apart,
And thus his horoscope I'll cast:
"His name will live among the last."

Show me that youth whose good right arm encircles mother's form; Whose lips fear not to kiss her faded

whose her to to kis her to detect the from all harm;
Who comforts her when she is old and weak.
And in the coming years I see
A man for all eternity.

Show me that man whose life is pure; that Show me that man whose life is pure; that man who claims success;
Show me that man who treads the ways of fame;
That man whose deeds adorn the name of truth and unrightness;
Whose soul knows not the tarnished blush of shame.
And in his glory thus arrayed Behold a man that mather made.

-Lawrence Percher Hext, in New York Press.

MRS. FLETCHER, FINANCIER.

By EMMA M. WISE.

00000000000000

HEN Mes. Fletcher went around to the cut and dog accommodations for Jerry well, MOR and McGinty for the sum the manager.

bard luck for the present."

The manager brought down his forefinger against the printed schedule of prices with a thump of determination. "I am cerry," he said, "but I canaccount of financial disability." "Oh, I don't want you to do that."

exclaimed Mrs. Fletcher. "I merely mention it so as to induce you to assist me in earning a little money that will go toward paying Jerry's and Me-Ginty's expenses. I have a scheme, and if you will only help me a little I am sure it will work out beautifully. I was just telling Mr. Fletcher last night that I am sure I have a regular talent for moneymaking. I have never had a chance to prove my ability, but I am sure live got it. That is more than Mr. Fletcher has, He lost \$1000 in Wall Street last month. That is the reason we are so hard up now. Since then I have been coaxing him to let me take charge of all his business ventures for a while and see if I can't straighten things out, but he won't do it. Men are so stubborn where the rights of women are concerned. However, he can't prevent my turning an extra penny in household affairs that are beyond his jurisdiction, and if I want to turn Jerry and McGinty to account and make them earn their own board I am sure it is none of his busi-

ness, now is it?" Mrs. Fletcher looked at the manager appealingly. "Well, no. I suppose ret," he replied, in doubtful confirmation of her opinion. "But I don't see how you expect to manage it. What rade, may I ask, have Jerry and Mc-Ginty become proficient in?"

"Oh, of course, they have no real trade," explained Mrs. Fletcher, "I intend to turn them into artists' mod els."

The manager's answering smile tacked enthusiasm. "I am afraid I cannot give you much encouragement," he said. "We do a little of that sort of thing occasionally, but-

"Of course you do that sort of thing." broke in Mrs. Fletcher, impatiently, You do a good deal of it. I know all about it. I read it in the Sunday pa-You don't know how heinful those Sunday specials are. Why, half the animal painters and photographers in town get their models from car and fog boarding houses. Since these happen to be the supply depots for models there is no reason why Jerry and Me Ginty should not be rented out as well as the other animals. You have none in stock, I am sure, that can touch them in form and nedigree. Now,

what I want to do is to work up a trade among the artists, I think I shall have to let you do that. You know so much better than I how to go about such things. However, I should like to offer a few suggestions of my own. I think it would be well to advertise Jerry and McGinty. Send out circulars to all artists in the habit of renting animal models, and, if it is necessary, you may even put an ocensional notice in the newspapers, All the expenses of such advertising will, of course, be defrayed out of the money earned by Jerry and McGlinty when they get to work. Your own charges for their board and for the management of the scheme will likewise be deducted from their earnings, and whatever is left you may turn over to me at the end of the season. Of course I don't expect to have much of a balance left for myself, but it will be enough to show Mr. Fletcher that my hend is leveler than his, and that I know how to make money if I can

only get a chance," The manager was diplomatic. He did not express complete confidence in Mrs. Fletcher's plan for increasing the family exchequer, but at the same time he was careful not to denounce it as wholly impracticable. Mrs. Fletcher, finding no obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of her designs. finally closed a bargain with the manager, and the next day Jerry and Mc Ginty became guests at his establish-During the summer months Mrs. Fletcher traveled afar from New York, and her communications with the manager of the boarding house were disconnected. Last week she returned. Her first thought, after greet ing Mr. Fletcher was of Jerry and Mc-

