficult branches of medicine. The glass is one of the greatest powers in the science of medicine, for it is not like a splint to a broken leg, like a band to a tired back, like opium for pain, like an artificial limb to the maimed, or a crutch to the crippled. It acts like both sleep and exercise. It is a return of youth to aged eyes. It is often perfection and success in life instead of imperfection and failure. It may mean all that blinders or sight, all that the eye itself means. Science by glasses has perpetuated the life of the mind a quarter of a century, if not longer. If science and wisdom could do as much for the other fading powers of life as spectacles can for the eyes there might be many frisky centenarians. Spectacles are often the means of a ripened wisdom, and should be its badge and symbol.

Perfectly fitting glasses take every bit of the strain off the focusing muscles, and balance and ease and give the eyes their proper exercise, even in moderate reading. On the surface this looks as if good glasses ought to be worn all the time, but this is far from right, for such glasses do so much of the work of the focusing muscles that these would become weak from not having proper work. Until late in life the focusing mechanism is so powerful that it can make the sight of a very imperfect eye, or from a badly fitting glass, about perfect. This is owing to the soft crystalline lens. Late in life the lens hardens, when even slight imperfections give trouble in reading; then perfectly fitting glasses are all the more necessary, else too strong glasses have to be used, and the print magnified so much that only one eye is used, for the more print is magnified the closer and closer it must be held to the eyes. The aged cannot hold print close like children and still read with both eyes at the same time. Old people who hold print close read with only one eye.

A glass that magnifies a little bit, or a weak astigmatism glass, will give more or less relief to more than half who need spectacles. These glasses will by rights fit but few—in fact, their true use is very limited, for they suit only the simplest imperfections of the eyes—yet about half who wear glasses all the time have just some such compromise. Neither knowledge nor skill is required to prescribe such. Just such glasses and such fits as these have made, and for a long time will make, fat sinecures for traveling spectacle experts and quack opticians.

The old rule, "Wear glasses all the time," should be changed to "Wear glasses just as little as possible." Some wear spectacles for years, and then by lucky chance lose them, only to find that they get along better without. After wearing glasses only a few days many find the print looks worse to the naked eyes than before. This is a sure way to tell that glasses are wrong. Most people with troublesome imperfections of the eyes cannot leave their glasses off even for an hour or so without discomfort. This is because they have wrong glasses. The right glasses can be put on and taken off at any time with ease and no more discomfort following than putting on and taking off a hat.—New York Medical Journal.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The earliest authenticated sea fight is said to have been that between the Corinthians and the Ceryreans, in which the former conquered—664 B. C.

In England the tallest single-stemmed beech tree stands in Lord Brownlow's park at Ashbridge, which overlooks the beech country of Buckinghamshire. It is known as the queen beech, and is 150 feet high.

Many fish can produce musical sounds. The trigla can produce long-drawn notes ranging over nearly an octave. Others, notably the species of opidium, have sound-producing apparatus, consisting of small movable bones, which can be made to produce a sharp rattle. The curious "drumming" made by the species called umbrivras can be heard from a depth of twenty fathoms.

A Russian Jewess has just been exhibited in Milwaukee, Wis., before a class of medical students. She has one of the largest developments of elephantiasis on record. She is five feet in height, weighs 248 pounds, has a chest girth of thirty-eight inches, while her thighs measure thirty-nine inches in circumference, and her calves thirty inches. Notwithstanding this she enjoys good health, and has no predisposition to disease. With the exception of the inconvenience of getting about she does not suffer from her ailment.

Nine years ago a very curious underground river was discovered by M. Martel at Padraic, in Southwestern France. During the last year this great natural curiosity has been opened up to the public, so that a visitor may now explore it to a distance of several hundred feet below the surface of the earth. A high staircase of iron descends into the mouth of a great cavern, and from the foot of this safe passageway follow the devious windings of the subterranean stream. For some distance boats are used on this river, several hundred feet underground. One cavern discovered is over 300 feet in height, and it has been named the Grand Dome. There are several lakes and waterfalls. The exploration of the caverns is still going on, and it is expected that further interesting discoveries will be made.

A New Textile Plant.

Some time ago samples were received in Lille, France, of a textile plant growing wild in Asia Minor, Indo China and Japan. Tests have been made both in the dry state and after three months' submersion in water, to establish the power of resistance of this new plant compared with that of flax. It is said that the strength of this plant is fifty per cent. greater than that of flax. These tests have been carried on with great secrecy, and more information has not been given out so far. The plant is said in French Indo China at the rate of \$1.35 per 100 kilograms.

