

The hospital for our convalencent soldiers in the Philippines is located at Corregidor Island. Major Owen, of the regular army, with fifty hospital corpsmen, was sent on the Senator from Manila to Corregidor, thirty-five miles distant, to constrict the hospital. He found a beautiful spot which had been used as a naval station by the Spanish and near it a native village of about 300 persons.

The naval station occupied a level area of about six acres flanked on all three sides by commanding hills or mountains. A little bay in front was closed in by high mounains on either side, leaving an entrance through which the hospital inmates could have a magnificent view of Manila Bay and the towering green peaks of Luzon. Three habitable buildings and two capable of being used as storehouses, a large boathouse and a rude blacksmith shop was the start we had prepared for us. Two companies of Pennsylvania volun-

teers were sent as a gurd.

The undergrowth was rapidly out and carted away, the houses were cleaned up, the boathcase made into a dining hall and a cookhouse was established in a very sort time. Thirty-two tents were erected for patients, and beds and ward aparatus were soon in place. An apothecary shop was next fitted up, a line closet and a drug store room were made and in ten days' time they were rady to receive patients.

By damming up asmall stream in the mountains, writes one of the hospital corps to the Chiago Record, we made a reservoir holding about 6000 gallons of water, which we ran down to camp in pipes procured from Manila. This water fed our codensers and sterilizers and supplied water for the laundry. A daily boat frm Manils was finally given us and we began the work for which we had bee preparing and soon we had nearly 200 sick under our

While only thirt-five miles separate Corregidor from Manila, the change in temperature and huidity is what one would expect only from a difference of several hundred nies. The air is very dry and there is always a good, stiff breeze.

&Athletic Feat for Women &

Rules to Be Observedn the Gymnasium.

Any ordinary roce in which there is good air and sulight will answer for a gymnasium; te larger the bet-ter. The beginnereed have nothing more than a pair f dumbbells or a pair of clubs, eitheof which she may buy for \$1. A baing suit or a bi-cycle suit, if loos and comfortable, makes a very goc costume. A pair of bloomers and buse well cut is also very practical. spair of full-woven black stocking at heelless slippers are indispensable.

A long mirror iwhich the gymnast can watch her ow motions is a great advantage to a hee gymnasium, but not essential. Fm a book on exercise by almost ny good author a



THE FING ANGEL.

woman can get y number of motions and exercises, id she must decide what is best armost necessary for

Excessive exise is injurious and should be avoid. Excessive exercise and no exercise all produce similar results. Stop ercising just before nature calls a strongly against further bodilystivity. Just reach the tired poland stop before ex-haustion. Now can be laid down as to how my exercise should be taken at one ti. Every individual must be a guido herself. A woman should exerci chiefly with light weights and ne quick movements, and never, wh out of training, try the limit on hstrength.

The most instant gymnasium for

Every woman who enters is carefully examined in order to discover just what form of exercise will be most advantageous to her. In cases where women or children are very delicate, or have some decided physical defect that needs rectifying, they exercise in the medical room of the gymnasium under the personal superision of Miss Marion Foye Carter. This is called corrective work, and is intended to correct all physical imperfections, such as curvature of the spine, cramped chests or weak necks or backs. The gymnasium proper is occupied during the day and evening by girls and women training to improve their physical condition generally. Some come to reduce flesh, others to reduce or develop various parts of the body.

Nothing could be more applicable

or practical to the home gymnast than the hints on physical health and training that Dr. Savage advances to his normal classes, of which the fol lowing are a few:

"The best time to exercise is between ten and twelve o'clock in the forencon and between four and six o'clock in the afternoon. If exercising before breakfast makes you feel faint or weak, then the early morning is not the time for you to work. Sometimes a glass of milk, a little oatmeal or toast, will make early morning exercise possible without injurious effects. If you exercise at night let your exercise be at least one-half hour before bed time. It is best to go to bed with the blood in its normal circulation; sleep is easiest under such conditions.

divided into four days in the week. Their exercise should be before the perspiration is reabsorbed by the body. Do not lounge around until the suit and the skin become dry again.

"For nervous temperaments slow exercise is the best, while the rapid exercise is recommended for the phlegmatic. For women with a disposition toward melancholia light competitions and out-door games are the most beneficial form of exercise.'