"Have you been down to see those

little dears lately?" she asked. "No." said Fletcher, "I haven't, but I'll make it a point to see them tomorrow. I got a letter from the boss f that concern to-day that completely es me. I can't make out want on come to the conclusion he must be the agercy prevailed upon some wom-crasy. The thing came in too late for en to try the men. The experiment me to go down to-night to see about it, has been in every way a success.

but I'll find out to-morrow what he

means, Mrs. Fletcher trailed across the room and beamed upon her husband with a smile of superior wisdom. "I think," she said, "that I may be able to set matters straight. I made a deal with the man before I went away That will probably explain what seems mysterious to you."

Fletcher handed her the letter. "Perhaps," he said. "See what you can make out of it." Mrs. Fletcher read the communica

tion through three times before speaking. Then she said, "Dear me!" Presently she rend the bill aloud. To board of one cat and dog for

ndvertising 6,50 To cash expended for typewrit-Ing 4.90 To cash expended for postage

eous clerical work...... 5.00 posing as artists' models 2.00

Balance due......\$47.50 Please remit.

When Mrs. Fletcher came to she told. Fletcher all about her little plan to help him along. "That man," she eried, in conclusion, "is a gigantic fraud. He has cheated me most unmercifully. He didn't work Jerry and

McGinty up right."
"It strikes me," said Fletcher, with another glance at the bill for extras. boarding house to engage "that he worked them up a little too

"Then possibly the artists were to mer she became very confidential with blame," sighed Mrs, Fletcher, "Yes, I feel sure it was the artists. They "I may as we'l tell you in the be- did not respond properly. But no matginning," she said, "that we are in ter who was at fault I still have faith In the idea, and I am going to try it ngain some day."
"If you do—" said Fletcher.

His pause was ominous, but after a little he sat down at the writing desk not make a reduction in my terms on and signed a check for \$47.50 .- New York Times.

Branding Swans. Rather a funny ceremony that is one through with every year has just been accomplished, and that is the marking of the young swans, or cygnets, on the Upper Thames. swans are, of course, a feature of the river after Richmond is passed. Some of them are owned by the crown, and the rest by two of the nuclent river "companies," and it is in order to distinguish them that the eyguets are

The swan markers are a picturesque company. They wear white flannels, and can be told apart by their different colored jerseys. Those of the King's men are scarlet, those of the Dyers' Company navy blue, and those of the Vintners' Company blue and white. The markers embark in half a dozen skiffs, at the stern of which flies either the King's flag-a white field with a crown, and the royal cipher, "E. R.." or one of the bannerettes of the two companies.

The party sets out from Molesey Lock, and after that things are pretty lively, for the operation of marking swans, even young swans, is no holfday pastime. The birds fight like furies. They are surprisingly strong. too, and every once in a while one of the markers has an arm or a leg brokon by a vicious blow from a cygnet's wing. The birds are caught by means of a book at the end of a long pole, and they are branded on the beak, either with the royal monogram or that of one of the two companies, Usually the man who does the branding deprives the swan marked by him of me of its feathers, which he sticks in

his cap as a trophy. The number of cygnets is smaller than usual this year, on account of the bad weather and floods which have prevailed along the river. By the way, the Thames swans have a reputation for viciousness, and folks who have seen what they can do with their wings and beaks make it a point to give them a wide berth.-London Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.

Charles Darwin saw what is now commonly known as the Irish potato growing wild in the Corllleras in 1835. and he gothered and dried a specimen of the plant and sent the same soon after to Professor Henslow, a distinguished botanist at that time living in England.

Mr. Darwin then saw and collected material relating to what he regarded as two distinct species of solanum, the genus to which the potato belongs.

