

THE REALM OF FASHION.

York City.—Shell pink satin is here stylishly combined with red velvet and tucked ivory silk sole. The picture is from Modes.



MISSER'S COSTUME.

body is mounted on a glove-like lining, which closes in the center. The back is smooth across shoulders and draws down close to waist line with tiny pleats in center. A perfect adjustment is made by an under-arm gore.

are slightly double-breasted, the fineness at the waist being in house effect over a narrow, gathered skirt. The shallow pleats attached to the right lining and fastens invisibly on the left. The special feature in this waist is a tucked collar, which provides a trim for the back and over the plastron, forming broad revers. It extends out over shoulders, giving broad effect to the dress, that is becoming to slender

are correctly finished under and under portions, and with a ruffle which falls over velvet ribbon is effectively around the standing and



WOMAN'S WAIST WITH BOLERO.

lighter colors. It comes with contrasting backs of satin, the beaver color, with pink or blue backs, violet with green, or any of the contrasts that are pretty and stylish.

Modish Gowns.
Next to the white cloth gowns in favor stands gowns of light blue and mushroom pink cloth and the indications are that this is to be pre-eminently a season of pale tinted cloths for reception wear.

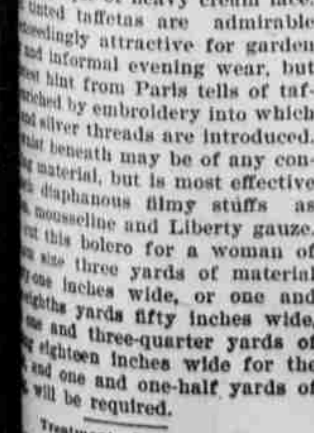
An Essential For a Child.
The comfortable loose wrapper that can be slipped on without delay is an essential for the child as well as for its elders. The charming May Manton model shown has the merit of serving equally well for that purpose and for the sleeping gown. For the former service it is admirable made of French flannel or the less costly flannellette; for the latter it can be made of cambric, long cloth, nainsook or the warmer flannellette in preparation for winter nights.

The full fronts and backs are simply gathered and pointed to a shallow, square yoke. Over the yoke falls the pretty round collar, with its deep frill, and all unnecessary fulness at the neck and shoulders is avoided. The sleeves are one-shouldered and gathered at both arms' eyes and wrists, where

Milk Puddings—Rice, tapioca and sago should be blanched to make a pudding. Wash the rice, or whatever is required, and put it into a saucepan, cover it with cold water and bring it gradually to boiling point. Let it boil for two minutes, then pour off the water, drain the rice thoroughly and put it into a buttered dish, cover it with milk and let it cook in a moderately hot oven for two hours. At least a pint of milk should be allowed for two ounces of rice, tapioca and sago. The two last named should be boiled until tender before being baked.

Flemish Stuffing—Prepare a five-pound black bass or two smaller ones for baking and stuff with the following: Two cupsful of bread crumbs, one large tomato chopped, one large onion minced, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of butter, two mushrooms cut fine and three anchovies pounded to a paste. Mix all together with just enough water to moisten the crumbs—half a cup. The mushrooms and onions are better if fried tender in butter prior to mixing with the other ingredients. Stuff the fish and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven.

Child's Wrapper.
They terminate in wristbands and full frills. To cut this wrapper for a child of four years of age three yards of material twenty-two inches wide will be required.



CHILD'S WRAPPER.

It is unwise to go from without wraps it is well to understand the secret of proper hanging. She is an unwise woman who hangs up her jacket by its back of the neck. It makes the strain come, it gives it a dragged and drooping appearance. If loops are used at all

HOUSEHOLD HINTS:



Cleaning Baby's Cloak.

Babies' cashmere cloaks can be cleaned at home with magnesia. Get an ounce of powdered magnesia from a chemist, dip a clean rag into it and rub the cloak well all over, turning the rag as it gets soiled. When well covered with the powder take a clean brush and brush it well as it lies on the table. Some people use naphtha, but this is very inflammable and is rather apt to turn the cashmere yellow.

Change the Pictures.
When a room is turned out and the pictures are being cleaned change their positions before hanging them again. Often a picture is by this means noticed and admired afresh by the inmates of a house. It would otherwise probably escape attention from the very fact that it is always in the same place. Adopt this means of change in other articles, both ornaments and furniture. Remember always "Variety is charming."

