

TUCKED CAPE. w wear and all those ocea h mean removing the out mp. The smart May Manton bustrated includes all the tures and is comfortable at se time that It is easily made, on the material is doe colored and cloth, with yoke of darker ming and lining preferred. sated yoke and high, flaring ment together, but in sections,

md trimming of embroidered while the cape is lined with affeta in light shades, but cloth dor, drap d'etc. Henrietta or sole can be substituted, with illow of a perfect fit. The tat makes the cape proper is around in backward turning orming an inverted pleat at back. Each pleat is stitched s length one-half inch from to form the narrow tucks. is are then laid parrower at and widening tow rd the botare pressed and tacked on the M to position. The cape porstached to a shallow yoke of er which the yoke collar is stitching not alone is orna-

MARTER BERESELECTED FOR FOR PORTER BORDERS York City. - No matter how | borders of last summer's Paisley silks nekets and coats a woman may were utilized. Robes of this material are procurable in the plata cream cloth, together with several yards of Persian pattern printed on a cream ground, to be employed as trimming. Artistle housegowns can be evolved from these robes, which are soft and elinging and lend themselves to pr tistic draping,

The Bayadere Effect.

Wide pieces of lace insertion are applied in diagonal lines across the skirt of a taffeta silk gown, thus giving it a modified Bayadere aspect This effect should not be attempted by a very short woman, as the arrangement of lines tends to make the figure look abbreviated. With such a gown the same idea should be carried out on the bodice. The waist should be cut double-breasted across the chest and fasten on the left side This is the best model for displaying diagonal lines of insertion on a

Modish Fans.

The small fans which will be carried with handsome gowns show the cut-out effect of so many other things. There are white lace flowers on black net, the net showing only on closest examination and the flowers standing off by themselves, conventionalized tulips perhaps, or beautiful fleur de lis with a few silver spangles to brighten them, set in black handles. Or the black face fand will have spangles of gold and handles of gold and black.

White For Winter Wear.

Pure white toilets are to be as popul lar during the winter season as they have been during the summer, and are being prepared in cloth as often as in lighter materials for house and evening wear. The white cloth gown and white felt lint, in combination with heavy furs, will be a favorite fad of the woman to whom expense and durability are of no concern

Sea Gulls on Muffs. Sea gulls are used for the body of chiffon muffs and fancy small cape



DOUBLE BREASTED ETON

the this cape for a woman of size six yards of material the inches wide, three and a Jards forty-four inches wide and a quarter yards fifty ide, with one and an eighth frelvet for collar, will be re-

while-Breasted Eton Jacket.

possible variation of the Eton shown among the Imported The stylish May Manton mod-In the large engraving is adfor both separate jackets and for the latter use cloth of all Opropriate, as is velvet, which vern for occasions of formal For general wear heavier cloth er cheviot have the preference, black velvet is to have an Yogue for visiting and church h shown, the jacket is dehr a costume of soft tan colsideloth, with bands of white, With tiny silk ball button trimat matches the cloth. With is worn a deep draped bodice toft silk, which is shown at where the jacket slopes up face the fashionable short-

lick is seamless and fits with smoothness; the fronts are Theans of single darts and lap the other in double-breasted 4 the upper edge of the right ts three ornamental buttons the buttonholes, keep the bosed. At the neck is a standar, with double flaring portions against the hair. The sleeves reamed and flare over the

the this jacket for a woman of three and three-quarter material twenty-one inches yards forty-four inches one and a half yards fifty wide, will be required.

n soft and Clinging Robes. By of the season is tunic bult, fine weave, rather like seled flannels. It is particuand to shirt waists. One thows a cream-white ground low black stripes over it, er wide border, in which sind black, yellow and white; attern has a plain purple and a border that carries out color scheme in green, ble, black and yellow, Pasof blue, green and yellow, with black, form the border lealgn having a ground of line. When walsts are

bolds the pleats in a way to collars to match; one gull on either dumsiness, yet allows them | shoulder, the heads pointing down on sufficiently for grace, but it the bust. Two birds are also used for emitted and the edges left the muff with chiffon frills at either

Black velvet embroidered with gold

is used for decoration on the new rough materials. Zybeline is especially pretty ornamented in this way.

Ladles' Morning Jacket.