Writing from Valparaiso, under date of April 18, the now world-famous naturalist, then a young man, says In the Mendoza bay there are the seeds or berries of what appears to be small potato plant with a whitish flower. This grew many leagues from where any habitation could ever have

existed owing to absence of water. "Amongst the Chonos dried plants, you will see a fine specimen of the wild potato growing under a most opposite elimate, and unquestionably a true wild potato. It must be a distinct species from that of the lower Cordilleras one.

"Perhaps as with the banana, distinct species are now not to be distinguished in their varieties produced by cultivation."

Even then Charles Darwin had an inkling, perhaps more, of the views by which he afterwards deeply stirred the thinking part of mankind in his statement as to the origin of species.

Men "Maidservants" in London. English housewives-at least several thousand of them-are solving the vexed servant question by engaging men to do the work hitherto allotted o women. It is estimated that in London alone there are upward of 3000 men employed as cooks, "parlormaids,"

"chambermaids," and "maids of all work." The men employed come from the continent, particularly from Switzerland, Germany, France and Italy, It is about a year since this movement was started by an enterprising employment bureau. It had on its books several hundred restaurant waiters in need of jobs, and the jobs were not to be had. At the same time there was an unprecedented servant girl with the fellow is driving at. I've famine. With considerable enterprise



ART OF DRESSING HAIR. An Important Matter With the Up-to Date Woman.

Perhaps never before has there been time when the hair was an object of greater solicitude to women at large than at the present, or a more important element of personal beauty. The low colffure has caught on with a rapidity which shows how tired the pubic generally was of the upward sweep and bare nape, the small top-knot and the high effects that have been in vogue so long. For street and ordinary wear the bair is drawn into a simple knot low down on the neck, and for evening wear the high colffure remains in vogue, although where a woman has good profile and a style which the low knot distinctly enhances she is orely tempted to wear it all the time. The low colffure is pretty generally secoming, as it shows the shape of the head to better advantage than does the high colffure. It also conceals the nape of the neck, which is a weak spot in many women's dressing of their hair. Not every woman has a pretry neck, or one that is decorative when the hair is drawn away from it in the severe lines that have been in vogue.

The hair is still worn pompadour. but, instead of an even symmetrical pompadour framing the face, the bair s pouched over the face in Irregular masses or puffs, and there is a general movement to discard the rat as inaristle. Many women who have adopted the low style of hair dressing have returned to the centre parting, the result being something exceedingly womanly looking and soft, provided they have foreheads that will bear showing,

A marrow, long effect is sought for by women whose heads are broad and the nape of the neck plump and pretty. These are in the shape of the figure S. in loose colls, or in oblong knots. With the low style of hair dressing any ornament that may be added in the form of flowers is worn at the side. Where the hair is worn in a broad braid young women ornament the top and bottom of the braid with black ribbon lows. The lower how is slipped through padour or clustering ringlets, the braid before it is turned up, and protrudes on either side in a big broad fau. All these low styles of hair dressesults are to be satisfactory. As hand, linen stock with the black satin tie ing call for a good head of hair, if the some hair is somewhat less common than it was in the days before crimp- then we have the pretty drawn bands ing and rats were so generally adopted, not a few women, and even young girls, are glad to avail themselves of finement and neatness so much sough the black ribbon bow as a pretty and for.-Pittsburg Dispatch, innocent method of eking out their

locks. One still sees innumerable high coif. fures on the street. Some of the best dressed women wear them, and will continue to wear them, possibly with modifications, because they have found that the mode suits their style. It will probably be a long time before the high coiffure becomes passe.

