THE SALTING.

The sin sinks slowly down the west,
The mountains shade to deeper blue,
Day swiftly glides unto the breast
Of evening, fresh, with summer dew,
"Whoo kie!" Whoo kie!"

The glad young voice rings out so free: If you raise your eyes you will surely so flow the cattle hasten at the refrain, In glad response to the welcome strain That ever sounds with the salting.

That call brings back the long ago;
The evening bird sings sweet and low,
he walks again with girlish profeHer handsome lover at her side.
"Whoo kie!"

"Over the hills it comes to me.

My eyes are dire, but I surely see
The form as loved, when the glad refrain. Calls again in the welcome strain, at ever sounds with the walting,

Plat ever sounds with the salting,
- Mary A. Kirkhip, in the Des Moines
Register and Leader.

The Feat of an Amateur.

Dy F. W. Crissman.

Y sister Florence has won considerable success as an amateur photographer. Lust year with a mountain teene showing a herd of deer grazing at the timber-line, she took a prize given by an association of amateur shotographers.

She ruined a walking suit in climbng, crawling over sticks and stones and through dirty wash-outs, but the orize was twenty-five dollars and a second-best diploma, and the glorywell, I must say that Florence was a tittle hard to live with for a few days. She is naturally medest and goodnatured enough, though, and was refuced to the ranks in due season,

Black Rock Ranch, our home, with 'ors of children, is a pure democracy, at least in principle. Of late, however, Florence has really performed a feat so notable that we cannot ignore her claim to distinction. The worst of it is, she has never once bragged of her performance, and when the subject is mentioned by any one, she turns it sside with an air of being bored, and says it was nothing but what any smateur with a camera would have done. Such a thing is not to be beleved of every one, though, and it is just this air of calm superiority to oraise that Ford, Fanny and I find hard to get along with

We have read and heard that people who have performed heroic actions or notable nehlevements become very tumble and modest at home when their deeds have received public recognition. So it is with some hope of reducing Florence to her normal status that I undertake to tell of her adventure exactly as it happened.

Last August Florence, Feed, Fanny and I went as usual to Shoshone Peaks for the ruspherry picking. In these excursions we drive a stout spring wagon, and earry a tent and a canning

High up among the juniper bush and shrub pine of the Shoshones grow delds of red raspherries berries half as big as a man's thumb, juley as strawberries and inscious to the taste. This fruit is so abundant that birds and beasts do not visibly diminish the supply.

Our berry camp of an evening, with its glowing pine-wood fire, its big heating kettle giving out the eder of sint mering fruit, and two berry-stained girls moving about among pots and lars and packing crates, is a pleasant place for Ferd and me; and the girls saloy it as much as we do.

Florence and Fanny help in picking orries, although Florence always carries a camera under her arm. She has thus secured excellent photographs, at close range, of pine-hens, sage-grouse whistling hares and other mountain birds and animals. One day she got n fine snap shot of an elk which trotted by within a few vards of her

There are a good many bears in these nountains, but as they never attack scople unless directly provoked, we do not fear them; and as landmarks are perfectly defined all about our camp, we take no pains to keep together. Each one of us, in fact, can do botter work alone.

Thus it happened that Florence was alone when she encountered a big gricaly at close quarters. She was a built-mile or so from camp and sitting at rest with two buckets filled with berries, when she heard a great spinsh ing of water in the channel of a small brook near at hand;

The sounds came from some rods below, and she jumped at the conclusion that an elk had come down to frink, as the day was very warm. So she took ber camora from its case. and slipped down into the eraoked. ditch-like channel.

As she could see no guimal there, the stole softly down stream, stepping upon boulders which were thickly strewn in the shallow little runlet. The crooked ditch deepened as she adranced, and the sun's rays beat hot upon the stones at the bottom;

After several turns of the brook, she came suddenly upon the object of her scarch-not an elk, but an enormous grizzly bear, wallowing in a pool of water held by a dam of boulders. The water came to its mid-sides, and the animal floundered about, cooling its

ourched bide in this refreshing both. On earthing sight of Florence, the after a shake of its lease skin, uneasy a at the presence of an intruder, yet ap-

parently neither angered nor afraid. Naturally Florence feared danger at bear chose to attack. Pluckly, there- while they worked .- Chicago Tribune, fore, she stood her ground, at less tima fifteen steps, and took two or three snap shots in quick succession, or

the camera's film into position. Then, as the grizzly refused to retire and still showed no disposition to at-

