

# NEW YORK FASHIONS.

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

New York City (Special).—The cloth gowns show every week some new feature, so that it seems to be necessary to have three or four in one



LADIES' OUTAWAY COAT.

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

hat are displayed very temptingly among the extravagant novelties. They are flat in effect and made with a 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 ruffles increases—if that is possible. Three, four and even five ribbons of assorted colors are frequently combined to complete the trimming of a gown.

**The Fashionable Jewelry.**  
Neck chains, lockets and crosses are fashionable. The slender gold chains strung with jewels are of course preferred. The most ultra chain ties about the throat and pear shape pearls finish the ends.

**Out-of-Door Toilet for a Tot.**  
A stylish out-of-door toilet for a tiny miss is here represented in rich red serge coating, trimmed with Per-

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

**Grandma-Land.**  
There's a wonderful country far away,  
And its name is Grandma-Land;  
It's a beautiful, glorious, witching place  
With grandmas on every hand.  
Everywhere you may look or go,  
Everywhere that the breezes blow,  
Just grandmamas! Just grandmamas!

In this wonderful country far away  
Where grandmamas abide,  
In this beautiful, witching Grandma-Land  
The Good Things wait on every side—  
Jam and jelly cake heaped in piles;  
Tarts and sandy 'round for miles;  
Just Good Things here! Just Good Things  
there!

In this wonderful country far, afar,  
Where live the curly-haired  
In this beautiful, glorious, witching-land  
Each child does just as he pleases.  
All through the night, all through the  
day,  
Every single child has his way,  
Each his own way! Just as he pleases!

In this wonderful country far away—  
In this gorgeous grandma-land—  
When tired children can eat no more,  
There are stories of "Once on a Time,"  
Stories are told and songs are sung,  
Of when the grandmamas were young,  
"Once on a Time!" "Well, let me see!"

To this wonderful country far, afar,  
Where only Good Things stay,  
To this beautiful, glorious Grandma-Land  
Good children only find the way.  
But when they sleep and when they  
dream  
Away they float on the gliding stream  
To Grandma-Land! To Grandma-Land!  
—Hayden Caruth.

**How Puss Sees in the Dark.**  
Pussy can see as well in the dark as  
in the light. Many animals are able  
to do so, among them tigers, lions and,  
in fact, all of the cat's cousins, in-  
cluding the owl, which is not an ani-  
mal at all but a bird. The reason of  
this is because these animals have the  
power of making the pupil, the dark  
centre of the colored part of the eye,  
grow larger or smaller at will. It is  
through this dark spot, which is really  
the window that communicates with  
the brain, that the picture of what is  
looked at is telegraphed to the brain  
by the nerves spread out inside the  
pupil. When the cat is in the dark,  
she enlarges the pupil of her eye so  
that more rays of light can pass  
through it to the brain than is ordi-  
narily the case, and the impression is  
therefore a stronger one than is pos-  
sible to the human eye.—Trenton  
(N. J.) American.

**The Schoolboy's Paradise.**  
The small boy who has to go to  
school in New York looks with envy  
upon the small boy who has to go to  
school in France. It is the question  
of holidays which constitutes the dif-  
ference in favor of the lad who attends  
a public school of instruction in the  
French republic. The schoolboys of  
France have more holidays than work-  
days in the year, and in that fact lies  
the grievance of the American young-  
ster. The average boy, be he a native  
of Manhattan or a child of Timbuctoo,  
is more fond of a holiday than he is  
of a workday, theorists and moralists to  
the contrary notwithstanding. And the  
more holidays he has the better terms  
he is on with himself and the rest  
of the world.

Two hundred and six holidays in  
the year as against 159 school days!  
That's the record of public instruction  
in France. To begin with, there is  
the regular mid-summer holiday,  
which covers a period of sixty-four  
days. That's pretty good for a starter.  
Then there are the Sundays. They  
are holidays, of course, everywhere,  
but they count an additional fifty-two  
days. Then ten days are allowed for  
the proper celebration of Christmas  
and New Year's. To be thoroughly  
observant of the great feast of Easter-  
tide fifteen days are given. Thurs-  
days are holidays, and that means  
fifty-two days more of no labor. All  
Saints' comes in for three days, holi-  
day; St. Charlemagne two days, Shrove  
Tuesday and Ash Wednesday two  
days, Whitsuntide three days and  
three days to make merry when the  
national fete in July rolls around.  
The rest of the year the children are  
supposed to study.—Cincinnati En-  
quirer.