Earrings in "Smart" London. A "smart" observer in London fashions writes in M. A. P. of current fashons in earrings that smart earrings are n two designs-the solitaire stud and e long pendant. The solitaires are sually in diamonds or in black or white pearls. Long earrings seem to be coming into favor. These take the form of an elongated edition of the stud design, the pendant being composed of a pear-shaped Jewel, either a Hughes, of Toronto, advised mothers emerald or a single diamond of great toes

beauty and value. In any case the earrings are completed by a round brilliant, forming a stud close to the ear. These pear- tionality, who does not play with her shaped gems are now very precious, baby's fingers and toes. And I venture and bid fair to rise far higher in price. Pear-shaped pearls are fairly plentiful, greater importance to baby's develo and in emerald this form seems to be ment." not uncommon; but it is rare in rubles and a pear-shaped turquoise is hard to

find. Several smart and distinguished women have long worn earfings, among others the Princess of Wales, Lady Lansdowne, Lady de Grey, Lady Henry Bentinck and Baroness de Meyer. Creole earrings appeal to some rings suit a dark, Carmen-like type of beauty. Mrs. George Cornwallis West r.'opted this style of earrings when in vening dress. Mrs. Mackay has the finest black pearl earrings ever seen in London; they are said to have cost 50,000.

Society "Babble of Babel." Modern society came in for a severe coring at the hands of Mrs. Jessie Brown Pounds, of Ohlo, at the opening session of the Convention of Christian Women's Board of Missions, in Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Pounds addressed 2000 persons in Woodward Avenue Baptist Church. The society young women of the present day came in for especially hard condemnation. Society life Mrs. Pounds described as the modern babble of Bable. "Modern life is getting to be more and more a vulgar display," she said, amidst the applause of her listeners. "Expenses are so rapidly exceeding incomes that there is to longer any home life. All the adults of families are forced to go out to meet the heavy expenses that modern conditions impose. We would much better keep our daughters at home, and let them make a home, than to send them out to work in order to increase the family income. Let us lead simpler lives and develop more home-makers.

The women of the middle classes in this country are dying at present from too much housekeeping, and the women white fringe. of the upper classes are dying, too, but from a different cause. Too many courses at dinners and too much bric-abrae to worry over is killing them. American parents are proud if their daughters marry a European nobleman, but heartbroken if one marries

a missionary." male trill hand is a rosy and aristo-cratic existence compared with the usual treatment of her Japanese sister laborer.

Guileless country girls are the chief victims. Oily-tongued agents isavel by Chinese hieroglyphics worked it through the rural districts, says an duil blue, red, yellow and green silks English newspaper correspondent, and This declaration is usually on the from by lavish promises and vivid descriptor box pleat and on the collar and cutts.

tions of the joys of employment in the large cities, the unsuspecting innocents are tricked into binding themselves for long periods of labor, sometimes for a ufetime.

The labor is hard and their whole ime is at the disposal of their employers, or rather, masters. Their wages would average in our money about six

cents a day. Female labor has heretofore been used only in the most arduous and degrading work. There was no field for women in any branches calling for skill or scientific training, but the old native prejudices are slowly giving way to modern ideas, and the wealthlest firm of weavers in the country has recently taken on girls,-Philadelphia North American.

Handwriting Key to Sex.

Sex in handwriting is the study which promises new fame to Alfred Benet, already distinguished as the director of the Psycho-Physiological Laboratory at the Sarbonne, Paris, and a psychologist of world-wide reputation, To determine the extent to which handwriting discovers the sex of the writer of the pen Professor Benet has appealed for data to the two most prominent graphologists in France. Messrs, Cremeirex Jamin and Elio.

He has collected samples of the writing of all manner of individuals-professional people, servants and schoolgirls-for comparison. The result shows that the feminine gender expresses itself in the following characteristics, though these are not infalli-

A woman makes the small "s," "r," and "p" higher than the other small letters, and in general makes her letters less compactly than a man. She also exhibits many other peculiarities in forming letters.

Shirt Waists For Winter Wear.