This bear or big cub was not more cloisonne glass.

than half as large as the other, but It was very near Florence, and very much startled at the apparition of a girl in a blue dress. It crowded against the creek bank and showed its teeth, evidently expecting immediate attack. and growled and whimpered, as much

in atarm as in anger. This stirred the old bear to wrath. and poor Florence, standing in-a narrow channel between the angry mother and the formidable cub, dared not move a foot in either direction. She might have dared to try passing the small bear, but she knew the old one

would leap at her instantly. She stood upon two big boulders, slightly elevated above the bears, and parride a little channel of the brook, She kept her position, and although her heart beat so loudly that it sounded in her ears like the tation of a drum, she controlled her agitation, and turned her camera first upon one and then the other of the threatening grizzlies, until she had exhausted all the exposures upon the film.

While she was doing this she noted that the grizzlies were growing more and more angry, and that the smaller one, hugging an earth bank within five or six steps of her, had its nose and jaws stained rod with the juice of berries, which seemed to heighten the ferocity of its expression

The photographing, which occupied but a few moments, seemed to clear her brain, and she looked swiftly about, seeking in valu for some line of ascent up the steep banks. The bears increased their threats and yaggerings until the little canyon roared

with the horrid noise Florence felt sure the old dam was about to pounce upon her, and as a last resort, she stooped, laid her camera behind one of the boulders upon which she stood, and then suddenly dropped at full length into the narrow erevice between them.

The water in this small runway was foot or more in depth, and Florence sank upon the bottom with only her face and floating skirt at the surface. She was completely hidden from the bears, and to her great relief their threatenings quickly ceased, and presently the cub leaped fairly over her body on its way to join its dam.

Two or three minutes later Florence dared to peep over the rocks, and finding the coast clear, crawled out and made her way to camp, where, after telling her story, she became a heroine

Six photographs enlarged to real picture size and handsomely framed now hang in the dining-room at Black Rock Ranch. Three of these pictures show a great grizzly standing at gaze upon some rocks, and two others show the same hear in different attitudes of fierce threat. The remaining one displays, in shadow, a bear crowding against an earth bank and showing its teeth like an animal at bay. It is certainly a notable collection of photographs

Recently, at a social gathering, my mother related the story of "The Lady or the Tiger;" and some one proposed he conundrum, "What would Florence Crissman do in such a case?" With ne voice all the company shouted, "Photograph the tiger!" I think such things are enough to spoil any girl .--Youth's Companion.

The Beckless Dog. "Did you ever notice that a dog will

not walt for a street car to pass if he wants to cross the street?" asked an observant man. "Well, he never will do it. He will dash wildly in front of the ear every time, and very often he takes his life in his hands, as it were, in order to make the crossing. Why it is I do not know, but the average dog will become panic-stricken in a way if unxious to get on the other side of the street. With a desperate plunge he will dash in front of the car. In many instances the car will not miss the dog the fraction of an inch. I have talked to street car men about the matter, and metormen have assured me that nine ty-nine out of every 100 dogs will do this very thing. It may be that they do it just for the excitement of the thing. Dogs seem to love excitement. They seem to be particularly fond of anything that smacks of the chase, anything that will give them a chance to develop speed and show fleetness of foot. We have all noticed how they will run after and bark at any object that is in motion. I have known dogs that would run 100 yards or more after a cloud shadow, or the shadow of a buzzard, as it skimmed along the landscape. They will run after flying birds. They will chase anything that is on the go, whether the object is an! wate or luanimate. They will run afer wagons, street cars, bleyeles, auto mobiles or any old thing, and it may be that this old love of the chase has omething to do with the practice I have been discussing. At any rate, the average dog will not wait for a street car to pass if he wants to cross over to the other side of the street."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Chicago tugmen view mournfully the passing of one of their favorite diversions through removal of the top of the old cofferdam of the Washington street tunnel. For years "tunnel jumping" has been a feature of river towing. In "jumping" the Washington street tunnel tugs, with a free river before them, have shot over the tunnel, dragging a 400-foot vessel with 150,000 bushels of grain or 4000 tons of coal behind them. To get over the grizzly gave a grunt of surprise, and cofferdum the big ships have been reared itself upon the boulders to stare forced fifteen or eighteen inches out at her; and there the animal stood, of water, their keels resting on the dam while the propellers and tugs forced them across and into deep water. Seventern feet below the surface two divers worked all day to cut away the such close quarters, but she knew that timbers of the cofferdam. The flow running would avail her nothing if the of the river was stopped for a time

Drantine London.