A simple breakfast jacket makes an essential part of every wardrobe. There are days and hours when even a shirt waist is irksome, and nothing takes the place of a jacket that is perfeetly comfortable and easy, yet does not degenerate into the negligee that ean be worn in bed or dressing room only. The tasteful May Manton model shown is suited to flandel of various weights and qualities, from the fine French to the simple outing, and all washable stuffs. As illustrated, it is made of the Scotch sort that contains just enough cotton to allow of washing without harm, in cream white, with stripes of blue, and is trimmed with fancy blue braid about the scal-

The jacket is fitted loosely at the front, but is snug enough for neatness and style. The backs are cut in French style with a curved seam at the centre and are joined to the fronts by broad under-arm gores that are the figure. At the neck is a deep turnover collar that can be worn with a simple ribbon tie. The sleeves are two-seamed, snug without being tight, and flare becomingly over the hands.



medium size three and five-eights tunic fabric the fancy yards twenty-seven inches wide, or selfully arranged to form two and three-quarter yards thirtyboleros, as the Persian two inches wide will be required.



To Wash White Veils.

Take a lined saucepan, and in i make a strong solution of soap and water, put the veil into it and place over the fire to simmer for about twenty minutes; then squeeze the vell in warm soap and water till it is quite clean; rinse in cold water, then again in a little cold water to which has been added a few drops of blue and one lump of sugar. Shake the veil gently and pin it on a clean towel to

Flowers in Rooms.

The principal things to be considered in relation to pot flowers in rooms are light, moisture and air, with absence of draft. Judicious watering of plants in rooms is, perhaps, the most imporiant feature in their management, a feature that is, unfortunately, in many cases not understood, the water being given mechanically and with no regard to change of season. By a too plants are often surfeited with water. There are, of course, exceptions to every rule, but in a general way the following rules are applicable:

In winter keep plants (not growing fast at the time; rather dry; in spring increase the quantity of water with their activity and the sun's power-that is to say, keep the plants in a medium state of moisture; in summer water them daily, and in autumn decrease the amount of water given with the length of the day and the returning torpidity of the plants until the dry state of winter is again reached. All this resolves into the folowing:

Plants when grown fast may have free supplies of water, which must be lessened as their growths approach maturity, until the return of their growing season.

How to Wash Dishes.

Dish washing is more frequently neglected in its details than any other branch of household menage. To get the dishes washed and put away is the only aim of the average maid. and unless the housekeeper oversees the work and insists upon its being done properly, strenky plates, and cups with yellowed streaks rough about the handles and in the creases are sure to appear, while broken, nicked and cracked dishes will be her despair. Better far cheap dishes without nicks and cracks and with dainty, polished surfaces, than the finest ware poorly enred for.

The china should never be mixed with the cooking and kitchen uteneds and dishes. The latter should be washed first and put away. Then the soup plates should be held under running water or plunged into a pan of clean water and piled together. meat and fish plates and entree dishes should be thoroughly scraped, rinsed like the soup plates, and each kind plled together. The dessert dishes should follow the same course. Cups with fragile handles should occupy ed position on the dish table. Spoons with bowls all pointing one way, and knives and forks should be laid in separate heaps. Two good sized pans, one for washing and one for rinsing, and a dish drainer are all needed, and should be placed in position, with soapsuds as strong as the hands will bear in the dish washing pan. First wash the glassware, then plunge it quickly into the hot water in the rinsing pan; place it in the drainer and dry, and put it away as soon as all are washed. Next wash and dry the cups and saucers in the same way and put them away. Then wash, wipe and put away the silver. cleaning the tenspoons first. All the other dishes can be washed, rinsed and drained together. Water just below the beiling point should be poured

over the china to rinse it. It will take determination and pa tience to get a maid into the bubit of washing her dishes in this way, but t can be done, and in one family where this method is always used broken and tileked dishes are almost unknown. There should be no sound from the dishes during the entire pro-



half cupful of butter and one cupful shaped to give a graceful outline to of sugar, add one-half cupful of milk. one teaspoonful of vanilla, the beaten whites of three eggs, two cupfuls of lour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar and one-half teaspoonful of soda

Stewed Chicken With Asparagus-Stew a fowl cut in joints and season when half-cooked. When done remove from the liquor, cover closely and keep hot where it will not dry. Cook two bunches of white asparagus in the broth and remove to five half slices of tonst. Thicken the liquid with flour, let simmer ten minutes, then stir in the beaten yolks of two eggs, with a cupful of cream, seasoning if needed, and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Pour over the asparagus and fowlthe asparagus placed in the centre of the platter, the fowl arranged about it

nently. Corried Salmon-Put in a saucepan tablespoonful of butter and a table speenful of chopped onions and cool slowly together till the onlon changes color. Add a tablespoonful of flour and a teaspoonful of curry powder mix with the butter, then add three quarters of a pint of milk. When smooth add more seasoning if liked; draw to one side and simmer ten minutes. Add one pound of salmor (canned or boiled) freed from bones and skin and broken in good-sized pieces. Gently cook fifteen minutes longer and serve with boiled rice in a separate dish.