Fixing Up the Floor.
Some women who thought to do with rugs on ordinary floors for the heated period have come to the conclusion that the ordinary floor is not a thing of beauty.

It may be wonderfully improved, however, and if it is at all decent, transformed into a thing of beauty. First, you don your rubber gloves and give the boards a coat of ammonia, using a paint brush. Several coats of ammonia will darken wood until those who behold it must fancy it an inheritance from a grandparent, at least.

Then comes the stain, which stain is a matter of taste. After this shellac is often applied, and when dry it is rubbed thoroughly with pumice stone and oil. Still further polish will result by using beeswax and turpentine.

The wax should be finely shredded before it is covered with the turpentine, and then it is left to stand for five or six hours and it should be stirred with a stick occasionally until it is of the consistency of honey, when it is ready for use.

A piece of flannel is better than a brush for the polishing. It is best to buy a dull finish stain and to do the polishing as already indicated.

The Problem of the Mantel.
The young housekeeper is much better off in a house having only a mantel shelf over the fireplace than with an ordinary over-mantel. In that case she can invest the fireplace with great interest and beauty, and lend it the charm of her individual tastes, making it from floor to ceiling a study in composition.

Certain principles should always be followed. In the first place it should be remembered that the space above the mantel has architectural values of its own, and must always be considered in relation to the rest of the room. Certain laws should always be followed, and the question of proportion never neglected. Architecturally considered the space over the mantel-shelf belongs to the rest of the wall space, and its decoration must be carried up to the ceiling, so that the lines of doors, windows, and fireplace should be balanced. When the architect or builder, however, has left only a bare space over the mantel-shelf, the householder in her decoration should observe the general laws of decoration which he has laid down. Thus when a picture, mirror or bass relief is introduced over the mantel-shelf it takes the place of a panel. Great care must be taken in placing it, so that no general rule of proportion is violated. Thus a picture or bass relief not filling the entire space should be so hung that the wall space above and below it are properly balanced. A small or unimportant picture is to be avoided, certain straight up-and-down or curved lines are always to be suggested.—Harper's Bazar.

Household Recipes
Lemon Sauce—Half a cupful of butter, creamed; add the beaten yolks of three eggs. Beat well and set the dish in a pan of boiling water. Add the beaten whites of the eggs, a salt-spoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of white pepper, and the juice of two lemons. When it is cooked thick place on the ice. Before serving add half a cupful of cream and one large or two small cucumbers sliced very thin. Let the cucumbers stand an hour in salted ice water after they are sliced.

Horses Only Two Feet High.
Perhaps the most remarkable discovery ever made in America was the diminutive race of horses found recently near a great lake in the wilds of Wyoming. The tiny equines, though less than two and a half feet high, were perfect specimens of fully matured horses. Exact images of fine horseflesh as seen to-day, they were nevertheless smaller than any pony living at present. Amusement filled the minds of the scientific men who found the little animals.

Thousands of them inhabited the shores of the lake, yet they have never been found elsewhere. Perhaps some choice food peculiarly adapted to their needs grew along its shores. It is doubtful if they were ever ridden by man, and certainly a human of normal size would never have attempted to bestride so small a creature. If dwarfs rode upon the illiputian steeds, no traces of their presence have yet been found.

THE MAJESTY OF THE SWORD.

It has been known to every civilized race.

It is impossible to name any weapon so interesting as the sword, which may be traced back till it is lost in the mists of the most ancient tradition. Though its blade bears the blood stains of every civilized race under the sun, yet a halo of romance is equally inseparable to its presence among most civilized nations.

Probably there is no one better read in the history of the sword, as there is no man better versed in its use, than Captain Alfred Hutton, F. S. A., who inherited his love of fencing from his father, himself a pupil of the famous Angelo, as Captain Alfred Hutton was of that great instructor's well-known son; while the Huttons, both father and son, belonged to the Dragon-Guards.

Captain Hutton lives in spacious chambers in Jermyn street—and one of his rooms makes a convenient school-of-arms, and its walls are decorated with trophies like those of an armory. Here you may note plate, scale and chain armor from Afghanistan, oriental daggers and war quilts; double-handed swords and cup-billed rapiers of the seventeenth century, a Milanese sword with a "sweep" hilt, dating between 1540-45; Elizabethan rapiers as used in Shakespeare's time, a buckler of Henry the VIII's reign, a gorget in use when Charles II was king and a case of double-swords, as used by Tybalt when fighting Mercutio with a sword in each hand; and these lead the conversation to the sword practice as introduced by Shakespeare in his plays.