Are we to have a Byzantine period in nt least as quickly as she could roll London, asks the Westminster Gazerie, The big Byzantine cathedral at Westminster is approaching completion; and now the redecoration of St. James's tack. Florence began leisurely to hack Hall, which has just been completed, sway. She had made but a careful has transformed it from Moorishstep or two when she heard a racket more or less to Byzantine, with deep in the busines almost above her head, red wall-panels, subdued green and and an instant later, just behind her, gold tints predominating in the color senther bear descended the precipitous scheme, ceiling panels of Byzantine hank of the channel. He slid down design in green, yellow and cream, backward, and alighted with a splash modeled plaster balustrades in place of the old iron ones, and windows of

WOMAN'S REALM.

A QUIET OLD AGE. Mrs. John C. Fremont in Her California

Privations of the Western frontier and life at the courts of Europe form the two extremes in the romantic career of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont.

who is enjoying the closing years of her life in Los Angeles, Cal. A Virginian by birth, plunged at fourteen into the brilliant society which

gathered about her father, Senator Benton, in Washington, she eloped at sixteen with a fascinating young lieutenant, John C. Fremont.

Though she returned almost immediately to her father's home, she aided and abetted the schemes and explorations which brought her husband such renown as the "Pathfinder;" shared his conquest of California, which meant to blm not only political honors, but the possession of gold mines as well; returned with him to Washington when California sent him there as her first Senator, and in the heyday of his prosperity and National fame queened it royally in St. Louis in a little court of her own. From this she expected to return to Washington to reign as mistress of the White House, but General Fremont was defeated by Buchanan in the Presidential race.

This disappointment was drowned in a foreign trip, made memorable by the high honors with which General Fremont and his wife were received at the English and European courts, where the beauty and wit of the accomplished Mrs. Fremont made a strong impression. A good linguist and accustomed from infancy to distinguished and cosmopolitan society, she made many warm friends. Among them was the Empress Eugenie, with whom she still

Mrs. Fremont's old age is spent in her charming Los Angeles home-a spacious two-story cottage presented to her by the women of California. At the advanced age of seventy-six, Mrs. Fremont retains much of her brilliancy and beauty. It is difficult to think of her as old, or even helpless, although she practically is so, owing to a broken hip, which confines her during the day to an invalid chair. Before this catastrophe, two years ago, she was the gayest of the gay, and the accident is another of those pat illustrations of the old saying that pride goeth before a fall. It happened at the time that she was rejoicing in a glorious sense of health in which she boasted one day, and in an excess of spirits danced across the floor to display her exuberant vitality. But she ild not reckon on that snare or snares rugs on a polished floor. There was a slip and a slide and down she went. her walking as well as her dancing lays forever over.

She is of large build, wherein she takes after her distinguished father, Senator Benton, who was over six feet and of powerful physique. She has strong, handsome, aristocratic features and an expressive countenance, with a regal poise of head and mien so majestic that as she sits and bows a smile of welcome to her visitor she gives the effect of a gracious personage eecelving in state. The bow is accompanied-if the visitor takes her fancyby a wave of the hand to indicate the seat nearest her, for this grande dame as much as formerly in the general conversation.

The Tea Face.

is a strenuous, vapid expression which posed. once observed can never be mistaken for any other intent of countenance Young girls are not afflicted with it Their unsated, omnivorous propensity for social gatherings and their merry. buoyant spirits enable them to enjoy even teas.

But the women who are perfunctorily attending the function, to whom t is only No. 2 or 3 on an afternoon list of four or five, these women as sume the tea face like a mask, and with it hide their weariness, their preoccupiedness or their dissatisfaction. Another peculiarity of the ten face is the continual furtive glance that is

cast from behind it. After all, it is but a mask, and the cal woman is ever surreptitiously looking out from the corner of her eye in search of some special thing that really interests her. It may be only the clock on the mantel, it may be the caterer's name, it may be a social lion, but always the woman with the true tea face will expose her secret interests or am bitions by involuntary and hasry surveys from her angovernable eyes.

