NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Late Hints For the Wardrobes of Those Who Like to Be Correctly Gowned.



LADIES' CUTAWAY COAT.

wardrobe in order to be correctly gowned, states Harper's Bazar. The skirts of all the gowns are made long, and as dose-fitting as possible over the hips, and many of them have jackets or long cutaway coats. There is no doubt that the long coats and cloaks are much the fashion this year, and are

NEW YORK CITY (Special). -The | hat are displayed very temptingly cloth gowns show every week some mong the extravagant novelties. They new feature, so that it seems to be necessary to have three or four in one double ruffle at each end, but large in size. A stylish sable muff in a similar style has a wide circular frill at each end, is lined with white satin, and is finished on the edges with tiny short tails set on two or three inches apart all around.

The Boy's Suit.

The small boy of fashion is arrayed in blouse and knickerbockers for ordinary wear. The trousers are slightly full and loose, depending a little from the band which is worn above the knee. Boys like this style much better than the fitted knee breeches heretofore worn.

Worn on the Hats

One novel and beautiful fibre which is used extensively on hats shows a coarse, lace-like mesh of heavy silk thread, woven with chenille cord. A variation of this is of coarse-meshed lace, interwoven with double zephyr wool.

Ribbon Frills For the Gown

The liking for narrow ribbon frills and ruches increases—if that is possible. Three, four and even five ribbons of assorted colors are trequently combined to complete the trimming of

The Fashionable Jewelry.

Neck chains, lockets and crosses are fashionable. The slender gold chains strung with jeweis are of course pre-ferred. The most ultra chain ties ferred. about the throat and pear shape pearls finish the ends.



SKIRT AND WAIST FOR A YOUNG LADY.

being imported all the time. A smart walking gown is made with a velvet skirt, and over this is worn a leng redingote of beige cloth that entirely covers the skirt. In front there is a flounce, of the same material as the redingote, that starts at the waist in a narrow width, and it gradually broadens out until it reaches part way up the coat. The upper part of the coat is finished with a deep collar that forms a wayy cape, and there is a high stock-collar and vest of velvet, and inside the stock-collar is a high flaring collar also of the velvet. On the front of this coat are large fancy buttons. of this coat are large fancy buttons. The sleeves are small, but have a little fulness at the top. They are very long, and are finished around the wrist with a ruffled cuff. To wear with this coat is a hat of felt, something in a sailor shape trimmed with thing in a sailor shape, trimmed with rosettes of velvet and stiff wings. The same gown in two shades of The same gown in green is effective also.

A Popular Mode.

The model shown in the large en graving is desirable for either silk or woolen fabrics, charming combinations being effected by making flounce and broad collar of contrasting material. This is also a good design for remodelling, as the waist can be lengthened over a new lining, the collar of new material giving a stylish finish. A flounce to match collar will give added length as well as style to the skirt, and the decoration may be as simple or as elaborate as desired.

To make this waist for a miss of fourteen years will require two yards of material forty-four inches wide. To make the skirt will require three and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide.



which meet in shoulder and under arm seams. The cape collar is included in the seam with the turn-over collar.

The Cold-Weather Cape. Capes for cold-weather wear are Must to Match the Hat.

Fancy musts of velvet to match the is of three-quarter length.

either in shawlpoint or seamless circular shape, and nearly every model is of three-quarter length.

MARINE LEGISLATION NEEDED WITH-OUT DELAY.

ne Measure Providing For the Revival of American Shipping and Its Adequate Protection Should Be Passed by the Fifty-fifth Congress.

It is a notable fact that the re-assembling of the Fifty-fifth Congress marks the first time since the first Presidential term of General Grazt that both Houses of Congress have been in entire political accord either with a Republican or a Democratic President during the second half of his term. It is a fact to be considered that this remarkable political harmony that this remarkable political harmony of Congress with the President, during Mr. McKinley's entire term, is due to the fulfillment by the Republican Congress of the pledge of a protective tariff, which pledge was made in the National platform and promptly re-National platform and promptly re-deemed by the Congress through the influence of the administration. There influence of the administration. There is, however, one pledge which was made in the platform of the Republican party at the National Convention, at St. Louis, and indorsed by the President in his letter of acceptance of the nomination, which is unfulfilled. We refer to the pledge of protection for the American mercantile marine. The platform distinctly set forth the character of the protection that should be given in the following language:

"We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the up-building of our merchant marine and the protection

merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade

Mr. McKinley stood squarely upon this plank of the platform when he said, in his letter accepting the nomi-nation for the Presidency: "The policy of discriminating duties

in favor of our shipping, which pre-vailed in the early years of our his-tory, should be again promptly adopted by Congress and vigorously supported

by Congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the sens is fully attained."