Addressing his normal girls on the subject of food Dr. Savage said. "Never exercise just before or after a meal. At least one-half hour should be allowed before and two hours and a half after eating. Masticate the food thoroughly; do not hurry through your meals, and eat rich foods with great discretion. Drink plenty of water between meals, but avoid excessive drinking at meals. One glass of water should be sufficient. It is better to use hot drinks at meal times, and do women in thisountry is under the not drink ice water at any time. A re-



Vatson L. Savage, M. stor of Columbia Uni-begin with the kinprogress to the post-The women have ymnasium and every vantage which is ac-

freshing drink to take during the in

to breathe through the mouth when extreme physical effort makes it neces-sary. "Do not take short, quick gasps for normal breathing," he said; "breathe so as to fill every cell with pure air. The largest and strongest animals in the world breathe from six to ten breaths per minute, while the smallest and weakest breathe from 200 to 300 per minute. The manuer in which we breathe is one of the most important factors in developing human strength. It is a good practice to take a long, deep breath and hold it in the lungs a few seconds; each day increas-ing the time of holding the breath until one minute or one minute and a half is reached. Breathing exercises increase the exterior chest and develop the interior.

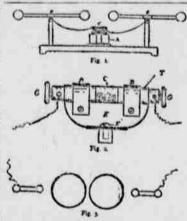
Chapters could be written on sleep-Dr. Savage suggests the following rules. Sleep on a mattress laid over a spring, sleep mostly on one side, breathe through the nose and keep the mouth shut. Have a certain hour for rising and a certain hour for retiring. Get up immediately upou

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Simple Apparatus by Which Demon-strations May Be Made.

For some time we have noted the progress made in experiments with wireless telegraphy. Two weeks ago the London Times received a message from France across the channel, using the Marconi system. Some of our readers may be able to experiment for themselves by following Elliot Wood's suggestions in the Electrical World and Electrical Engineer:

The accompanying three sketches show a simple arrangement adopted by me for demonstrations in wireless telegraphy. Heretofore the general purpose has been to provide a suitable tapper for the coherer in order that the metallic particles may be disturbed and the circuit broken. In the arrangement shown the sounder is made to do the twofold work of answering the signals and decohering the metallic filings. I am unaware of any similar arrangement; hence present this one.

Referring to the sketches, Fig. 1 represents the receiving station, which in this case is made up of two "wings" B B, whose length is six inches each, The knobs used are of I inch diameter.



WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATCS.

The "wings" are supported by glass pillars on a suitable base, on which the sounder A is placed. The coherer C is a glass tube 21 inches in length and 5-16 inch diameter, containing suitable terminals connected to the two wings, as shown. The coherer is in series with the wings B B, the relay ordinarily used, and the battery. In practice the wave falls on C, the relay closes the circuit of the sounder A, and the coherer, being carried on the movable arm of the sounder, is "The minimum time for brain work- brought down with the arm when the circuit through the sounder is made. In consequence of this, every movement of the sounder arm decoheres the metallic filings, and there is prompt and certain action in response to every signal of the sender.

The construction of the coherer is shown in detail in Fig. 2, and approximately full size. The terminals G G are turned down to fit the interior of the tube C. The space between (about inch) is half-filled with iron filings or lathe-cuttings, sifted out through a fine mesh. A hard rubber-block E is made with grooved edge to support C, which is held in place by brass bands D D; a thin brass plate, suitably fastened to the hard-rubber piece E, and projecting, provides means for fastenng by the screw F to the movable arm of the sounder A. The best means of doing this is to remove the screw holding the armature of the sounder and clampering by the screw F both arm-ature and the fastening plate at bottom of E. The sender, in this arrangement, consists of the usual induction coil discharging into two nickel balls of four inches diameter, as shown in Fig. 3. It will be noted from the sketch that there is a triple gap. At each side of the transmitter knobs the gap of 13-16 inch, and the gap between knobs is 3-16 inch.

The arrangement shown has proven all that can be wished for if one does not desire the printing telegraph, as provided for in some appliances.

About Private Mailing Cards.

Many a printer who wants to use, sither for himself or for a customer. the private mailing card authorized by the Government, will be glad to have explicit information as to the printing allowed on the face of the card. There has been some misun-derstanding on this point, even though the law was supposed to be perfectly

understandable. In answer to an inquiry addressed to one of the assistant postmastersgeneral, the following was elicited: trevals when exercising is made by putting cooked catmeal in water; let it soak and settle."