LAUGH AND GET WELL The Theory of the Laughter Curs For Many of the Ills Flesh is Heir to.

"Laugh and grow fat" is a saying that contains a deal of fruth and is worthy of attention by many sufferers in body as well as in mind. We instinctively ssociate jollity with rotundity and a our disposition with a spare form. The rule is, of course, not without exception, for we often see people with little propensity to take on fat who are full of fun and sunshine. Such persons are not bolsterous, however, They are possessed, it may be, of a quiet humor, are happy and make others happy, and they smile as easily and perhaps laugh softly; but they

do not laugh loud. The convulsive movements that we call laughter exert a very real effect upon the physical organism. They cause the arteries to dilate, so that they carry more blood to the tissues of the hody, and the heart to beat more rapidly, so that the flow of blood through the vessels is hastened. In other words, laughter promotes the very best conditions for an increase of the vital processes-the fissues take up more nutritive material, and the waste products are more promptly removed.

Not only is laughter an accompaniment and an expression of joy, but it even creates joy. Often a good laugh, excited in spite of one's self. will change the current of thought and impart a general rosy tint to what was before the deepest blue.

This happy effect is due in part to the brain and the consequent better eager desire for their welfare delicate | working of the instrument of thought, and partly to the fact that when a mental state and a physical net are associated (the physical state being usually induced by the mental acti the performance of the physical act, even if at first perfunctory, will in time induce the mental state corresponding to it.

The doctors have hardly yet learned what a valuable curative power there is in laughter. It is a precious and health-giving tonic, often more efficaclous than bitters or iron and far pleasanter to take.

Let the dyspeptic, the billous, the melancholy and those who seem to be wasting away without any discoverable cause take a course of funny stories and humorous books; let them retire to their closets or to the woods and laugh out loud for a few minutes two or three times a day, and when they have done this a month or two let them tell their friends the secret of their improved health.-Youth's Companion.

She Saved Her Companion.

When the given data are a canoe, a young woman and a young man, it is not very surprising if something interesting happens. There is an uncertainty about the situation that is as far as possible removed from the hum-The young man generally drum. knows how to swim, or he wouldn't be risking his own life and the life of the young woman in a fickle little canoe. The young woman doesn't always know how to swim, neither is she always noted for great presence of mind. It is in the latter regard that the heroine of a recent accident excels,

The young man in the case was an expert with the paddle. His coat, in the pocket of which reposed his watch and his purse, lay in the bottom of the canoe. Suddenly, from some unexplained cause, he gently and completely fainted, falling headlong into the water. The canoe, of course, responded by capsizing and sending the young woman in turn after her disappearing

Now, in the ordinary sequence of events, if a sailboat had figured, each would have drowned. The young woman's first thought as she struck the water was to save the coat and watch and purse. She caught the coat and held it in one hand. Her next idea was taat she must get hold of the canoe and of the young man. In some way she managed to do that, keeping the young man's head above the water. holding fast to the canoe and saving the coat till help came. The strange part of it all is that she couldn't swim a stroke.-New York Sun.

"He Was Grateful."

There are many ways to comfort the unfortunate, says Tit-Bits. One of the most original of them is recorded by Sir David Dundas, once a Circuit Judge of England. In the earlier half of the century, in many of the rural districts, there was but one session of the courts during the year, and it consequently became the Judge's duty to make a clean sweep of the prison ers' cases before a session ended.

Sir David had just finished a session at Scarborough, and the court was about to be closed, when the goaler approached. 'What, Your Honor," said he, "is to

be done with the man who created a disturbance in court last year? Your Honor will recollect that you committed him for contempt." "Good heavens!" exclaimed Sir Da-

vid, who had, of course, only committed the prisoner for the day. "Has the man been confined for a year? Release him at once."