"To the swordman Shakespeare's plays are essentially interesting, but more so than the play 'Romeo and Juliet,' said Captain Hutton. 'The play is full of fighting in single combat. Firstly you have the encounter between the retainers with swords and bucklers; secondly, the duel with single swords between Tybalt and Benvolio, which finishes with a peculiar seizure of the wrist. Then there is the encounter between Tybalt and Mercutio, each armed with two swords. Afterward comes Romeo's fight with Tybalt with a rapier and a dagger, illustrative of the death of Tybalt by means of the thrust, passato sotto, delivered on bended knee; and lastly, the fight between Romeo and Paris in the tomb with rapier and dagger, the final blow being given to Paris as his wrist is seized.'

"The history of the evolution of the sword from its first simple form would be scarcely possible without illustration." "Not easily, of course, I can explain the changes by the swords hanging on yonder walls. But, when you come to description, that the simplest form of a sword, with a straight, transverse hilt like a cross, gradually developed to two or more branched guards till it became a 'sweep' hilt. As to the blade, in the course of the sixteenth century the ordinary straight, two-edged sword was lengthened, narrowed into what is known as the Italian or Spanish rapier. Afterward, in the early part of the eighteenth century, the use of the edge was practically abandoned in rapier play, and the French bayonet-shaped dueling sword, and so led to the permanent introduction for military purposes of the

"Dueling is nowadays, of course, absolutely illegal; besides, it is unnecessary since the legislature has provided remedies against injuries to one's honor as well as to one's property and person; but formerly duels formed a handy means of redress, yet one much, much abused. At one time men fought for any or no cause of quarrel, while the seconds frequently engaged on their own account. Doubtless the domestic use of swords greatly fostered dueling, and so great did the evil become in France in the time of Henry IV, that it is said no less than 4000 gentlemen fell in the duels in a period of eight years during the King's reign. Many edicts and ordinances had been made against dueling in France, but Cardinal Richelieu was the first to enforce the death penalty; this and other examples which were made, for a time, checked the evil."—London Sketch.

The Little Swords.
A curious little story comes from an English officer invalided home from South Africa. The eldest son of a well-known duke had a younger brother in Ladysmith, and was naturally anxious and eager for his safety. He himself was serving with the forces of General Buller and was through all the long and arduous campaign which preceded the relief of that place. When it became known that the road was at last open the young nobleman was sent forward with the forces to enter the town. He soon found his brother, whom his eyes had been yearning to see for so many long and weary months. "Hallo, Jack!" he shouted, and then in his excitement and pleasure for the life of him he couldn't think what to say next. At last he blurted out: "Old Tom, the gardener, is dead." An anti-climax which, in spite of the apparently mournful character of the news, caused both the brothers to rear with laughter. Such was the first item of home news which the younger one heard after a sickening period of anxious waiting.—Chicago News.

Appreciated in Winter.
Good roads will be appreciated in the winter. At this season all may be well, but when the roads are muddy the time lost in hauling but a few loads will be much greater in value than the amount of taxes necessary to make good roads. This fact becomes painfully apparent when the farmer must use four horses to draw only a ton over roads that could be put in such condition as to permit of a heavy wagon and a ton load to be drawn by two horses.

Can Locate Storm Centre.
W. A. Eddy, the famous kiteflier, has demonstrated by sending up Leyden jars with kites that the atmosphere is always charged with electricity. One may draw sparks when there is not a cloud in sight. Upon the approach of a thunderstorm, however, the atmospheric electricity becomes intensified, so that it is possible to judge from the length of the spark how far away the storm centre is.

Good Roads Notes

Solving a Vexatious Question.