**The King and the Page.**  
Frederick the Great one day, sitting  
in his study, rung the bell several  
times but nobody came in response to  
his summons. At last, growing im-  
patient, he opened the door of his  
ante-chamber, and discovered his page  
fast asleep. The king, much annoyed,  
was about to awaken him, when he  
discovered a written paper hanging  
out of the boy's pocket. Kings are  
not above curiosity any more than  
ordinary mortals, and without scruple  
his majesty softly drew out the paper  
without awakening the sleeper and  
read it. He found it to be a letter of  
thanks from the page's mother, in  
which she blessed her boy for his  
thoughtfulness and devotion in send-  
ing her the greater part of his wages.  
It had been a great help to her, she  
wrote, and heaven would certainly re-  
ward him if he continued faithful in  
the service of his king.

After he had read this Frederick  
went back to his study and brought a  
rouleau of duets, which he slipped  
with the letter into the pocket of the  
boy. Then, closing the door of the  
ante-chamber, he went back to his  
desk and rung the bell with such  
violence that he soon awoke the page,  
who hurried into the room.

"Surely you have been asleep!"  
thundered the king, glaring at him  
fiercely.

The poor lad, much frightened, tried  
to stammer out a confession, and in  
his agitation he thrust his hand into  
his pocket, where he found the roll of  
duets. Confused and trembling he  
drew it out, and stood looking first at  
the king, then at the money, utterly  
incapable of speech.

**Teaching a Parrot.**  
A well-known country squire owned  
an equally well-known parrot, which  
he christened Judy, because of its  
popularity and reputation for saying  
funny things. On one occasion the  
squire was expecting his uncle for a  
visit, and thought it would be great  
fun, on the arrival of the said uncle,  
Judy came out with:  
"Halloo, Uncle! How are you?"

So one morning he tried to teach  
the phrase to the bird. Judy, how-  
ever, was in a depressed mood, and  
she couldn't be persuaded to talk or  
do any of her tricks. The squire,  
who was an irascible man, shouted  
violently:  
"Say uncle! say uncle! Say uncle,  
you fool!"

But Judy was obstinate, and no  
threats could make her say a word.  
The squire thereupon gave way to his  
wrath, and, seizing Judy by the head,  
swung her round and round, then  
threw her out of the window.

About half an hour afterward he  
heard a great screeching in his fowl  
yard. He hurried out and beheld 19  
of his chickens lying dead, while Judy  
was pursuing the 20th, at the same  
time shrieking:  
"Say uncle, you fool! Say uncle,  
you fool!"

Judy had, after all, learned her les-  
son, but too well.—Judy.

**Laws on Eating.**  
Philippe de Bel of France in 1294  
prohibited any subject from partaking  
of more than one dish and one entree  
for an ordinary repast. On a gala  
occasion two dishes with bacon  
and soup were allowed. Charles I  
prohibited the serving of flesh and fish  
at the same meal, and only at bridal  
banquets were three courses per-  
mitted. Louis XIII went even further.  
If an individual dined at a tavern he  
was not to expend more than 50 cents,  
and if at home his service was not to  
exceed three dishes.

"What is the matter?" asked the  
king, hiding a smile behind his hand.  
"Alas, your majesty!" cried the  
boy, falling on his knees. "My ruin  
is intended. I know nothing of the  
money; indeed I know nothing of it."  
"Why," said the king, "whenever  
fortune does come she comes sleeping.  
You may send it to your mother with  
my compliments, and assure her that  
I will provide for you both."—Phila-  
delphia Times.

### THE STRAIGHT-HAIRED GIRL.

Advice to the Young Man Who Is Said to  
Be Inclined Toward Matrimony.  
Some one of the oracles whose mis-  
sion is to advise young women how to  
select a husband and to warn young  
men against feminine wiles, has re-  
cently set up a new guide post for mas-  
culine wayfarers on the road to mat-  
rimony.

"Marry a girl with straight hair,"  
says the oracle. "The chances are  
that her ways are as straight as her  
locks, while the heart of the curly-  
headed girl is as full of twists and  
quirks as her hair."