In one of his talks on breathing Dr. Savage strongly advised his girls to broathe through the nose while walking or doing ordinary work, and only labor and good to poors.

Black Knot in Plum Trees.

Before warm weather comes all the plum trees should be looked over; and any that show marks of black warts that indicate black knot should be removed with a sharp knife and the wound washed with a carbolic acid solution or some other antiseptic. In fact, it is a good plan to spray plum trees with a carbolic acid solu tion, made one part of carbolic acid to 2000 parts of water. This will remain on the spores which are dormant during the winter until they burst their bounds and begin to spread the disease over the tree. The solution named is much stronger than can be applied after the foliage is in its tender growth.

Purifying Sour Soils.

The value of lime in purifying sour soils is such as to make its general use very necessary. Lime is not a fertilizer in the strict sense of the word, but in connection with manure it is often absolutely essential to the fertilizing of the soil. Land gets sour from one cause and another, and some soils actually get "manure sick." is possible so feed the soil that it gets indigestion, and the more that is piled on it the less it seems to produce. I have seen soils so rich that they could not produce more than very small crops. They were manure sick and sour.

It is at this stage that lime comes in to correct matters. A top dressing of lime on such a soil will do more good than a thousand dollars' worth of commercial fertilizers. It is possible to raise abundant crops for several years in succession on such soils by simply giving them a top dressing of lime every year. It is owing to this that some farmers have gathered the impression that lime is a good fertilizer. The action of the lime was not to furnish any plant tood, but simply to correct the acidity of the soil, so that the abundance of fertility could

be taken up by the crops.

Lime is good sometimes to kill certain germs which multiply in the soil. Thus, the bacteria which causes clubroot in cabbage will be killed if the land is dressed in the spring with lime. It has beneficial effects in other ways, too. It tends to loosen and disintegrate the texture of the soil, so that the drainage is better and the mechanical condition of the soil is improved so that the roots of the plants can extend downward for water and food.

Lime is of value on the manure pile at times. Mixed in with the manure it will tend to sweeten it, and it will enter the soil in conjunction with the fertilizer to perform its work there. Where heavy dressing of manure has caused the potato scab in these tubers, it is wise either to dress the land with lime, or to mix lime with manure just before applying it .- A. B. Barrett, in American Cultivator.

Peach Culture.

If we expect to be successful in cultivating peaches we must give the trees the very best attention that modern experience has taught us, to produce the most practical results. There is a good deal of unsatisfactory advice given to the farmers in one way or another. I do not think that any one would wilfully publish anything for the purpose of misleading those engaged in agriculture; but too many give vent to half-formed ideas, or to conclusions too hastily reached. It is a common failing to draw sweeping conclusions from a few facts, and therein is our greatest danger in accepting the advice of others. Nevertheless, we cannot discard all advice, but simply try to select from the chaff the wheat that will be of value to us, and then to use our common sense in the matter.

There are many things about peach culture that we are still uncertain what the sense in the try to select from the chaff the wheat that will be of value to us, and then to use our common sense in the matter.

There are many things about peach culture that we are still uncertain engaged in agriculture; but too many

culture that we are still uncertain about. It is conjectural yet, and caution must be used in accepting the advice of any one who attempts to settle these important questions from a few facts. But, on the other hand, there is so much known and repeatedly proved, and yet not practised by those who enter into the work, that a con-stant repetition of the facts seems nec-It is hard to account for this, except upon the theory that there is a large class who are so conservative that they will not accept anything unless it is covered with the moss of

In earing for peach orchards, cultivation, fertilization and pruning must be considered. No peach orchard can be made profitable without good cul-ture being given to it. Cultivation of the soil has an important bearing on the time of maturing of the fruits. The maturity of the trees can be postponed by giving a shallow cultivation. Early maturity of the peach trees means at early death, and it does not pay. Yet certain varieties hasten to their early destruction a this way unless checked Even at ocaring the trees need cul-tivation. This should go on until August. Shallow plowing and pulverizing with the harrow will always benefit the trees.

Soil fertilizers of some kind must be added every season.' The trees are taking from the soil certain elements that must be supplied artificially. Wood ashes stand first for this, but some soils will do just as good if fertilized with stable manure. Lime and potash are necessary for the peach soil, and they should be supplied in some form. An application of caustic potash solution to the trunks of the trees should be made after the fruit has set, that is, from the first to the middle of June. Proping and thinning in their season should be attended to also.—Jam B. Wilson, in American Cultivato

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDERSED

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

o Men Walk out of Prison-Guard Puts His Foot Down on the Neuk of the Lender and Holds up Another.