There is no possibility of mistaking this language. It conveys a distinct enunciation of the policy of the administration. The candidate announced that the declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine had his hearty approval. The platform distinctly deapproval. The platform distinctly declared that discriminating duties should be restored, and no other form of protection was contemplated by Senator Foraker, of Ohio, when he framed this plank of the Republican platform. While the results of the war with

Spain have made necessary effective legislation by the Fifty-fifth Congress at this session, this is no reason why an earnest effort should not be made to redeem the pledge of the Republican platform, which promised protection to our merchant marine through the policy of discriminating duties. Indeed, the necessity for such protection is represented to the processity of the policy of the processity for such protection is represented to the necessity for such protection is represented to the necessity for such protection is represented to the processing the Indeed, the necessity for such protec-tion is even more urgent now than it was when this plank of the platform was framed. Our sea power has been wonderfully increased, our navy has taken high rank among the most ad-vanced nations of Europe, our terri-tory has been expanded, our commer-cial fields have been enlarged; and yet we are dependent upon foreign bot-toms for the carriage of our overses commerce. Our trade should follow commerce. Our trade should follow our flag, but until we have a merchant marine bearing that flag we cannot reap that benefit from our territorial and commercial expansion to which we are clearly entitled.

we are clearly entitled.

There is no more important policy demanding the attention of the Fifty-fifth Congress than this policy of protection of our merchant marine. The exact form of discriminating duties which this protection shall assume is clearly defined. It was acted upon and adopted by the people at the Presidential election, and it has the unqualified endorsement of the administration. The voice of Senator Elkins should not be the only voice raised in the Fifty-fifth Congress in advocacy of this measure of protecadvocacy of this measure of protection and upbuilding of our merchant marine, and it is essential that the bill introduced by the Senator from West Virginia shall receive early con-sideration in order that its passage may be assured before both Houses of Congress before the final adjournment. Then will be fulfilled important pledges of the administration—the protective tariff and the restoration of the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and building of our meronant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade. There should be no delay in pressing for considera-tion by the present Congress some ad-equate measure of marine protection. The time to act is now. It is a measere of extreme urgency.

All Are Silent.

It would be interesting to hear a free trade organ explain what has be-come of the freight of disasters which come of the freight of disasters which were billed to fall on our export trade under the Dingley tariff. All the organs of the policy under which England is steadily losing her manufacturing supremacy to us are as silent about the victories of protection as if their mouths were closed by good, thick American tin plate.—Washington Post.

Nature made the country a grea grain producer, and the wisdom, cour-age and foresight of the old-time protectionists made us an independent manufacturing nation, soon to be felt in all the markets of the world.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

An End of Jeering. The Dingley law has vindicated it self and the wisdom of its authors, and there will have to be an end to the Democratic jeers at Dingleyism.— Troy (N. Y.) Record.

IS OF EXTREME URGENCY. | DR. TALMAGE'S ISUNDAY SERMON.

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Light in Darkness"—A Dis-course That Will Be Comforting to the Sick and Helpless—Shut in For an All.

TEXT: "The Lord shut him in."—Genesis i., 16.

animal life, but it is not half as bad for him as though he were outside the ark. There is not an ox, or a samel, or an antelope, or a sheep inside the ark as badly off as the proudest king outside. While you are on the pillow or lounge you will make no bad bargains, you will rush into no rash investments, you will avoid the mistakes that thousands of men as good as you are every day making.

that thousands of men as good as you are every day making.

Notice also that there was a limit to the saut in experience of those ancient marining the second of the decoder of the second of the seco str. 26. control the control which speaks of that our world in time of Youks, the first only over the control of the control o