The theory is expounded at some  
length. If all men will but be guided  
by this sibylline voice, the day of the  
straight-haired girl is close at hand.  
She needs compensation. For years  
she has fought an unequal fight against  
her sister of the curly locks, and her  
temper has been worn threadbare, all  
on account of her hair. What chance  
has a straight-haired girl on a windy  
day. Her hair is straggling in frantic  
wispers over her collar and her ears.  
She looks untidy, disreputable, and  
all the time the curly-haired girl is  
becoming more and more bewitching.  
Her stray locks curl and curl and  
flutter fluffily round her face, and she  
smiles in serene consciousness that  
the wind is quite powerless against  
her. When rainy days come the  
straight-haired girl sighs dolefully  
and looks limp and dejected in spite  
of small clothes. Hot days have the  
same depressing effect upon her hair  
and spirits. Sea bathing has no charms  
for her. Even golf can't be to her  
what it is to the champion with curly  
hair. But, if straight hair is to be a  
certificate of eligibility for matrimony,  
there will be balm for all these  
wounds.—New York Sun.

**The Coy Coyote.**  
"Speaking about smart animals,"  
said the real estate man to a Kansas  
City Journal reporter, "I want to go  
on record as saying that there is no  
animal that can hold a candle to the  
coyote for smoothness. When I first  
went out to western Kansas I had an  
ambition to kill enough coyotes to  
make a lap robe to send back to my  
friends in the East. I tramped all  
over that country with a gun, but I  
never could get nearer than within a  
mile of a coyote. I used to drive out  
in my buggy and hide the gun under  
the seat, but it didn't make any differ-  
ence. Not a coyote ever got near  
enough so that he could have been  
reached with anything short of a long  
range cannon.

"One day I started out in a hurry  
and forgot my gun. I hadn't gone a  
mile from town before I ran into a  
group of four coyotes. The critters  
didn't even take the trouble to lope  
off out of sight. They just walked  
off two or three rods from the road  
and sat down on their hunkers and  
looked at me and yawned. It made me  
hot to see their internal impudence,  
and I made a dive as if I were going  
to get the gun out from under the seat.  
I thought sure I would scare them  
away. Well, maybe you wouldn't be-  
lieve it, but those cursed coyotes  
never moved. They just set up there  
and actually grinned. They said just  
as plain as if they had used the word:  
'Oh, you needn't try to run that b'f on  
us! We are strictly on to your  
job. How they knew I hadn't that  
gun I don't know, but I have had  
great respect for the sense of a coyote  
ever since."

**Carving as an Art.**  
Only persistent practice and definite  
knowledge make carving a pleasure  
and a success. Neither illustrations  
nor diagrams are of much assistance  
in learning this art. As a distinguished  
authority on carving says in his mono-  
graph on the subject: "Illustrations  
cannot prove helpful because the ac-  
tual thing before us bears faint resem-  
blance to pictures, these being able to  
give us only surfaces, with no hints of  
what may be inside."

By right of precedence the carver's  
chair belongs to the head of the house,  
either father or mother, but weariness,  
preoccupation, or, more often, a par-  
ent's pleasure in contemplating the  
increasing deftness of a clever son or  
daughter in presiding over and prop-  
erly distributing a joint, fowl or fish,  
leads the elders to resign in favor of  
the youth when guests are not pres-  
ent.

Carving at the table, it is said, is  
now considered not only a useful art,  
but a social accomplishment as well.  
A practical knowledge of its process  
should be a part of the education of  
all young people.

Children should know how to carve  
by the time they are fifteen years old.  
In France a boy is required to take  
his turn in cutting and serving meats  
at table as soon as he is strong enough  
to handle the knife and tall enough to  
readily reach the joint or fowl. Some-  
times he stands upon a broad stool  
made for the purpose, and he is proud  
when he is successful and ashamed  
when found imperfect.—Philadelphia  
Times.

**Recipes.**  
**Orange Sauce**—Two heaping tea-  
spoonfuls cornstarch, dissolved in  
water, with boiling water poured on to  
make a smooth, thick paste; add a  
beaten egg, a heaping teaspoonful but-  
ter and a small cup sugar. When  
cooked add the juice of two oranges.  
Serve hot.

**Cheese Rolls**—Work a tablespoo-  
nful of butter into a pint of light bread  
dough. Make into round cakes with a  
biscuit cutter. Spread the tops  
freely with grated cheese, double and  
bake when light again. These are  
particularly nice when small and crisp  
to serve with salad.

**Potato Finger Puffs**—Mash four po-  
tatoes and boil until soft. Mash with  
a tablespoon of butter and season  
with a half teaspoonful of salt and a  
quarter teaspoon of pepper. When  
cold add one egg and beat well. With  
floured hands mold into finger puffs  
and fry to a light brown. Serve in a  
hot dish.