What is more attractive to the eye than a well-fitted plain tailored waist with all accessories in accordance? There are some women more suited to wear this style of apparel than others. When the tailored girl is pletured by us we see a tall, well-proportioned figure, with the colffure severely arranged, even tightly drawn from the face, into a huge knot at the nape of the neck, or dressed on the crown of the head, but without the frowsy pom-

The neck piece should be of the spvere sort, either to match the waist or one of the many pretty varieties shown in the shops at present. The is decidedly mannish and severe, but or turnovers to be worn with the plainer stock and give a touch of re-

In Vogue. Among jewels-garnets. Straight full skirts. Braid, fur and lace combined. Evening coats of renaissance lace. Hats of gorgeous plaided full cloth. Rich silks and velvet for coats. Link fastenings of old silver for shirt waists. Corset covers of dotted and flowered

nuslin. Lovely flowered silk muslins for evening frocks. Norfolk jackets of knitted wool-with

belt like the regular cloth jacket. Thick lace of soft white wool is liked both for gown and hat adornu ent.

Play With Fingers and Toes.

At the meeting of the Ohio Congress of Mothers, Cleveland, Mrs. James L. pearl, ruby, opal, turquoise, peridot, to play with their bables' fingers and

"I do not believe," she said, "there is a mother in Cleveland, whether she be American, Italian or any other nato say there is nothing she can do of

Woman, Not Gown, a Misfit.

Isanc Abrams, a Chicago ladles' tailor, who sued a woman for not taking the garment she had ordered, made a novel defense. "I do not like to go to court," said he, "but what can a man do when, after he has taken a woman's measure for a tailor-made suit, she of us, and the large, round, jeweled is taken ill, loses thirty pounds in weight and then will not take the garment because it does not fit her?"

Fashion Notes.

Yards and yards of braid are used. Pipings are ubiquitous in the new

Fringe is one of the fashionable garnitures. The long coat seems to be "it" for general service.

A brown zibeline flecked with green is a chic example. Hats in shaded beaver are among the millinery novelties.

Pelerines are the ultra-fashionable thing in fur neckwear. White and moss green are an artistic

combination in millinery, Tweeds are very smart for walking suits intended for hard wear. Gay colors are introduced into the

new suitings with fetching effect. Some of the rough suitings seem to have been caught in a snowstorm. The off-color whites, champagne, nushroom and oyster, will be fashion

The long boas in mixed black and white ostrich reappear among the new neck things. Lovely evening coats of white broadcloth have capes trimmed with deep

able.

The old-fashioned Hercules braid appears with a beautiful lustre and trims gowns of all sorts. The skirts of many gores threaten

to bring gray hairs to the head of more than one dressmaker. The new ruffs all incline to be and flat with long stole ends-quite like

the quaint old-fashioned pelerines

Diames of a beavy mercerized fabric, in white preferably, are distinguished by Chinese hieroglyphics worked in dull blue, red, yellow and green silks.



the severe tailor style are among the features of the season and are greatly



COAT WITH PLAIN SLEEVES.

the entire suit. This very excellent May Manton one is adapted to both uses and to all the season's fabrics. but is shown in light weight melton in military blue stitched with corticelli silk, and makes part of the costume.

The coat is made with fronts, backs, side backs and double underarm gores which allow of a perfect and graceful large rosettes of ribbon set on the back fit. The seams at front and back extend to the shoulders and are con-cealed by the straps. The neek is finished in regulation coat style and the being shaded from light to the deepsleeves can be the plain ones with roll est golden yellow. These trim the hat, over cuffs or the full bishop sort as with the addition of two small puffs of may be preferred,

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and onefourth yards forty-four inches wide, or three and one-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

Two Novelties of the Season.

shirt waists with plastron effects one shown on the left of the large drawing is made of louisine silk in shades of blue and is piped with velvet and trimmed with ornamental buttons, but the design is equally well suited to all the silk and wool waistings and to the cotton vestings which are so popular. When the latter are used the lining can be omitted and the edges simply stitched or a trimming of braid substituted for the piping of showing the high girdles beneath, and