ORSEMEN, bicyclists and automobile owners are still trying to solve the vexatious question of good roads. All agree that the country should contain enough good roads, so that everybody who wishes to move about either for business or pleasure should have an opportunity of doing so with the greatest possible comfort and economy. But what kind of a road will best suit all persons is the question on which all seem to split. The farmers declare that the roads ought to be of stone so that farm produce may be taken to market for twelve months in the year instead of for only nine months the time in which a dirt road may be used ordinarily by the farmers. The farmers put up a strong argument saying that the farmer is the backbone of the Republic, and that when the farmer does not prosper there can be no general prosperity. Then the bicyclist comes along with a splendid argument to show that a stone road joggles too much for the wheelmen. The cyclists declare that the road ought to be either of ordinary dirt or of macadam where it will not pay to have asphalt pavements for the wheelmen. The automobile men who are now rapidly increasing in numbers rather side with the farmer who needs a rock road that can be used in all kinds of weather, but the driver of light harness rigs or the rider of horses steps into the contest and declares that stone roads injure all horses that have to travel faster than a slow jog trot. The horsemen declare that the stone pavements breed all kinds of trouble for horses that travel moderately fast, including the horses driven by tradesmen and deliverymen. The injury of the stone roads, they declare, are to the foot, leg and lung. Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the Drivers' and Riders' League, of New York, is out with a statement on this subject, which will no doubt attract the attention of all classes concerned, and which may lead to a compromise in the demands made hereafter by the various organizations with the happy result that everybody will get some of the things he desires even if he does not have the whole road to himself. The plan proposed by Dr. Kane is as follows: First, there should be one road along the main artery of traffic to and from the principal markets built of stone for the farmers and all others who have to do heavy trucking; second, on either side of this stone road should be a dirt road about eight feet wide for the special use of horsemen and all kinds of harness vehicles. The dirt road might in most cases suffice for the wheelmen, but in case there was any unusual demand for increased space for bicycle riders, Dr. Kane would recommend that on the outside of the dirt road there should be a specially constructed bicycle path. This plan of having a complete road, the horseman thinks, would give every class of road users the kind of a road it needs, and would insure harmony among all road users. He says that the members of the L. A. W. are strong enough generally to get what they wish, and in some sections the farmers prevail and they get what they wish. The riders and fast drivers, he says, have never made much united effort to get what they want, but he believes the time is coming when such action will be necessary for the preservation of valuable horseflesh. He contends that the proposed plan would enable the farmers, the wheelmen, the drivers and riders, as well as the automobile men to work together for a composite road—centre stone, eight feet on each side dirt, and bicycle paths on the out.—New York Sun.

Convicts and Good Roads.
The agitation of the League of American Wheelmen to have convicts used in building public roads is slowly making headway. On this subject the New York Post recently contained the following:

"The League for Good Roads, in Oneida County, reports favorably on the experiment of employing convicts on road-making. Under the direction of the Board of Supervisors and the superintendence of a trained engineer, the county prisoners have constructed a macadam road, one and three-tenths miles long, through the village of New York Mills, near Utica. The county authorities made a contract with the dirt district, whereby it was to furnish laborers at twenty-five cents a day, and allow the use of its stone crusher, steam-roller, etc., free of charge. The road district furnished the necessary fuel and material, and paid for supervision. The cost of the road was about \$5875, or \$4500 a mile, and the total cost was only three times the amount of the annual road tax. As it will cost only \$250 a year to keep the new road in repair, the annual saving will amount to about \$1850, and after the cost has been delivered the taxpayers will be relieved to this extent, or the money can be devoted to other improvements. While this road was building the State authorities were constructing a similar one of equal length, which was to cost, at the contract price, \$9000."

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 7.

Subject: Jesus Dining with a Pharisee. Luke xiv. 1-14—Golden Text: Luke xiv. 11—Memory Verses, 13-14—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Recapitulation.—The following are the principal events in the Life of Christ during the last quarter, continued from Lesson 3 of the third quarter: 46. Discourse on the bread of life. 47. At the borders of Tyre and Sidon He restored the demagogue daughter of a Syrophenician woman. 48. Journey through Decapolis. 49. Healing a deaf stammerer. 50. Feeding the four thousand. 51. Sailed to Dalmanutha. 52. Sailed to Bethsaida, where He healed a blind man. Mark 8:22-26. 53. Journey to Caesarea Philippi. 54. Peter's confession. 55. The transfiguration. 56. Healing the demoniac boy. 57. Journey to Capernaum. 58. Tribute money taken from the mouth of a fish. 59. A lesson in humility from "the child in the midst." 60. Discourse on the forgiving spirit. 61. Rejected by the Samaritans. Luke 9:32-36. 62. At the feast of Tabernacles. 63. The blind man healed at the pool of Siloam. 64. Discourse on the good shepherd. 65. Goes into Perea. 66. The Seventy sent forth. 67. Parable on the rich fool and discourse on the duty of watchfulness. 68. Healing a woman on the Sabbath. 69. At the feast of Dedication. 70. Retires to Bethlatha. 71. Dines with a Pharisee.