The goaler performed his mission and then the Judge anxiously inquired what the man had said:

"Well. Your Honor," drawled the goaler, "I told him I had known many a man transported for much less-and he was very grateful."

A Watch That Strikes the Hour.

Bettina has brought a dainty little watch from the Paris Exposition as a souvenir of that mad, merry fair.

It isn't a French nor even a Swiss watch, but was made in England. It is the ordinary size of a woman's watch, the face measuring an inch and quarter across. The case is plain gold. But there ends the ordinariness of the little timepiece. This dainty lit tle watch strikes the hours and the quarters at the pleasure of the wear-It is provided with a repeating action, giving the time at any minute on pressure of a spring. This new chiming toy is called, rather awkwardly, a clock-watch, and is considered quite a marvel of mechanism by experts in horology,-New York Commercial Advertiser,

A Born Liar.

"The boy that says he likes to go to school," said the Cornfed Philosopher, 'is due to grow into a man that will say he is not afraid of his wife,"-Indianapolis Press.

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Good Roads Potes

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Statistics That Convince. THE splendid road conditions existing on the continent of Europe can be duplicated here. The question is one for the people themselves to solve, and it is actually being solved in the United States to-day by the voluntary action of communities in various sections of the country.

For example, writes General Roy Stone, in the New York Journal, I heard that there were some especially good stone roads being constructed in the State of New York, so I went there myself, and to make sure that I should make a thorough test, I went in the midst of a January thaw, got a pair of horses and a light buggy to test other roads around the country and I found that with a great deal

of difficulty I could drive over them. But in the section where the farmers ad been building the stone roads I found that two tons of hay were be ing hauled with two ordinary horses on a common narrow-tired wagon. I said to the farmers: "How did you get started in this business of building ronds?"

They said: "We started it ourselves, We thought we could do something. as our fields are full of stone, with stone fences along the road, so we scraped together enough money to buy a rock crusher, blred an engine to run it, and arranged to bring in the stones and haul back the crushed

They have actually gone so far as to petition the Legislature for the privilege of increasing their taxation beyoud what the law allowed, and the result is that all the farmers in that township are anxiously waiting for the roads to be extended into their particular neighborhoods.

I said to them: "Doesn't this pile up your taxes?" "Why," one farmer said, "in this one week, by the advantage of having these stone roads and getting to market with my hay, when it sells at a good price, my teams have earned \$5 every day, while my neighbors' teams on the other roads are eating their heads off. We could not afford not to have these roads; we do not care anything about the taxation."

A bright statistician, taking the rail road returns of freight and the amount of it that is hauled over the public roads, makes the needless cost of moving the farm products of the United States to be \$600,000,000 a year.

Professor Latta, of Perdue University, investigated it from the point of view of the farmers of Indiana. In that State they have some good roads -not the highest class of roads, but about ten thousand miles of very good gravel roads. He found from the reports of the farmers themselves that the difference between good and bad roads was seventy-eight cents an acre annually on their farms.

This, taken all over the farm area of the United States, would make \$5,000,-

I took a broader view of it, and sent out letters to the 10,000 farmers in the United States who had been selected as the best representative men to gather statistics for the Department of Agriculture.

Taking the proper cost to be the present cost to the farmers in the good roads district of New Jersey, where there are actually as good roads as are found in any part of Europe. I found that the cost of hauling over the ordinary roads of the country is just about three times as much as the cost of hauling over good stone roads. Where a load is three tons on good roads it is one ton on the average farm roads.

The steady progress of the good roads movement among farmers shows the study that is being given this very important economic question. Speaking of the necessity for highway improvement A. B. Choate, Vice-President of the League of American Wheelmen says: "Every person who is at all famil-

iar with the business of a modern railway company knows that but a fraction of its money and employes are engaged in actual hauling of freight and passengers from one city to another. We know that millions of dollars and thousands of men are employed by the rallway companies to secure suitable terminals and to handle freight and passengers when not in actual transit. And yet no man can be found who is so foolish as to think that an immense rallway business can be profitably conducted unless the best modern railroad bed and track are provided for that part of the business which consists of hauling goods and passengers.

'So it is with the vast agricultural business of the United States. Although most of the work is done on the farm, a large part of it consists to hauling freight, and every well-informed person knows that a good wagon road for rallway business is one of the most important facilities for doing this business. It is too late in the progress of events to argue this proposition."