A jail delivery at Greensburg a few jays ago was an occasion of great excitement for a time. A bold break for liberty by four prisoners resulted a two getting away and the other two being held at the point of a revolver at the main entrance to the jail by Ernest May, a young son of Sheriff May. Harold Fuller, alias Texas, tharged with horse stealing at East McKeesport, and Edward Davis, tharged with larceny led the way, walking leisurely past the guard, a young man at the door. He did not recognize them as they passed out, but when they started to run he became suspicious, and, turning around, (cound Nichols and Jim Smith, charged with larceny, passing out the door, Nicholas milled. A jail delivery at Greensburg a few tound Nichols and Jim Smith, charged with larceny, passing out the door. Nicholas pulled a handybilly and struck viciously at May, the guard. The blow fell upon May's left arm. With his right the young jailor struck the criminal on the neck, felling him. Placing his foot on the neck of the prostrate Nicholas May pulled his revolver and commanded Davis to stop, and he did so. There they were held antil assistance arrived.

The following pensions were issued

colver and commanded Davis to stop, and he did so. There they were held antil assistance arrived.

The following pensions were issued anst week: David Stewart, Pittsburg, 52: Emanuel Neff, Sr., West Newton 38 to 312: Hiram Van Hyning, Emericks-cille, Jefferson, 38 to 312: Uri N. Verbeck, East Troy, Bradford, 34 to 317: Edward H. Swisher, Great Beit, Buter, 36 to 38: Charles B. Smith, Fosters Mill, Armstrong, 38 to 312: John Warmastle, Slippery Rock, Butler, 38 to 310: Valentine S. Hobaugh, New Brighton, 36 to 38: Louise A. Hill, Bradford, 38: Elizabeth Numer, Mapleton Depot, Huntingdon, 38: James M. Johnston, Advance, 38 to 312; John Schreckenzost, Meadville, 36 to 38: Eliza Magiil, Brownsville, 36 to 38: Eliza Magiil, Brownsville, 36 to 38: George F. Lee, Irvona, 317 to \$24; James Bell, Beaver Falls, 38 to 312: Joseph E. Nutt, Bellevernon, 38 to 312: Joseph E. Nutt, Bellevernon, 38 to 312: Joseph E. Nutt, Bellevernon, 38 to 312: George W. Chase, Joalport, 36 to 38: Sarah A. McElroy, Pittsburg, 38: Mary Trimble, Riddles, Butler, 38: Margaret Walker, Erie, 312.

Van Horn, the murderer, was hanged ast Friday morning in the county inil at Scranton. The crime for which Jeorge M. Van Horn paid the penalty of death was the murder of Mrs. Josephine Wescott of Scranton. Van Horn and Mrs. Wescott had been lovers, but had a quarrel. Mrs. Wescott and him arrested for stealing 315. On the evening of August 28, 1896, Van Horn crept into the celiar of her house and cut her throat. She lived a few aours, but managed in the presence of witnesses to accuse him of the crime. Van Horn was arrested 11 months afterwards at Wadena, lo. He confessed to the crime, and was convicted of murder in the first degree on December 7, 1837.

terwards at Wadena, 10. He confessed to the crime, and was convicted of murder in the first degree on December 7, 1897.

The Buffalo woolen mills, owned by the Graff Brothers, were totally destroyed by fire a few days ago. The mills are located at Worthington, six miles west of Kittanning. The fire started in the picking room, where a man was picking wool, when some of it was blown into a gas jet and from there into a large stock of wool. About 50 employes were at work when the fire broke out. All escaped injury excepting Norman Claypool, a 15-year-old boy, who was badly burned about the face and hands. The loss is variously estimated from \$60,000 to \$100,000; well insured. The Buffalo woolen mills are well known to Pittsburg drygoods are well known to Pittsburg drygoods men.