1. "Chief of Pharisees." It has been suggested that this man may have been a member of the Sanhedrin, with a country home in Perea. "To eat bread." Our Lord had no home and when He was invited to dine it was as proper for Him to go on the Sabbath as on any other day. Although there seems to have been several persons invited to this dinner, yet this affords no justification to visiting or making dinner parties on the Sabbath. "They were watching Him." (R. V.) Were maliciously watching Him. The Pharisee, while he professed friendship, had invited Jesus to his table for the purpose of finding an opportunity to accuse Him and take away His life.

2. "A certain man before Him." The man had probably been brought there and placed in the company by the Pharisee in order to test Christ.

3. "And Jesus answering saith." He knew they were deceptive, and He was ready for them. "The lawyers." The teachers of the law who were present. "It is lawful," etc. They are in a dilemma; as lawyers, they ought to know, but if they answered in the affirmative they would endorse Christ and His work, while to answer in the negative would show their lack of love and lay themselves liable to a charge similar to that given in chapter 13:15.

4. "They held their peace." The Pharisees taxed the conscience of the people with puerile questions, such as whether it was lawful to eat an egg on the Sabbath, or of what material the wick of the Sabbath light should be made. Yet they did not forbid this miracle, which they should have done had it been wrong; they were, therefore, forced to silence. "Took him." Laid His hands on him. "Let him go." He sent him away.

5. "Fallen into a pit." Jesus silences them completely by calling attention to the fact that they on the Sabbath day would have mercy on a beast in distress, and shall not He on the Sabbath day deliver this suffering man. Read Matt. 12:10-13; Luke 13:14-17.

6. "Could not answer Him." Silent, but not convinced; obstinacy and spiritual pride souled their minds against the force of His reasoning.

7. "A parable." Showing the importance of humility. "When He marked." Nothing escapes the eye of the Lord. "How they chose out." To take the highest place when it is not our due is public vanity; to abstain to refuse it when offered, is another instance of the same vice, though private and concealed. Humility takes as much care to avoid the ostentation of an affected refusal as the open seeking of a superior place. "The chief rooms." The chief seats. (R. V.)

8. "Bidden—to a wedding." He speaks of a "marriage feast" (R. V.) because the "rules of procedure would be more carefully insisted upon." "Sit not down." The pride that apex humility violates the spirit of this teaching. There should be genuine self-abasement. It ought to check our high thoughts of ourselves to think how many there are that are more honorable than we.

9. "He that bade." The host who has authority to decide the matter. "With shame." Sooner or later pride will have a fall. The man who humbles himself merely because he is forced to do so loses the respect of both God and man.

10. "In the lowest room." "The lowest place." (R. V.) "Go up higher." The way to rise high is to begin low. No shame attaches to the one who takes a low place. What Christ commanded others He Himself did. He humbled Himself in His birth, in His life and in His death. "Then shall you have worship." Have glory. (R. V.) This person will receive honor in the presence of the company.

11. "For every one that exalteth himself shall be humbled." (R. V.) The one who is proud and seeks to be honored above others, shall be abased, or humbled, both by God and man. "He that humbly himself." It is better to humble ourselves, for if we do not God will humble us. "Shall be exalted." God will honor and give glory to the truly humble in heart.

12. "All not my friends." The second parable is to the host. It is a sharp rebuke on account of a fault which is almost always committed in the choice of guests. Our Lord certainly does not mean that a man shall not entertain his friends, but what He inculcates here is charity to the poor, and what He condemns is those entertainments which are given to the rich, either to flatter them or to procure a similar return. "Nor thy rich will humble thee." He that giveth to the rich shall surely come to want. Prov. 22:16. "Give to thy friends, but let it be to thy poor friends, not to those who need thee not."

13. "Call the poor." Feasts to the poor are not forbidden. He that giveth to the poor lengtheth to the Lord. What the Saviour here commands to others He has Himself fulfilled in the most illustrious manner. To the feast in the kingdom of God He has invited the poor, the blind, etc., in the spiritual sense of the words. "14. 'Thou shalt be blessed.' The poor who have been fed will bless thee, and so will the Lord. You will be conscious of having acted unselfishly. 'They cannot recompense thee.' Therefore God will constitute Himself your debtor.—Clarke. 'The resurrection of the just.' There is to be a future state; we are all hastening on toward the resurrection. At that time God will reward those who have done good, for His sake, without the hope of any earthly recompense.