Good Ronds. Ruts would be eradicated by filling

with harder material; the surface could be smoothed by scraping with a wagon tire drag if no better tool were available. Chuck-holes would be filled with broken stone, or with gravel, or with clay and sand, or with the best quality of material available Maintaining a smooth surface for the escape of water is all that is neces sary to prevent softening of the road surface, even with earth roads; keeping the road carefully crowned, smooth and free from ruts is more effective in disposing of "the greatest enemy of good roads" than the most elaborate system of foundations and under drainage, but the necessary smooth ness can be attained only by continual watchfulness. Excessive dustiness could be allayed by an occasional sprinkling, but the distribution traffic, made possible by the smooth surface, would decrease the wear and also the necessity for sprinkling .-Harper's Weekly.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

An implement to be added to the soldier's kit, which can be used as spade, pickaxe or saw, and also as a shield for protection from bullets, has been invented by the Earl of Wemyss. It is said that the contrivnnce is to be adopted by the British army. 1090

French meteorologists engaged in the exploration of the upper air by means of captive balloons have found that, owing to the effect of the sun's heat on the balloons, the best results are attained at night, and their most successful experiments have been per formed by moonlight. The balloons carry self-registering thermometers and barometers and attain enormous heights, varying between 40,000 and 50,000 feet. The highest flight recorded by the instrument is nearly nine and one-third miles.

One scientist counted the hairs on a fly's feet and found an average of between ten thousand and twelve thousand, from each of which flowed the minute specks of oil. The oil is absolutely necessary to the fly when walk ing on a vertical surface. If a pane of glass should become wet or very dusty it would be impossible for the fly to walk over it, in the one case because of the flowing of the oil between the hairs of the feet and destroying the strength of the capillary action; in the other, because of the clogging of the hairs with the dust.

The Cambridge exploring expedition to the Malay peninsula, whose members have recently returned to England, found some strange articles of diet among the natives who were visited. Among these articles, of which two members of the expedition partook, were red ants, toads, bee grubs and a species of cicada. The latter are caught in a peculiar manner. A bright fire being made at night, the natives assemble around it, one of their number holding a lighted torch, while the others clap their hands at regular intervals. The insects, attracted by the lights and the noise, settle upon the persons standing about the

fire and are then captured. Dr. Thorvald Thoroddsen in recent papers gives a curious picture of life and scenes in Iceland. Settlements are limited to the lowlands, yet even these are not safe places of abode, for they are exposed to lava floods. river floods and showers of vocanic ashes. When the glaciers of the domeshaped mountains are suddenly melted by volcanic heat, overwhelming torrents, bearing immense masses of ice and fragments of rock, sweep down the river beds. Yet with all their disadvantages the inhabitants of the narrow lowlands of Iceland enjoy universal education, and among them more books and newspapers are published per head of the population than in any other country.

Professor R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University, calls attention to the fact that since the Spanish war the manufacture of chilled-iron turrets for coast defense has been established in this country. He regards the "chilling" of the surface of cast iron so as to give it a hardness exceeding that of tool steel as "one of the most re markable scientific achievements of the time." The chilling of cast iron for car wheels has long been practiced almost exclusively in this country, but, although it is at bottom an American invention, the use of the process for making turrets for coast defence has hitherto been developed only in Europe. Professor Thurston remarks that American iron is the finest in the world for this purpose.

Coquetry of Cuban Women.

There is an innate coquetry about a Cuban woman that shows itself even in the least prominent of bows she ties. Her clothing is always dainty, and is frequently adorned with the needlework of her own fingers. Her gown may be nothing to look at twice, but her linen is something exquisite. and no other people rival them in cleanliness. In many ways the Cuban woman of to-day promises much for the future, but there are now strongly marked limitations, and this trip has revealed many of them to her.

For instance, she never before thought much about physical culture, and those people who are blessed with gray bair are strongly reminded of the American women of yore, with whom it was the proper thing to faint, and a waist that measured over eighteen inches was a source of continual mortification. That is just about where these dwellers of the tropics are now in the senle of physical perfection, Their muscles are flabby, their chests thin and the splendid set-up of the American girl is never seen. They do not stand straight. It is not possible when they lace as they do and wear such thin shoes. In fact, they do not wear shoes as a rule, but a sort of little house slipper that is only intended for Turkish rug wear.

An Oriental Episode, "Yes," said Li Hung Chang, condecendingly, "Confucius was a very famous man."