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Fe				
WHEAT No 1 and Fe	eci			714
WHEAT—No. 1 red. No. 2 red. No. 2 red. CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear. No. 2 yellow, shelled. Mixed ear. OATS—No. 2 white. No. 3 white. RYE—No. 1. FLOUR—Winter patents. Fancy straight winter. Rye flour. HAY—No. 1 timothy. Clover. No. 1. FEED—No. 1 white mid., ton. Brown middlings. Bran, bulk. STRAW—Wheat. Oat. Timothy, prime. Dalry Products. BUTTER—Eigin creamery. Ohio creamery.	•	66		67
CORN-No. 2 yellow, ear		38		39
No. 2 yellow, shelled		36		37
OATS-No 2 white		34		30
No. 3 white		31		32
RYE—No. 1.		60		61
FLOUR—Winter patents	3	90	4	00
Rve flour	3	25	3	45
HAY-No. 1 timothy	8	50	9	00
Clover, No. 1	7	75	8	25
Brown middlings	10	00	10	50
Bran, bulk	12	25	12	75
STRAW-Wheat	6	00	6	25
SEEDS-Clover 60 the	6	50	7	00
Timothy, prime	1	20	1	40
Dairy Products.				
BUTTER-Elgin creamery	3	22@		23
Chio creamery		18		19
CHEESE—Ohio new		10		11
BUTTER—Eigin creamery		11		12
Fruits and Vegetable BEANS—Lima #qt. POTATOES—FancyWhite, #bu CABBAGE—Per 100 heads. ONIONS—Choice yellow, #d bu. Poultry, Etc. CHICKENS—Bernale great	e3.			
BEANS-Lima & qt	3	150		16
POTATOES—FancyWhite, & bu	0	38		40
ONIONS—Choice vellow is bu	-	40	.,	45
Poultry, Etc.				
CHICKENS—Per pair, smail s TURKEYS—Per tb EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	8	350		
TURKEYS—Per tb		12		13
EGGS-Pa. and Ohio, fresh		24		25
CINCINNATI,				
FLOUR WHEAT—No. 2 red. RYE—No. 2 CORN—Mixed OATS. EGGS.	3	1000	3	30
WHEAT—No. 2 red				69
CORN Mixed				85
OATS		28		29
BUTTER Ohio creamery				
		.,		20
PHILADELPHIA.				
FLOUR.	3	50@	3	70
CORN No. 2 red		71		72
OATS-No. 2 white		83		34
BUTTER-Creamery, extra				22
FLOUR. \$\frac{4}{WHEAT} - No. 2 red. CORN-No. 2 mixed. OATS-No. 2 white. BUTTER-Creamery, extra. EGGS—Pennsylvania firsts.				26
NEW YORK.				
FI.OUR—Patents § WHEAT—No. 2 red. CORN—No. 2. OATS—White Western.	3	60@	3	80
WHEAT-No. 2 red				75
OATS White Western				40
		15 22		21
EGGS-State of Penn		22		25
LIVE STOCK.				
Central Stock Yards, East Lit		te P		
CATTLE.				
Prime, 1300 to 1400 ths	4	80@	5	00
Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs	4	60	4	80
Fair light steers 900 to 1000 U.S.	4	70	4	20
Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs	3	40	3	70
Hogs.				
Hogs. Medium. Heavy. Roughs and stags	3	45	3	65
Heavy Roughs and stags			3	60
	2	75	3	00
SHEEP.				-0
Prime, 95 to 105 lbs	4	40	4	90
Fair, 70 to 80 lbs.	3	80	4	10
Common. Veal Calves	3	40 25 80 00 00	3	25
vear Calves	6	00	7	20

TRADE REVIEW.

LAMBS.

Closing Month of the Year Remarkable for Its Volume of Business.

Closing Month of the Year Remarkable for Its Volume of Business.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as follows for last week: December is adding a surprising close to the most surprising year of American history. November surpassed all other months of the century in volume of business and production, and thus far December is doing even better in payments through clearing houses, in railroad earnings, in foreign tade, in output of pig iron, in activity and strength of securities. But that is saying a great deal, for in all these and other tests, Novemberwas far the best month of American financial history.

December began with a pig iron output of 235,528 tons weekly, against 228,795 November lst, and with stocks of unsold iron diminished 28,988 tons in November, which indicates a consumption of 1,024,313 tons during the month. Not only is the sutput the greatest ever known, but it has increased 22 1-2 per cent since 1892, when the greatest monthly record then ever known was made, and bessemer pig was then selling for \$1475 at Pittsburg; but until the middle of November, sold at \$10 this year. It has since risen with enormous demand and sales to \$10,55 there, with gray forge \$9.35, but the Chicago market is also strong, with sales of 100,000 tons, besides 25,000 tons billets, which had risen at Pittsburg with big transactions to \$16.

With scarcity of pig iron feared both east and west, there is as yet no rise whatever in finished products, although the demand is far beyond all product. Steel rails are quoted at \$17 per ton at the East, although the Lackawanna Company has taken orders for 100,000 tons at the West, both the Pittsburg and Chicago works being sold far ahead, and bids for 32,000 tons for Australia are to be opened, while Chicago has pending a bid for 200,000 tons deliverable in two years in

Lackawanna Company has taken orders for 100,000 tons at the West, both the Pittsburg and Chicago works being sold far ahead, and bids for 22,000 tons for Australia are to be opened, while Chicago has pending a bid for 290,000 tons, deliverable in two years in Asiatic Russia. In other lines the demand for finished products is of the same supprising magnitude, especially in plates and in sheets.

The woolen industry also comes to the front with very extensive purchases of wool by large houses and small, helped by material concessions at Boston, so that sales at the three chief markets have been 17,988,700 pounds, of which 13,860,200 pounds were domestic, against 15,307,100 pounds last year of which 7,443,000 pounds were domestic, against 15,307,100 pounds were domestic, and 16,501,100 pounds were domestic. The transactions show a demand fairly up to that of the most prosperous years heretofore.

The exports of wheat continue heavy from Atlantic ports, flour included, 5,492,692 bushels, against 1,520,612 bushels last year, so that for two weeks the outgo has been 11,871,540 bushels last year, so that for two weeks the outgo has been 11,871,540 bushels year show a really surprising gain. While prices have been 3c stronger for cash, the western receipts for two weeks having been 7,187,302 bushels, against 1,620,000 bushels greater than last year.

The corn movement is the most astonishing feature of the business, the exports for three weeks having been 7,187,302 bushels, against 6,328,894 bushels last year, and the price has advanced for the week. Should such a demand for American corn continue it would be of enormous value to the western farmers.

Failures for the week have been 261 in the United States, against 329 last

it would be of enormous value to the western farmers. Failures for the week have been 261 in the United States, against 329 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 28 last year.