But it is a good thing, this ten face Suppose for an instant the guests at tea showed on their countenances their true egotism instead of a genial cordial pretense of altruism! Suppose when we greeted a woman with th latest thing in bandshakes, we could read in her face her ennui, her curios lty, her indifference, or her impatience Instead of this we meet a delighted smile, an enaggerated assertion of in terest in our welfare, and an affirmation of unbounded joyousness-and wa

are grateful.-New York Hernld, Eight Rules For Popularity.

First-Remember that a good voice is as essential to self-possession as good ideas are essential to fluent language. The voice should be carefully trained and developed. A full, clear, flexible voice is one of the surest indications of good breeding.

Second-Remember that one may be witty without being popular, voluble without being agreeable, a great talker and yet a great bore.

Third-Be sincers. One who habitually sneers at everything not only renders herself disagreeable to others but will soon cease to find pleasure in

Fourth-Be frank. A frank, ope countenance and a clear, cheery laugh are worth far more even socially than "pedantry in a stiff cravat."

Fifth-Be amiable. You may hide a vindictive nature under a polite ex- ing novelty shows polka dots of varyterior for a time, as a cut masks its ing size.

sharp claws in velvet fur, but the lens provocation brings out one as quickly as the other, and ill-natured people are always disliked.

Sixth-Be sensible. Society never lacks for fools, and what you consider very entertaining nonsense may soot be looked upon as very tiresome folly

Seventh-Be cheerful. If you have no great trouble on your mind you have no right to render other people misera ble by your long face and dolorous If you do you will generally tones. be avoided.

Eighth-Above all, be cordial and sympathetic. True cordiality and sympathy unite all the other qualities enumerated, and are certain to secure the popularity so dear to every one .-New York World.

Women and Watches,

"Women don't deserve to own watches," said a jeweler. "They don't know how to take care of them. They seldom remember to wind them, and the consequence is the watches are always coming back for repairs. A woman bought one from us recently, and I gave her strict orders to wind it every twenty-four hours, and always it the same hour, as nearly as possible Two days later she came back with it; said it had stopped and she couldn't make it go. Well, I found it had run down and hadn't been wound up again, I told her this, but she insisted that she had wound it. Two or three days later she came back with the same complaint, and again I tried to impress er with the necessity of winding it. Again she insisted that she had done so, and went away rather miffed. The third time she came in I asked ber in desperation to show me how she had wound it. Then I made a peculiar discovery. The woman was left-handed, and in attempting to wind the watch she had been winding it the wrong way, with absolutely no effect upon the spring! I've been in the business a good many years, but it's the first time I ever had an experience like that."-Philadelphia Record.

Leave Taking,

The old-fashioned flowing veils have called cut some pretty pins. Circles of pearls and oval lattices in pearls and diamonds are attractive conventional designs, while bees, butterflies, dragon flies and other insects in brilliant enamels and colored gems will warmly

welcome the winter season. A little nicety of leave-taking that is practiced by a certain well-bred woman, says the Dundee News, is to rise to end the visit while she is the speaker. In this way she is apparently leaving while she is much interested. This is better than to start at the end of a pause, or to jump up the moment your hostess's voice drops. One way implies boredom; the other waiting for a chance to get away.

This may seem a trifle of observance, but it is worth while if only to train one's self in the habit of easy leavetaking-a rare accomplishment even among women with wide social experience. Once standing, leave promptly, and avoid spinning out a second visit in the ball.

Keep Your Shoes " New." Some people always buy the most expensive footwear, and always manage to look ill shod. Others haunt bargain ounters and wear unpretentious shoemaker's shoes, and somehow the boot toe peeping from beneath their skirt is always of the neatest.