An infuriated boar bit George W An infuriated bear bit George W. Smoke, tenant of a farm a haif mile west of New Cumberland, in the right groin the other evening, severing a main artery and causing Mr. Smoke's death by loss of blood a half hour later. Mr. Smoke entered the pig sty to ring the hogs. This angered the boar, which made a sudden lunge forward, closing its heavy jaws on the farmer's body. Mr. Smoke called for help and the boar was driven away. Mr. Smoke was taken into his home and a physician summoned, but before he had arrived the victim of the boar's rage was dead.

what promises to be a troublesome mine fire broke out at the Mahoning plant of the Cambria Iron Company just south of Connellsville last week. The Connellsville fire department was called upon to assist in extinguishing the blaze and responded at once. The mine blaze is supposed to be an out-break from the Hill Farm fire, which has been smoldering since the fatal ex-

has been smoldering since the fatal explosion years ago.

While at work in a field near McGovernor the other afternoon, James
Lovejoy of Houstonville was shot in
the left arm by an unknown colored
man who was driving along the road.
The man then whipped up his horse
and tried to escape, but was pursued
by workmen in the field and captured,
He claimed to have fired at the fence,
not seeing Loveloy. A warrant was not seeing Lovejoy. A warrant was

vorn out. While Barnard Sucotskie, aged

While Barnard Sucotskie, aged 28 years, and Henry Chesona, aged 23, roal miners, were loading coal cars in the Turkey Run colliery near Shenango, a few days ago, they were caught under a fail of top coal and almost instantly killed. It took a gang of men over three hours to dig them out. Their bodies were badly mangled. Both men were single.

Reynolds Pligrim, a farmer of near Shippensburg, was kicked in the abdomen by one of his horses while plowing the other morning and instantly killed. His body was found lying in a furrow several hours later.

An explosion in the mines at Crabitree near Greensburg, caused the death of John Lochyear, the machinist at the works. He was married, with two children, and was 40 years old.

Charles P. Adams of Carlisle was ap-pointed by Attorney General Elkin ad-ditional law clerk in the department, a position created by the last legisla-ture. Mr. Adams was clerk in the de-partment under Attorney General Mc-Cormick.

Cormick.

Michael Imhoff died at Legionville, recently, leaving a wife and three children. He became insane, then lost his sight, and died insane and blind.

Gov. Stone has attached his signature to d bill appropriating \$200,000 to meet the deficiency in the fund for the care of the indigent insane.

Many residents of Titusville have been buncoed out of \$15 ench on subscriptions to a county history, which was never delivered.

	185	50 1
PITTSBURG.	3/10	
Grain, Flour and Feed	40.00	70
WHEAT—No. 2 red	71	70
CORN-No 2 yellow, ear	41	42
No. 2 yeliow, shelled	40	41
OATS No. 9 white	33	39
No. 3 white. RYE—No. 1 FLOUR—Winter patents. Fancy straight winter.	33	
RYE-No.1	66	67
FLOUR-Winter patents	8 50	1 10
Rye flour	3 40	3 60 3 50
HAY-No. 1 timothy 1	1 00 1	1 00
Rancy straight winter Bye flour HAY—No. I timothy	0 50 1	7 00
Brown middlings 1	4 75 1	5 00
BTRAW-Wheat	5 00 1	5 25
Ont.	6 50 6 50 2 50	7 00
SEEDS—Clover, 60 lbs.	2 50	3 00
Timothy, prime	1 80	1 50
Dairy Products.		24 1
BUTTER-Elgin creamery	1760	18
Ohio creamery	12	14
CHEESE-Onio, new	10	11
New York, new	11	12
New York, new		0.00
POTATOES Fancy White White	55	60
CABBAGE—Per lb	05	06
ONIONS-White, & bu	2 00	2 25
Foultry, Etc.		
HENS—per pair	65	70
TURKEYS—dressed	14	15
EGGS-Pa. and Ohio, fresh		12
BALTIMORE		
FLOUR	3 50@ 1	90
WHEAT-No. 2 red	74	10
FLOUR, WHEAT—No, 2 red. CORN—Mixed	87	88
EGG9	30	18
BUTTER-Obto creamery	19	20
PHILADELPHIA		
	3 50m	3 75
WHEAT-No. 2 red	76	39
FLOUR. • WHEAT—No, 2 red COBN—No, 2 mixed OATS—No. 2 white	38 35	88
BUTTER-Creamery, extra	17	18
BUTTER—Creamery, extra EGGS—Pennsylvania firsts	13	14
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR-Patents	3 90@	4 15
WHEAT NO 9 was		83
CORN—No. 2	40 31	32
BUTTER-Creamery	14	17
EGGs-State of Penn	12	18
LIVE STOCK,		17.0
The same of the sa		
Central Stock Yards, East Libe	erty, Pa	2.11
	5 20 m	5 40
Prime, 1300 to 1400 tha	4 90	5 20
Tide 1000 to 1150 the	AHT	4 95