The walst consists of the fitted iln- one designs as long as they are loose

New York City.-Long coats made in I fibre silk is one of the important accessories of the season. It comes in galloons of various widths and apworn both as separate wraps and for pliques of different forms, which, however, are invariably edged with a plain or novelty fibre braid. These will be much used, both in millinery and dress trimming, as will also wool embroideries on chiffon or taffeta in Oriental or pompadou colorings and cloth cut work in two colors outlined in black and white or pongee colored silk cord. Garnitures of wool embroidery in multicolors, with fringe ornaments and dangles, are attractive novelties.

The Cuff of the Season.

Cuffs are the centre of interest in the sleeve line this season. Otherwise there is no radical departure in outline or architecture. The baggy puff, which is slightly diminished by means of gores, has been shifted somewhat more toward the elbow. But the cuff of the season, those specimens especially which adorn the more dressy costumes and coats, seem to combine the ideas and all the different cras in the history of dress, and are indeed glowing tributes to the ingenuity of the sartorial artist.

Satin Ribbons.

Ribbons manipulated in a hundred ingenious ways and combined in a rich gamut of tones, trim many of the handsomest hats and toques. A dark blue felt turban is trimmed with two resemble double dahlias, the petals dark blue velvet.

The Gibson Girdle.

The latest belt, called rather unimaginatively, the Gibson girdle, is wide in the back and tapers slightly to the front, where it is fastened with two straps and silver or gun-metal harness buckles. The girdle comes in black are among the novelties of the season and colored leathers, and has scalloped and are exceedingly effective. The bands of self-colored or contrasting snades of leather stitched on either side, leaving a space between about an inch in width.

Soft Graceful Effects. Soft, graceful effects in gowns are sought for this season, says a Paris correspondent of Bon Ton, and to gain this end skirts are made fuller and fuller, boleros and jackets are short, the sleeves admit of a hundred and



ing, which closes at the centre front, and "floppy" with lace or pleated sfik the fronts, the back and the plastron. The back is tucked from the shoulders to the waist line to give a tapering effect to the figure, but the fronts from the shoulder to yoke depth only and are gathered at the waist line, The plastron is cut on a curved outline and attached to the right side. yoke and princess closing and is fitted hooked or buttoned over on the left. The sleeves are the fashionable ones of the season that are large below chine, trimmed with ecru lace and the elbows and small above and are bands of velvet in a darker shade, but finished with straight cuffs. At the neck is a novel stock with tie.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and threeeighth yards twenty-one inches wide four and one-fourth yards twenty-sevinches wide, or two and threeeighth yards forty-four inches wide.

All broad shoulder effects are in The other very stylish blouse vogue. shown in the large drawing is trimmed and tucked to give continuous lines in waist and sleeves and is eminently the tucks providing fulness below. The graceful and smart. The model is little cape, or beecha, is circular and made of cerise crepe de chine and is falls over the arms-eye seams, so givtrimmed with heavy net with ap- ing the broad effect of fashion pliques of silk cherries and a ruche of sleeves are snug for a short distance chiffon, but all materials sufficiently below the shoulders, but form full pliable for fine tucks are suitable and puffs at the wrists where they are the trimming can be lace or applique held by straight cuffs. of any sort. The sleeves are wide and full over puffs of cream chiffon that for the medium size is five and threeare charming in their effect, but the fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, under sleeves can be of the material if preferred.

The design is simplicity, itself, all the effect of elaboration being obtained by trimming. The lining is smoothly fitted and both it and the waist are closed at the back. The yoke is sep a ate, made of combined tucking and net, and below it the front and backs are laid in narrow tucks. those at the centre front full length, others extendirg to yoke depth only. The sleeves are arranged over fitted linings that support the full puffs and which are faced to form the caps below which the bell shaped portions are tucked

for several inches.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty for the medium size is five and one-half ty-one inches wide, three and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, with one yard of net forty inches wide, one yard of chilfon and half a yard of tacking to make as illustrated.