All boots, shoes and slippers intended for ordinary wear should be kept on 's a little deaf and does not participate their tree when not in use, and whenever the walking boots get damp, they must be rubbed with vaseline as soon as they are taken off, first, however, removing the mud and afterward pad-If diction not quite in accordance ding them with soft linen rags or with its subject may be pardoned, a paper. This will preserve their shape certain acquisition of the women of and prevent shrinkage. Shoe polish to-day may be described as the "tea should be used sparingly, and only after the dust has been wiped off, for It is seen on nine out of every ten | more shoes are destroyed by the reckwomen at any afternoon tea, and it less use of polish than in generally sup-

Reetles For Millinery

Large beetles of enamelled French gold and studded with mock diamonds are one of the millinery caprices of the moment. Floriated devices of the same material, set with scales of mother-ofpearl, are also seen, while spangles, cut steel and cut jet are in high favor.

Grandmother's Chains.

One of the most fashionable fads of be season is the "grandmother's chain" strings of cut jet or bogwood in marble effects and long, sometimes five or six They are worn several times about the neck and knotted in front

Prills of Pashion. Canvas weaves are very popular.

Draped girdles appear on many of he finest importations.

Flecks and lumpy dots of white are cen on the modish material.

Cluny and point applique combine seautifully on fine garments. Apricot is one of the lovely and fa-

ored shades for evening wear. Almost invisible plaids are the neight of the mode in hairy fabrics.

ilks in cream lace. Do not fasten your bon under your Catch it with a jeweled clasp on the bust and wear it as though it were a shoulder cape.

Persian embroidery, in fact, a varity of Oriental trimmings, with bright or delicate colorings, are applied on lace-cream makes a good medium.

handled with care is a Bedford cord,

almost a sheer waist, it is so thin.

Luce appliques and medallions are een on many of the dress hats. Henver in white and pale shades is frequently treated with this garniture. They are laid flat about the brin and crown. In white, all wool waists a thin one which would also stand tubbing if

This is finished with many small white silk buttons. Young girls are wearing gowns of black tuffeta trimmed with white lace, It is an odd fashion, but smartly gowned girls and young matrons are including at least one such dress in their wardrobe.

No two moires look alike; the waving ones seem to possess a certain charac-teristic of their own. There is moire antique, moire Francaise and satin striped and figured cousins. A pleas-



vays possess an inherent charm and inches wide or four and three-fourth day Manton model is shown in peau required.



CHARMING, SIMPLE SHIRT WAIST.

cynge, in reseda with stitchings of orticelli silk in a darker shade, is rimmed with drop buttons of openwork silver and makes part of the ntire gown; but the design suits all town and walst materials, the odd podice as well as the costume. The foundation lining is smoothly

and snugly fitted and closes at the cenre front. The waist proper consists of a plain back and deeply tucked ronts and closes invisibly beneath the uck to the left of the centre in conormity with the accepted style of the eason. The back is drawn down at he waist line but the fronts blouse dightly over the belt. Over the shouller seams are applied pointed straps hat fall over the sleeves and give the ong shouldered effect. The sleeves are ull and are finished with pointed cuff's At the neck is a stock that is cut to a oint at the centre front.

The quantity of material required or the medium size is four yards wenty-one inches wide, three and even-eighth yards twenty-seven inches vide or two and three-eighth yards orty-four inches wide,

Graceful and Effective.

Double breasted waists are essential- silk, wool and cotton.

New York City.-Simple waists al- seven and one-fourth yards thirty-two sentially smart. This attractive yards forty-four inches wide will be

> Substitutes For the Pocket. Large purses and handbags are the

order of the day. Those small leather affairs which have been popular for more than a year are no longer considered the correct thing. To be thoroughly modish now a bag about ten inches deep and eight inches broad should be carried.

This should be of soft English morocco, in black, green, dark red, tan or blue, and have elaborate mountings of Burmese gold, with a short chain of the same metal by which to carry it.

A handsome bag in this new shape

had two golden lizards, one each side of the clasp, and set in the beautifully wrought bodies were pale amethysts The bags are lined with moire to match the shade of the leather. Card cases have increased in size,

and the prettiest of those intended to be carried this autumn are made of soft suede in pale gray, flaming red or golden brown.

Sometimes there will be a border to the flap of reddish gold, highly polished, and again, on a pearly suede case, a mermald design in gray silver, the figure occupying one corner, while the tail and draperies swirl across to cover the other end.

Velvet Corsage Violets.

Something of an innovation in the artificial flower field, both for millinery and corsage use, is the violet scented velvet violet. In shape and shading it is as near the natural product as any manufacture may be, and only the most sensitive olfactory nerves could detect a difference in odor.