Device to Stop Train Robbers.
On the new locomotives of the Denver and Rio Grande railway nozzles have been placed on the roofs of the cars pointing at the rear of the tender and the platform of the front end of the baggage car. These connect to the hot water of the boiler through a cock convenient to the engine driver or fireman, who can instantly send a jet of mixed steam and boiling water, at 200 pounds pressure that would effectually kill anybody happening to be in its range. The jet is for protection against train robbers.

A Coaxing Critic.
M. Urbain Gohler, the celebrated author, who was prosecuted for publishing "L'Arme Centre la Nation," is living at Monnetier, a village three miles from Geneva, Switzerland. Gen. Andre, the new French minister of war, recently began another action against the author for insulting the army. M. Gohler, however, seems to care nothing for this action. He is one of the best critics of modern military administration. It is likely that he may be invited to lecture in Geneva.

HAS SURPRISED PARIS.

At the gay French capital, which during the exposition is even more productive of novelties and big events in society than in an ordinary year, a sensation is being created by the magnificent entertainments provided by an American couple, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh. One week it is a magnificent entertainment on one of the Seine river boats, the next some grand excursion for the American colony in Paris, or a gorgeous feast; a week or two ago it was a dinner party at Belgium, where the Walshes sat next the king, and after that a unique trip in a sumptuous special train of five palace cars. In short, the society of the French capital has no greater lion than Tom Walsh. That the Walshes are not endeavoring simply to get into society by their lavish expenditures is evidenced by the fact that no particular class of society attends. All—high and low and between—are made to feel welcome, and in doing the honors, Tom Walsh derives his chief pleasure.

Mr. Walsh is immensely wealthy. His success can hardly be attributable to luck, but rather to his own hard work and enterprise. He has never had any sympathy with idleness, having continually recognized the dignity and deserts of honest labor. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1851, where, after receiving a fair education, he worked for several years as a millwright. He came to America and settled in 1870 at Worcester, Mass., for a few years. Then he went to Colorado, and was a carpenter and building contractor at the new camp of Central City. He had always been interested in mining, and from this time on he began to study up the subject during his spare time. He was fortunate, and eventually struck it rich. Now he is owner of a mine which he refused to sell a short time since for \$35,000,000. His income is approximated at \$100,000 a month. The friends of his poorer days are not neglected now that wealth has come to Mr. Walsh and his charity and friendly loans—or gifts—are known to many of his old associates.

Mrs. Walsh's health failed three years ago, and she was advised to try a lower altitude. It was then that he concluded to go to Washington, where he purchased a most luxurious home. Ever since the public has made itself free therein, Mr. Walsh has no "functions," nor "events," nor "soirees," nor "pink teas." He hates formality of any kind. It is this democratic way of doing things that has surprised the Parisian world. They open their French eyes with astonish-



THOMAS F. WALSH.

ment and sometimes a visible shrug is manifested at the ease with which Mr. Walsh invites high and low to his ball or banquet.

MARKETS.

FALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Baltimore, Best Pat's	4 75
High Grade Extra	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	70 1/2
CORN—No. 2 White	43
Oats—Southern & Penn.	25
RYE—No. 2	49
HAY—Choice Timothy	14 50
Good to Prime	13 50
STRAW—Bye in car lots	11 00
When Hoisted	6 50
Out Blocks	1 70

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Std. No. 1	70
No. 2	55
PEAS—Standards	110
Beans	10
CORN—No. 2	80
Molasses	70

RIBS.

CITY STEERS	9 1/2
City Cows	8 5/8

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbancks	50
ONIONS	50

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—shls.	8
Clear Hides	8
Hams	12
Mess Pork, per bar.	14 00
LARD—Crude	4
Best refined	8

BUTTER—Fine Cream

Under Fine	21
Creamery Hols.	22

CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy

N. Y. Pats.	10 1/2
Edin Cheese	10
Edin Cheese	8 1/2

EGGS—State

North Carolina	16
17	16

LIVE POULTRY.

CHICKENS	11
Ducks, per lb.	11 1/2

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	83 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	83
WHEAT—Western	83
CORN—No. 2	48
OATS—No. 2	24 1/2
BUTTER—State	17 1/2
EGGS—State	16
CHEESE—State	11

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	83 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	83
CORN—No. 2	48
OATS—No. 2	24 1/2
BUTTER—State	17 1/2