Persian Lamb Trimming.
Persian lamb trimming of lustrous

ruttles falling over the hand. Woman & Funcy Blouse.

TUCKED BLOUSE.

Fancy blouses retain all their favor and will be much worn during the coming season. This one, designed by May Manton, includes the new cape effect with the fashionable shallow both to the odd waist and gown. The original is made of mauve crepe de all the thinner materials of the season are appropriate.

The walst is made with a fitted lining which closes at the centre front. On this lining are arranged the yoke, which closes at the left shoulder seam, and the portions of the waist proper. The back is plain, drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are laid in box pleats at their edges and both they and the sleeves are tucked at their upper portions.

The quantity of material required



COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Industrial activity has increased somewhat, many plants resuming and others preparing to reopen. Several pending labor controversies have reached amicable adjustment adding to the aggregate of wage earners employed. On the other hand, strikes are ordered and some mills will be closed by lack of new business, while the struggle for control of the copper properties has thrown thousands out of work. While there is evidence of a setback in the steel industry and some hesitation in textiles at the East, the general tenor of these reports if encouraging for a continuance of prosperity, particularly in the sections where agriculture is the chief occupa-

Failures this week were 253 in the United States, against 233 last year, and 15 in Canada, against 22 a year

Bradstreet's says: The movement of the crops has been freer Northwest West and South and interior collections have improved. Eastern in turn note a more cheerful tone to trade. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending October 29 aggregate 4,097,873 bushels, against 4,205,05 last week, 5,907,620 this week last year 6,672,888 in 1901 and 3,612,421 in 1900 Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,392,214 bushels, against 1,809,885 las week, 152,205 a year ago, 606,159 ir 1901 and 620,110 in 1905.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, \$3.85@4.05; bes Patent \$5.25; choice Family \$4.35. Wheat—New York No. 2, 57c; Phil adelphia No. 2, 83!4@83!/c; Baltimor

No. 2, 85c. Corn—New York, No. 2, 54c; Phila delphia No. 2, 50/4@50½; Baltimor No. 2, 54c. Oats-New York No. 2, 411/2; Phila delphia No. 2, 421/2@43; Baltimore No.

2, 40½c.
Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples—Maryland and Virginia, per britancy, \$1.00@1.25; do. New York, as sorted, per bri \$2.25@2.75. Bects.—Native, per bunch, 1@1½c. Cabbage-Native, per 100 \$2.00@2.50; do, Nev Native, per 100 \$2.00@2.50; do, Nev York State, per ton \$12.00@13.00 Cauliflower—New York, per barrel o crate \$1.50@2.00. Cranberries—Cap Cod, per br! \$7.50@8.50; do, per br: \$1.75@2.00. Celery—New York State per dozen 25@35; do, native, per bunch 4@5. Carrots—Native, per bunch, 1@1½c. Corn—Native, per dozen, sugar, 15@18c. Eggplants—Native, per basket 45@50. Grapes—Con cords, per 5-lb basket 13@14c; do, Ni agara, do, 17@20c; do, Catawba, do agara, do, 17@20c; do, Catawba, do 14@15; do, New York, black, per bas ket 12@14. Lettuce—Native, per bushel box 30@35c. Kale—Native, per bushel box 12½@15c. Lima beans—Native, per bushel box 90@\$1.00. On Native, per bushel box 90@\$1.00. On ions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yel low, per bu \$5@50; do, Western, white per bu 75@\$1.00. Pears—Easters Shore, Kieffer, per basket 30@40c; do per brl \$1.50@1.75; do, New York Bartlett, per brl \$4.00@5.00; do, do Seckel, per brl \$5.00@6.00; do, Duch ess, per brl \$2.50@2.75; do, Sheldon per brl \$4.00@450. Fumpkins—Native each 2½@3½. Quinces—New York

State, per brl \$5.00@5.00. String bean—Anne Arundel, per bu, green, 80@90c Spinach—Native, per bushel box 20@25c. Tomatoes—Anne Arundel, per \$6.basket 30@50c. Turnips—Native per bushel box 20@25c.