**Rye Shortcake Toast**—Mix one cup  
four, one cup rye flour, half a tea-  
spoonful salt, one tablespoonful sugar  
and two level teaspoonfuls of baking  
powder. Add one tablespoonful melted  
butter and milk enough—about  
one cup—to make a dough that can  
be kneaded and rolled. Mould it  
smooth, roll out quite thin, cut into  
rounds and bake quickly. While they  
are baking make one cup of white  
sauce with one cup hot cream or milk,  
one level tablespoonful each of butter  
and cornstarch and one-quarter tea-  
spoonful salt. When the cakes are  
done split them open and lay on a dish  
with the hot cream over them and  
serve very hot.

### HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

**Pretty Bedroom Curtains.**  
Curtains of flowered or striped den-  
im, cretonne or chintz on small rods  
just long enough to reach the bottom  
of the window are very pretty for bed-  
room windows. These are particu-  
larly nice for a too light room where the  
light needs softening by a drapery  
with a little color in it, rather than  
plain white.

**A Dainty Sachel.**  
An excellent perfume for perfuming  
clothes that are packed away, and  
which will retain its properties for a  
long time, can be made in the follow-  
ing way: Pound to a powder one  
ounce each of cloves, caraway seeds,  
nutmeg, uince, cinnamon and Tonquin  
beans; also as muchorris root as will  
equal the weight of all the foregoing  
ingredients. All that is needed is to  
fill large bags of muslin with this  
mixture and lay them among the gar-  
ments.

**A Good Washing Soap.**  
A good washing soap may be made  
from the following receipt, the ingre-  
dients costing \$1 for 50 pounds: Ten  
pounds of hard soap cut into small  
pieces, four ounces of borax, three  
ounces of sulphate of soda; dissolve  
in five gallons of soft water. When  
dissolved let it cool, and then put it  
into a wooden firkin or tub. This will  
make fifty pounds of thick soap, and  
one pound will do a large washing.  
The soap may be dissolved in hot wa-  
ter and used as soft soap; and it will  
be much less trouble than the usual  
soft soap making.

**The Sun as a Disinfectant.**  
A broom is fit only for the removal  
of coarse dust or litter. In carpets  
of deep pile its penetrating bristles  
often carry in more dust than is  
brought out. If used to dislodge the  
particles of dust, the carpet should  
be promptly gone over with cloths  
that are slightly dampened to catch  
and hold the loosened particles. The  
feather duster has no use in the clean-  
ing process, except to dislodge from  
high places and unreachible walls and  
corners the dust, which must then be  
gathered and burned. Sanitary teach-  
ers insist even that dust-cloths are not  
only to be thoroughly washed and  
rinsed in boiling water, but should be  
dried in the sunshine as often as pos-  
sible. In accordance with this prin-  
ciple that the disinfecting properties  
of the sun are necessary for absolute  
cleanliness, is the claim made by some  
laundries that linen sent to them to be  
washed is sun-dried.—New York Post.

**Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.**  
**CATTLE.**  
Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs. \$ 4 80@ 5 00  
Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs. 4 40 4 80  
Tidy, 1000 to 1150 lbs. 4 30 4 50  
Fair light steers, 900 to 1000 lbs 3 70 4 20  
Common, 700 to 900 lbs. 3 40 3 70

**HOGS.**  
Medium 8 45 8 65  
Heavy 8 60 8 80  
Roughs and stags 2 75 3 00

**SHEEP.**  
Prime, 95 to 105 lbs. 4 40 4 50  
Good, 85 to 90 lbs. 4 25 4 30  
Fair, 70 to 80 lbs. 3 80 4 10  
Common 3 00 3 25  
Veal Calves 0 00 7 20

**LAMBS.**  
Springer, extra 5 25@ 5 50  
Springer, good to choice 5 01 5 25  
Common to fair 3 50 3 75  
Extra yearlings, light 4 65 4 75  
Good to choice yearlings 4 50 4 65  
Medium 4 25 4 50  
Common 3 00 4 00

**TRADE REVIEW.**  
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 sur-  
passed 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 trade, 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, November  
was far the best month of American  
financial history.