Good Roads Notes

The Movement in New Jersey.

MORE improved roads will be built in New Jersey this year than in any previous year of its history. The movement has taken complete possession of the people of this State, and is now in full swing. More than \$200,000 will be expended this year in building new roads in Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth counties, and in closing gaps and perfecting the system of improved roads already existing in those parts of the State. When completed there will be continuous lines of roads north, south, east and west. There will be a road from Trenton to the seashore, passing through Edinburg, Windsor, Hightstown and Mahapan to Freehold, and thence by two routes to the shore, one by way of Coll's Neck, Tinton Falls and Eatontown to Long Branch, and the other by way of Farmingdale, Squankum, Alaide and Adenwood to Manasquan. Another direct road from Asbury Park to Freehold has been applied for and will be built next year. A road is also being built from Seabright to Atlantic Highlands, called the Valley Drive, whence it will be continued along the bay shore to Keansburg, Keyport and South Amboy. Still another road is building from New Brunswick to Old Bridge, and thence to Matawan, and so on to the shore. This road will be finished in about three months.

In South Jersey, where the land is poor, and the farmers were originally solidly opposed to the policy of road improvement there is now a perfect craze for new roads. In Gloucester County they are absolutely ravenous for them, as it has been discovered that they are a most important factor in the problem of getting fruits and vegetables to market. There is a system of improved roads from Cape May to Camden.

It has already been constructed from Camden to Malaga, and preparations are being made to build twelve miles on the Cape May end this year. Another line runs from Camden to Salem, with about six miles to build. Still another is the Delaware River branch, following the river shore to Bridgeport. The longest stretch of connecting road in the State is from Atlantic City to Camden, thence to Trenton and thence to New Brunswick and Jersey City. Only a few gaps in this great line need to be filled. State Commissioner Bull says that after November it would be possible to ride more than 1000 miles continuous lines of improved roads in the State without getting off into sand or mud.

The northern end of the State, and especially the counties of Union, Essex, Hudson, Bergen and Morris, are enthusiastic on the subject of improved roads. Great continuous lines of road are built from Jersey City and Newark, connecting with New Brunswick and Trenton and the seashore; others to Lake Hopatcong, and others to the western parts of the State. Essex County will soon be a perfect network of macadam roads, and will resemble a public park. The only parts of New Jersey in which the good roads movement has made no headway are in the counties of Sussex, Warren and Hunterdon. In none of these counties has the movement secured a foothold. The principal reason for this is probably the fact that the roads in these sections are naturally good.

Burlington County is not behind any of its sister counties in road improvement, having already a greater mileage of stone and macadam roads than any other county in the State.

The improvements now under way in this city will add another link to the chain of highways which reflect credit on the name of Burlington County.—Burlington (N. J.) Enterprise

Drain the Roads.

The State of Massachusetts has appropriated thousands of dollars to build macadamized roads, as they say to give the people an object lesson of the great advantage of having good roads, and how good roads should be made. Many other States have done and are doing similar work. We are glad to see it. The roads are a benefit to the sections through which they pass, and the building them has been of great advantage to men who need, and the labor or the money that the labor earned. But we fear that as a lesson to town superintendents of streets it will not be very useful. Such roads are very expensive, and town appropriations would not build long stretches of them, nor under the present system of repairing highways can many towns do more than keep the dirt roads passable for a part of the year and almost impassable for the rest of the time. We would like to have a few hundred dollars to expend on some roads that we know in draining the road beds so that neither surface water nor water from beneath should be there to make them soft when the frost comes out of the ground. We have seen a bit of road receive more material and labor each year than would have been paid for draining it, so that it would scarcely have needed any more outlay on it for the next five years. Draining would have been as permanent an improvement as macadamizing if the work had been well done, and would not have been expensive.—Boston Cityiator.

A Mitigation.

One pretty good way in which to mitigate the bad roads problem is to market little or nothing from the farm which is not bolted down. The wise man will not haul oats, corn and wheat ten miles to a depot, but he will put his grain into butter tubs, egg cases, hogs and cattle, things which are easily marketed and which will bring him two pence for his grain.

Keeping Accounts.

One year before he died John Wesley wrote with feeble fingers in his Journal of Expenses: "For more than eighty-six years I have kept my accounts exactly." Few there are who do this so long, or, indeed, need to do it. But during one's most active years the keeping of an exact cash account helps to stop many a little leak.

NURSING THE TREES.

Systematic Forest Farming as Carried On in Switzerland.