Potatoes.—White—Native, per br box, 60@65c; Maryland and Pennsylvania, prime, per bu, 60@65c; Nea York, prime, per bu, 60@65c. Sweetr—Yellows, Maryland and Virginia, per brl, \$1.25@1.50; Virginia, red, per brl \$1.00@1.25. Yams—Virginia, per brl \$1.00@1.25. Hides.—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 50 lbs and up, close se-

each 21/2@31/2. Quinces-New York State, per brl \$5.00@6.00. String bean

salters, late kill, 50 lbs and up, close selections, 91/@10/4c; cows and light

Live Poultry.—Turkeys, young, 7 lbs and over, —@14c; do, old, do. —@13. Chickens-Hens, heavy to medium, 11 2111/1: do old roosters, each 25@30: fo, young, large, 121/2013; do, young small, 13@131/2. Ducks-Young, 3 lbr und over. -@12c; do, fancy, large, old, white. 11@12; do, fancy, small, -@101 to, Muscovy and mongrels, 11@12c. Geese-Western and Southern each

35@ 50c. Eggs .- Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, loss off, per dozen —@28c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, loss off, per dozen —@27; Virginia, oss off per dozen, —@27; West Vir-ginia, loss off, per dozen —@26; West-

ern, loss off, per dozen —@27; Western, loss off, per dozen —@27; Southern, loss off, per dozen 24@25.

Hides.—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 50 lbs and up, close selections, 834@9/4; cows and light closes 8888/4 light steers 8(081/2).

Liva Stock.

Chicago.-Cattle-Good to prime steers \$5,30@5.00; poor to medium. \$3.50@5.00; stockers and feeders \$2.25 @4.10; cows \$1.35@4.25; heifers \$2.00@ 1.85; canners \$1.35@2.50; bulls \$2.000 1.35; calves \$2.00@4.00; Texas fed steers \$2.75@3.50; Western steers steers \$2.75@3.50; Western steers \$2.00@4.75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers' \$5.45@5.80; good to choice heavy \$5.45@5.80; rough heavy \$4.95@5.35! light \$5.25@5.80; bulk of sales \$5.35@5.60. Sheep—Sheep stendy to 10c lower; lambs steady to 10c lower; good to choice wethers \$3.00@4.50; fair to choice mixed \$2.00@3.00; native lambs \$1.25(0)5.60.

\$3.25@5.60.

Herrs Island.—Cattle steady; choice
\$5.35@5.55; prime \$5.10@5.25; fair \$3.50
@4.15. Hogs higher; prime heavy \$5.00
@5.95; mediums \$5.95@8.00; heavy
Yorkers \$5.90@5.95; light Yorkers
\$5.70@5.80; pigs \$5.30@5.50; roughs
\$4.00@5.50. Sheep stady; prime wethers
\$3.70@3.85; culls and common \$1.50
@2.00; choice lamba \$5.30@5.50; veal
calves \$7.00@7.75.

calves \$7.00@7.75 INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The Turks are but one-sixth of the population of European Turkey.

Of the population of Buffalo one-third are German; in Boston one-twentieth. Of the victims of Bright's disease,

47 per cent. are over three-score years Cincinnati has the tallest concrete

one hundred and thirty-firee the

Half of all the street railway tracknge now operated by horse-power is in
New York city.
Fully 70 per cent, of the five hundred
million American dollars invested in
Mexico are in its railroad.
The United States supplies Russis
with cotton seed, grapevine cuttings,
tobacco, and seed wheat in large