Woman's Blouse.

Invisible or Princess closings with roke effects are seen upon many of the latest and smartest waists. This stylish May Manton model includes both features, the tucking being graduated to give a yoke effect at the front, with one of the newest collars and the fashionable full sleeves. The original is of plaid louisine silk, cut blas and trimmed with pipings of black velvet and carved metal buttons, but all waisting materials are appropriate,



BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST AND NINE-GORED SKIRT.

ly smart and have the added merit of being generally becoming. The stylish May Manton model shown in separately from the outside, but which the large drawing is adapted to all can be omitted whenever washable waist materials, silk, wool, linen and fabrics are used or less warmth is decotton, and to the fashionable shirt sired. The walst consists of a smooth, waist suit as well as to the old blouse. In the case of the original it is made of sage green albatross stitched with shoulders, with a wide tuck on each black and trimmed with small buttons front, that meet in the centre and cover showing black, green and gold.

The lining fits snugly and extends to the waist line only and closes at the and drawn down snugly at the waist centre front. Both the fronts and back line, but the fronts blouse slightly over of the waist are tucked and stitched flat, the back for its entire length, the fronts to yoke depth, and are arranged tucks so bringing the edges together. over the foundation. The back is gathered and the blouse slightly. The right front is lapped over the left to close in double breasted style. The sleeves are the new bishop sort and Lovely effects are arrived at by are amply full above the cuffs. The moothering the charming flowered seck is finished with a band over which is the regulation stock.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide three and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide,

Skirts laid in generous pleats that conceal the seams and are stitched flat at their upper portions, are among the latest shown and are eminently grace ful and effective. The smart model shown in the large drawing is shaped with nine gores that allow only marrow spaces between the pleats which pro-vide fulness and with the flare on each gore give a stylish flounce effect where they fall free.

The skirt is cut in nine gores that widen perceptibly as they approach the lower edge and are specially adapted to narrow goods. At each seam, so arranged as to cover it, is a deep pleat that is stitched flat to lar. The stock is the regulation one verted pleat that gives the requisite snug fit about the hips yet provides fulness below. The lower portion falls in the medium size is four and one-eighth

To cut this skirt in the medium size

The waist is made over a fitted lining that closes at the centre front fitting back and of fronts that are stitched in tiny tucks at the neck and the hems through which the invisible closing is made. The back is gathered the belt. The right front edge is lapped over the left beneath the wide The sleeves are full and are finished



A SMART BLOUSE.

flounce depth. At the back is a flat in- with the addition of the turn-over portion.

The quantity of material required for oft full folds that give a flounce effect. yards twenty-one fuches wide, three and seven-eighth yards twenty-seven ten and five-eighth yards of material inches wide, three and one-eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, seven and one-thirty-two inches wide or two and onethirty-two inches wide or two and onefourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions

says:-

per gent.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review

"New labor controversies have been promptly settled by advancing wages, and the gradual improvement in supply of coal has reduced prices and restored activity in manufacturing. Complaints are increasing as to the tardy movement of freight, miles of cars being stalled by the lack of motive power, and many roads refuse to accept further shipments until the blockades are relieved. Lower temperature has stimulated retail sales of seasonable merchandise, but frost comes too late to seriously injure agricultural products. Liberal consumption sustains quotations in most lines, domestic demands being supplemented by large exports. Operating expenses of the railways have increased in many cases to such a degree that net earnings are somewhat curtailed, but gross earnings for October thus far exceed last year's by 4.7 per cent. and those of 1900 by 13.5

"New England shoe manufacturers are receiving additional orders at fully sustained quotations, and many shops are assured of full occupation well into January. Supplementary orders for winter goods have decreased, indicating that wants will be supplied when shipments are made, and producers are pushing deliveries in order to take inventories. Leather is in better demand, with prices firmer. More interest has been shown in Chicago packer hides at recently reduced prices, but the average of all grades is again lower. Conditions at the cotton mills are healthy, a scarcity of goods being general, while there is no disposition to force transactions. It is early for supplementary buying of spring woolen goods and fall trade is finished, so that these divisions of the market are naturally quiet. Raw wool is very firm at the leading Eastern markets, which are shipping freely to the mills.