December began with a pig iron out-  
put of 235,528 tons weekly, against 228-  
935 November last, and with stocks of  
unsold iron diminished 23,888 tons in  
November, which indicates a con-  
sumption of 1,024,313 tons during the  
month. Not only is the output the  
greatest ever known, but it has in-  
creased 22 1-2 per cent since 1892, when  
the greatest monthly record then ever  
known was made, and December pig  
was then selling for \$14 75 at Pittsburg;  
but until the middle of November, sold  
at \$10 10 this year. It has since risen  
with enormous demand and sales to  
\$10 55 there, with gray for \$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, al-  
though the demand is far beyond all  
product. Steel rails are quoted at \$17  
per ton at the East, although the  
Lackawanna Company has taken or-  
ders for 100,000 tons at the West, both  
the Pittsburg and Chicago works being  
sold far ahead, and bids for 25,000 tons  
for Australia are to be opened, while  
Chicago has pending a bid for 200,000  
tons, deliverable in two years in  
Asiatic Russia. In other lines the de-  
mand for finished products is of the  
same surprising magnitude, especially  
in plates and in sheets.

The woolen industry also comes to  
the front with very extensive pur-  
chases of wool by large houses and  
small, helped by material concessions  
at Boston, so that sales at the three  
chief markets have been 17,958,700  
pounds, of which 12,860,200 pounds  
were domestic, against 15,307,100  
pounds last year of which 7,443,000  
pounds were domestic and 15,504,100  
pounds in the same week of 1892, of  
which 12,359,600 pounds were domestic.  
The transactions show a demand fair-  
ly up to that of the most prosperous  
years heretofore.

The exports of wheat continue heavy  
from Atlantic ports, flour included, 5-  
492,892 bushels, against 3,568,805 bush-  
els, last year, and from Pacific ports  
741,991 bushels, against 1,520,512 bushels  
last year, so that for two weeks the  
outgo has been 11,871,560 bushels  
against 3,401,555 bushels last year. As  
the wheat output in December of last  
year was close to the largest on re-  
cord, the returns this year show a real-  
ly surprising gain. While prices have  
been so strong for cash, the western  
receipts for two weeks of December  
have been about 5,000,000 bushels  
greater than last year.

The corn movement is the most as-  
tonishing feature of the business, the  
exports for three weeks having been  
7,187,302 bushels, against 6,328,884 bush-  
els last year, and the price has ad-  
vanced 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 241  
in the United States, against 228 last  
year, and 21 in Canada, against 18 last  
year.

### THE MARKETS.

**PITTSBURG.**

Grain, Flour and Feed.	
WHEAT—No. 1 red.	70@ 71
No. 2 red.	68@ 67
CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear.	38 39
No. 2 yellow, shelled.	36 37
Mixed ear.	34 35
OATS—No. 2 white.	32 33
No. 3 white.	31 32
RYE—No. 1.	60 61
FLOUR—Winter patents.	3 93 4 00
Fancy straight winter.	3 50 3 60
Rye flour.	3 25 3 45
HAY—No. 1 Timothy.	23 30
Clover, No. 1.	7 75 8 25
FEED—No. 1 white mid., ton.	16 00 16 50
Brown middlings.	13 00 13 50
Bran, bulk.	12 25 12 75
STRAW—Wheat.	6 00 6 25
—Oats.	6 50 7 00
SEEDS—Clover, 60 lbs.	2 50 3 00
Timothy, prime.	1 20 1 40

**Dairy Products.**

BUTTER—Elgin creamery.	22@ 23
Ohio creamery.	18 19
Fancy country roll.	14 15
CHEESE—Ohio, new.	10 11
New York, new.	11 12

**Fruits and Vegetables.**

BEANS—Lima 7 qt.	15@ 16
POTATOES—Fancy White, 7 bu.	38 40
CABBAGE—Per 100 heads.	2 50 3 00
ONIONS—Choice yellow, 7 bu.	40 43

**Poultry, Etc.**

CHICKENS—Per pair, small.	35@ 40
TRIFLES—Per lb.	12 13
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.	24 25

**CINCINNATI.**

FLOUR—No. 2 red.	3 10@ 3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	69
RYE—No. 2.	57
CORN—Mixed.	33 30
OATS.	28 29
EGGS.	20
BUTTER—Ohio creamery.	20

**PHILADELPHIA.**

FLOUR—No. 2 red.	5 50@ 5 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	3 60@ 3 80
CORN—No. 2.	40
OATS—White Western.	32
BUTTER—Creamery, extra.	15 21
EGGS—Pennsylvania firsts.	22 25

**NEW YORK.**

FLOUR—Patents.	3 60@ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	50
CORN—No. 2.	40
OATS—White Western.	32
BUTTER—Creamery.	15 21
EGGS—State of Penn.	22 25

**LIVE STOCK.**

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.	
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trade reports as follows for last week:  
December is adding a surprising close  
to the most surprising year of  
American history. November sur-  
passed 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 trade, 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, November  
was far the best month of American  
financial history.

December began with a pig iron out-