The objects of forestry, which are very generally misunderstood, are very ably set forth in a new book just issued by the Department of Forestry, and edited by Gifford Pinchot. The object of forestry, as stated in this Primer of Forestry, is to discover and apply the principles according to which forests are best managed. It is not too much to say that no American book has yet appeared which more forcibly tells of the devastation that results from the ruthless destruction of the forests, the dire effects of which are felt not only in the present generation, but extend to future ones as well. Dealing with all sections of the country, from the familiar pine and cedar forests of Jersey to the giant growths of the Sierra Nevada slopes, and with all phases of the subject, from the growth of the seed, the grain and character of the wood to the influence of forests on climates and fertility of adjacent lands, this work of the Department of Agriculture, by means of actual photographs, forms a complete history of the forest conditions as they prevail to-day in the United States.

Forestry endeavors to foster the lumber industry, not to hamper it. The wood of a tree that dies in the forest is almost wholly wasted. For, according to the author, while the rotting trunk may serve to retain moisture, there is little use for the carbon, oxygen and hydrogen which make up its greater part. The mineral constituents alone form a useful fertilizer, but most often there is already an abundance of similar material in the soil. Not only is the old tree lost, but ever since its maturity it has done little more than intercept to no good purpose, the light, which would otherwise have given vitality to a valuable crop of young trees. It is only when the ripe wood is harvested properly and in time that the forest attains its highest usefulness. An example of what may be accomplished by properly paying attention to the preservation of the young growth while cutting the mature crop is shown in the instance quoted by the author of a forest in Switzerland, where scientific methods have been observed in the cutting of the wood. The forest has yielded a yearly crop, without replanting, ever since before the discovery of America, and yet to-day it shows a fine growth of marketable lumber.

Some very interesting facts in regard to the origin of forests are brought to light in this work. Many agencies are employed by nature for the planting of seeds in "good ground," among which are the winds, birds and animals. A remarkable demonstration of the part birds may play in this work is to be seen in a natural avenue of red cedars to be found in New Jersey. These trees are all seedlings, grown from seed which have been dropped by birds which perched on the fences. Of course, the trees have been kept from growing in clumps, yet the work of the birds is certainly unique and unexpected.

Of all the foes of the forest, next to reckless lumbering, fire is the most destructive, and, unfortunately, too frequent. Some fires burn over whole counties and others only a few acres, but in the aggregate the loss by fire to the lumbering and agricultural interests of the country is enormous. Forestry is almost powerless to prevent fires, except by the enforcement of legislation making the careless firing of woodlands a criminal offense. It does, however, offer many suggestions for the reforesting of burned-over areas, and for the prevention of fires. Many forest fires are attributed to sparks from locomotives, and one of the latest ideas for the avoidance of these is a fire line along a railroad, with two clear spaces, separated by a double row of trees intended to catch the sparks. Such strips, kept free from inflammable material, are very useful in checking small fires, and of immense value as lines of defense in fighting large ones.—Philadelphia Record.

The Old Lady Getting Gay.

There is quite a mild excitement just now at the Bank of England because of an innovation at that venerable and conservative institution. A flagstaff has actually been placed above the building, and many are shaking their heads at the sudden giddiness of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. The flag was used for the first time yesterday, and that, alas! at half mast. Among the younger officials some objection has been taken to the pole being painted white rather than khaki color. The suggestion, too, has been made in all seriousness that numbers might well be placed on the flagstaff and the bank rate indicated from time to time by the height of the flag on the pole.—London Chronicle.

Her Highness Defended.

There seems to be a campaign just now against the pretty girl, and we're bound to have our say in the business if the roof drops. The pretty girl, as a rule, is just a dressed up signboard that will flirt for hours with an ad-depted masquer in a clean paper collar, but if a young man with a sound brain in his head starts talking she'll give about two square inches of yawn every five minutes. Of course, we only write this out of spite, because we are as homesy as a used up Bath brick, and the last time we engaged a pretty girl with our well known brilliancy of wit and conversation she had to own that if she hadn't had her pug dog with her she'd have felt quite lonely.—Pick-Me-Up.

Industrious Crows.

Not all the good Indians are dead Indians. There are the Crows, of Montana, for instance; some of them have the virtue of industry. They have been taking grading contracts on a railroad, having entered into an agreement with the United States to furnish the Cheyennes with flour. The Crows have irrigated farms and a flour mill, herds of cattle and many ponies, and as a rule are in fairly comfortable circumstances. In morals, however, they are not improving as rapidly as could be desired, and while many of them are industrious, few save money. Nevertheless it is somewhat refreshing to hear of Indians even as well advanced in material welfare as they are.—Minneapolis Times.