"And a very good one," said the satellite, bowing three times, "And a very wise one," continued Li. But there are some smart things that he might have said but never thought

The satellite murmured, "Is it pos sible!" He was so embarrassed and excited that he forgot to bow three times until Li hit him with a jeweled bungstarter, which he keeps for that purpose

"He died long before I was made an earl."

"He did, illustrious one." "Therefore it was quite impossible for him to remark that I am the Earl Li bird who catches the worm; quite impossible;"

The satellite laughed long and lond, which shows that a jeweled bungstarter is always a good thing to have around a palace.-Washington Star.

How Costumes Change.

How customs do change! lulu paper thinks it exceedingly bad taste for men to go about in tennis suits without a cont. But a few short years ago the average native down there were but little more than a brewn cuticle and a feeling of lassitude.-Denver Post

CYCLING NOTES.

Care is the wheelman's great pre-

The wheel is responsible for very few fatal accidents this year.

In the cities the wheel is much used for going to and from business.

Manufacturers promise a number of novelties in next year's wheels. Many riders when they go on a long trip take out an accident policy. No case is known where one has been

Having led the way with four- and three-wheel motor vehicles, the French are now endeavoring to duplicate their success with motor bicycles.

Accidents happen every day because of neglect of the ordinary rules of the road. Some riders, including many women, seem unable to learn to pass to the right and to overtake on the

A single tube tire, with a chronic inability to hold wind, may be made to last out the season by removing the valve, slitting it for a distance of five or six inches and inserting on inner tube. It is a difficult thing to locate a

squeak in a wheel while it is under way. The two squeaks which most often bewilder riders are the head squeak and the saddle squeak, and it well to examine these parts when the noise is not readily located.

To do good work in tire repairs always clean both the surface of the tire and of the patch or plog thoroughly, washing with benzine when possible, and always test the repair when fluished and allow plenty of time for it to set before resuming the jour-

A bent crank may be straightened without removing it from the wheel if wo strong wrenches are at hand. just them firmly, one on each side of the bend, with pieces of cloth or paper in their jaws to prevent damage to the nickel plating, and gently but firmly press them together.

FROMINENT PEOPLE.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is one of the wealthlest of musicians in Europe. Rear-Admiral James A. Smith, U. S. retired, will spend the winter in

Henry M. Flagler, the New York millionaire, has formally announced his citizenship in Florida,

President Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, has been obliged to take a year's rest because of poor health, The Mikado of Japan will make a tour of Europe in the spring, and will be the guest of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria in May.

Henry James, the author, is preparing to abandon London as a permanent residence, and he will live hereafter in Massachusetts.

Former Governor Pillsbury, of Minnesota, and his wife are planning a home in St. Paul for poor girls out of work or disabled by ill health. Emperor William of Germany has again changed the style of his mous-tache. It is now brushed straight out,

and the loose ends are no longer twist-Alfred Belt, the diamond king, of South Africa, is only forty-six years old. His whole fortune, estimated at \$200,000,000, was made in twenty-five

years. Among the prize winners at the Pars Exposition was Don Carlos I, the King of Portugal, who was awarded a silver medal for a marine sketch in

Charles Broadway Rouss, the blind New York merchant, has withdrawn his offer of \$1,000,000 for the restoration of his eyesight, feeling now that his case is hopeless.

Prince Henry of Prussia is studying sculpture under Professor Hunt, of Berlin, and has designed and modeled the figurehead for the new imperial cruiser to be called after himself.

MARKETS.

PALITIMORE.

OBAIN ETT. FLOUR-Balto, Best Pat \$ High Grade Extra.... WHEAT-No. 2 Red..... 8 00 B Oat Blocks.... CANNED GOODS TOMATOES-Stud. No. 8. 8 PEAS-Standards..... Seconds...... CORN—Dry Pack...... Moist ..... CITY STEERS ...... 916 m 10 816 m 10 POTATOES AND VEGETABLES. POTATOES-Burbanks. \$ ONIONS .... TROVISIONA HOG PRODUCTS-shis.\$ Clear ribaldes..... Mess Pork, per bar.... Best religed CHRESE OHRESE-N. Y. Fancy. . . 9

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LIVE STOCK PEEP-Best Beeves ...... Hogs.... 0.50 5 70 FURA AND BEING MUSERAT..... 

Otter..... NEW YORK

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BUTTER—State..... CHLESE-state.....

TRILADELPHIA.