"Failures for the week unmbered 233 in the United States, against 191 last year, and 22 in Canada, compared with 21 a vear ago.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour-Spring clear, \$3 10a3.30; best Patent, \$4.50; choice Family, \$3.75. Wheat—New York No. 2, 78%; Philadelphia No 2, 73%a75c; Baltimore

No 2, 72c, Corn - New York No. 2, 67c; Philadelphia No. 2. 69a6914; Baltimore No. 2,

Oats-New York No. 2, 34%; Philadelphia No. 2, 38c; Baltimore No 2,

Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$17.00a17.50; lo. 2 timothy, \$16.00a16.50; No. 3 timothy \$15.00a15.50 Green Fruits and Vegetables-Apples per brl. fancy \$1 50@2 50; fair to good per brl. 1 25c@\$1 75; Beets, native, per bunch 1c@15c; Cabbages, native, flat dutch, per 100, 75c @\$1 25; Celery, per doz. 25c@40c; Eggplants, native, per 100, \$1 00@125; Grapes, basket, 10a12c Lettuce, native, per bu box, 25c@35c Lima beans, native, per bu box, 802 90c; Onions, Maryland and Pennsylvania yellow, per bu. 70c@75c; Pumpkins, native, each, 4c@5c; Squash, Anne Arundel, per basket, 10c@15c; String beans, native, per bu, green, 25c@30c; Tomatoes, Potomac, per peach basket, 20c@25c. Rappahannock, ber bu box,

500@550; Potatoes, White, per bu 60a65c; Mary

land and Pennsylvania, per bu 60a65c; New York, per bu 50a53; sweets, per brl 1 25a\$1 50. Butter, Separator, 26a27c; Gathered 2-lb. 26a27; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va.

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen. Cheese, Large, 60-lb, 12Ma12Mo; medium, 36-lb, 12Ma12M; picnics, 23-lb

13a13%c. Live Poultry, Hens, 1114a12c; old roosters, each 25a30c; spring chickens, 11a12c, young stags, 11a114c. Turkeys, 10a104c. Ducks, 11a11c4.

Hides, Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60-lbs and up, close se

lection, 123/a133/c; cows and light steers 9% a10% c. Provisions and Hog Products .- Bulk clear rib sides, 12c; bulk shoulders, 125/c; bulk bellies, 13c; bulk ham butts, 10°1c; bacon clear rib sides. 13c; bacon shoulders, 12c; sugar-cured breasts, 155c; sugar-cured shoulders, 12c; sugar-cured California hams, 10c; hams canvased or uncanvased, 19 lbs.

and over, 14c; refined lard tierces, bris

and 00 lb cans, gross, 11%c; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 11%c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11%c.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 10a15c lower, good to prime steers \$7 25a8 00; medium \$3 75a6 90; stockers and feeders \$3 25 a4 25; cows, \$1 49a4 50; heifers \$2 90a 5 00; Texns-fed steers \$3 90a4 25. Hogs. Mixed and butchers \$6 65a7 10; good to ohoice, heavy \$6 90a7 25; Sheep, sheep and lambs slow to lower; good to choice whethers \$3 50a4 00; Western sheep

East Liberty, Cattle steady; choice \$6 30a7 00; prime \$6 15a6 75. Högs, prime heavy \$7 25a7 35, mediums \$7 16; heavy Yorkers \$7 00a7 05. Sheep steady. Best wethers \$3 60a3 80 culls and comnon \$1 50a2 00; choice lambs \$5 35a5 50.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Last year 1,735 girls and women were engaged in picking coal at the pitheads in West Lancashire, England, 130 more than in the previous year. Of these 191 were between 14 and 16 years of age.

Longshoremen on the Pacific coast, from Cape Nome, Alaska, to San Diego, Cal., have perfected plans for the establishment of a central organization that will bring all the coast unions in close touch.

A Defense League for Employers is forming at Toronto, Canada. Resolutions favoring and urging the movement for an eight-hour law were passed at the recent convention of the National Association of Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters held at Buffalo

N. Y.

Owing to the scarcity of boys for metsenger service at St. Louis, Mo., the district messenger companies have been experimenting with men, who are paid
\$1.25 a day and are not required to
wear uniforms.

It is estimated that there are 800,000
working people in the city of Chicago,
and the \$25 different trades unions claim
about 40 per cent, of that number 22
members.