THE MARKETS

BUTTER—Creamery	14 12	17
LIVE STOCK,		
Central Stock Yards, East Lib	orty, P	
CATTUR.	-	
Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs	5 20 @ 4 90 4 65 4 00 8 75	5 40 5 20 4 85 4 60 4 00
Hods.		
Medium Heavy Roughs and stags	4 05 4 05 3 35	4 05 4 10 8 50
SHEEP.		
Prime, 95 to 105 lbs	5 00 4 63 4 10 8 00 5 00	5 10 4 80 4 50 8 50 6 25
LAMIH.		
Springer, extra. Springer, good to choice. Common to fair. Extra yearlings, light. Good to choice yearlings. Medium. Common.	7 25 5 00 5 75 5 25 4 25	9 00 8 25 7 25 5 80 5 75 5 25 4 00

TRADE REVIEW.

Steel Manufacturers Catching up With Orders-Few Failures as Compared With Previous Years,

R. G. Dun & Ce in their weekly review of trade, report as follows for last week: The failures in April were the smallest in any month since records by months began, 38 per cent smaller than in April of last year, not a third of the amount in 1897, and not half the amount in April of any previous year. Both in manufacturing and in trading they were the smallest ever known in that month, and in trading the smallest ever known in any month, as in manufacturing they were if the larger failures were omitted. The ratio of defaulted liabilities to solvent payments through clearing houses was less than 70 cents per \$1,000, against 90 cents in January and \$1 19 in March, \$7 89 in August and \$5 02 in September, 1896. A great share of the risk in the business world has been eliminated.

It is not inconsistent nor strange if business halts, because it has been R. G. Dun & Comin their weekly re-

It is not inconsistent nor strange if business halts, because it has been crowded to the utmost for four months in anticipating future needs on account of new combinations proposed. In some cases prices have been advanced so far as to check new business, and in others works have been engaged so so far as to check new business, and in others works have been engaged so far ahead that new orders cannot now be taken. Yet new business in amount which would have been astonishing two years ago is still coming forward, and the voluntary advance in wages by the sixteen bessemer firms of the Central association and by the Frick coke works, whose shipments in April, 39,452 cars, were the heaviest ever known, show confidence in the future. The grain movement has fallen off, only 2,664,148 bushels having been received the West during the week, against 4,765,519 bushels last year, and of corn only 2,677,411 bushels have been exported, against 4,545,749 bushels last year, while wheat exports from both coasts have been better, 3,545,757 bushels, flour included, against 2,654,237 bushels last year.

Nearly all iron works are crowded for months ahead, but a good many are catching up with their orders, which have recently diminished. The report that all the great companies are to be merged into one influences the stock market, but is still scarcely credited, and the raising of foreign prices where American competition is no longer felt is suggestive. Pig is nowhere higher, nor has any class of finished products established higher prices, though in many the demand exceeds supply. London speculation made a higher quotation for tin at 25.85 cents, although Atlantic receipts

exceeds supply. London speculation made a higher quotation for tin at 25.85 cents, although Atlantic receipts in April, 5.105 tons, were the largest on record, and copper is stronger at 19.25c for lake, although European stocks are

record, and copper is stronger at 19.25c for lake, although European stocks are rising.

Wool sales for the week have been large, \$59,853 pounds, owing to sales of over 1,000,000 pounds Australian in bond for export and heavy speculative purchases of territory. The wool year ends with heavy stocks on hand and prices about 10 per cent lower than last year, British prices averaging about 11 per cent higher for Australian fine, but about 10 per cent lower for English and crossbred wools. Sales of domestic wool in four months have been \$2,595,735 pounds, more than in any year excepting 1897, when speculators were taking in the heavy stocks which some of them have recently been selling at a loss, but sales of foreign have been 31,725,503 pounds for the year, against 93,244,350 pounds in that year. The market for goods is a little stronger, with an advance in clay mixtures, but in general is waiting for the outcome of new combinations, and about some of these there is still doubt whether they will be completed. The worsted combination has gone into operation, but without interfering with deliveries of goods under previous orders