THE ITALIAN WOMAN.

Gentler Sex of That Nationally Her but Little.

The rather low standard of her culture tends to keep the Italian woman behindhand in the march of emancipation, though one comes across remarkable exceptions among those occupied with education of literature, and even in society, says the Contemporary. The Italian has a very acute intelligence, which takes in with extraordinary promptitude anything presented to her mind, but she does not cultivate it; once her studies ended she closes her books; "adieu paniera vendanges sont faites!" That most useful help to feminine intellectual development, reading, has not yet become a habit with her. There are countries where books are more used by women than by men; rich, they buy them; poor, they have the lending library; in their yearly expenditure no matter how small it be, literature has its place. There is nothing like this in Italy. With the exception of a small minority, the women do not read, and have no wish to read. Their celebrated ancestors of the sixteenth century must look at them with reproachful eyes. If the shade of the President des Brosses recrossed the Alps he would find no Maria Gaetani Agnesi, called the oracle of seven languages and the servant of the poor and declared by him to be more marvelous than Milan Cathedral. Benedice XIV. granted permission to this learned Milanese lady to take her father's place as professor of mathematics at the University of Bologna during an illness of the father. The tradition of feminine learning is lost in Italy, indeed, it was lost long before the time of Maria Gaetani Agnesi. The Italian of to-day may yet prove her self capable of emulating her great forefathers, but in the meantime it is certain that modern ideas have made so much less way with her than with the women of other European countries that she offers a more formidable resistance than even the men of her own land to any effort at reform in favor of her sex. This inferiority of culture has the double effect of greatly limiting the number of women capable of taking any part whatever in public affairs, and of creating an utter want of sympathy with the emancipation movement in general.

A Sparrow's Odd Experience.

An escape of a sparrow at the home of Mrs. Susan Fox of East 2d street on Thursday is remarkable enough to be worth recording, says the Oil City Derrick. The bird in some manner fell into the chimney and from there made its way through two elbows and several points of stovepipe into the back of the stove, through the damper and under the oven into the ashpans where its fluttering attracted the attention of Mrs. Fox and she rescued it. There was a hot fire in the stove at the time, but the little bird seemed to be none the worse for its peculiar journey.

Cheap and Unique Hat Adornment.

Mrs. Cash of Athol, Mass., was at Brookside park lately when a big buff butterfly alighted on her hat, took a fancy to it, and decided it would make a nice spot for a butterfly home. The insect took possession and began laying eggs, and has remained there ever since. Mrs. Cash wears the hat on the street and other public places and the butterfly with its nest attracts everyone's attention.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.

Flour—Baltimore, Best Pat. #1	4 90
High Grade Extra	4 10
Wheat—No. 2 Red	72
Corn—No. 2 White	44
Oats—Southern & Penn.	24 1/2
Rye—No. 2	48
HAY—Choice Timothy	14 50
Good to Prime	13 00
STRAW—Rye in car lots	11 00
Wheat Blocks	6 50
Oat Blocks	7 00

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Std. No. 3	70
No. 2	65
PEAS—Standard	1 10
Beans	80
CORN—Dry Pack	80
Molasses	70

MEATS.

CITY STEERS	9 1/2
City Cows	8 1/2

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	1 00
ONIONS	1 25

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—sh. #1	8
Clear ribides	8
Hams	12
Mem. Pork, per bar	14 00
LARD—Crude	4
Best refined	8

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crm.	23
Under Fin.	21
Creamery Rolls	23

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	10 1/2
N. Y. Flat	10
Edm. Cheese	8 1/2

EGGS.

EGGS—State	15 1/2
North Carolina	14 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

CHICKENS	11 1/2
Ducks, per lb.	9 1/2

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer.	1 50
Sound common	5 50
Middling	4 00
Fancy	10 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Heavy	4 75
SHEEP	3 25
Hogs	5 75

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	10
Beaver	40
Red Fox	1 00
Skunk Bl. & W.	45
Opussum	22
Mink	80
Otter	6 00

NEW YORK.

Flour—Southern	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80
WHEAT—Western	56
CORN—No. 2	45
OATS—No. 2	25
BUTTER—State	17
EGGS—State	17
CHICKEN—State	9 1/2

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Southern	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72
CORN—No. 2	46
OATS—No. 2	27
BUTTER—State	2 1/2
EGGS—Penna.	17