

# WOMAN'S WORLD

**A Young Girl as Chaplain.**  
Miss Annie Wheeler, daughter of the gallant General "Joe" Wheeler, who has been nursing the sick at Santiago, and now at Montauk, Long Island, has been especially endeared to the men for her adaptability under all circumstances. On the voyage from Santiago to Montauk Miss Wheeler several times acted as chaplain in reading the prayers for the dead as the bodies were consigned to the watery grave.

**Colors and Age.**  
As people grow older they are very often able to wear colors which in their youth they found unbecoming. Green, for instance, may be unsuitable in early life, but later on certain shades of the color may be chosen with distinct advantage. Blue, violet and pink that made youth attractive often prove unsatisfactory to women of middle age. To a girl of twenty black is sometimes strikingly becoming, but much less so to older women, unless cream silk or satin, lace or net, or some redeeming color is introduced, for if a woman looks at all well in black garments she usually looks surprisingly well. How to relieve—with white or certain color-contrasts—black attire is important to all sensible middle-aged women.

**Club Life in San Francisco.**  
The Woman's Professional and University Club is the first organization of its kind to be started west of the Rockies, and is formed on the basis of a man's club. San Francisco is its home, and its object is to furnish artists, writers, musicians, university students and workingwomen in general with a permanent abiding place, in which they will have at a low cost the comforts of home. It is to be run like a first-class man's club with all its privileges, and yet with the restriction that gives home life an especial charm for women. The clubhouse is to be centrally situated, so that the expense of carfare may be avoided.

**All the rooms will be light and the building fitted up with steam heat, electric lights and modern plumbing. The estimated cost of the building, which exceeds an average of \$7 per month, although some of the very large apartments will cost \$10 and the less desirable \$3 per month. The dining-room and kitchen will also be run on the plan of a man's club, and the table furnished with the best market afford. A first-class chef will be in charge of the cuisine, and the whole business of the organization will be under the management of a capable superintendent. The plans are now being drawn for the clubhouse, which is to have sufficient accommodation for 150 members.**—San Francisco Chronicle.

**A Woman's Costume.**  
A handsome costume just designed for a young widow is built of iron-frames, grenadine and crape. The deep-pointed apron front is of the grenadine, and the circular flounce, which reaches within a quarter of a yard of the waistline in the back, is of English crape. Where the flounce meets the apron is placed a milliner's fold of crape. The bodice has an unusually deep yoke made of the crape. Around the yoke is a band of crape. The sleeves are finished with a deep cut of crape and the collar band and belt are of crape. Crappe de chine makes graceful house gowns. A chic model has an accordion-plaited skirt, set on a yoke of English crape. The blouse is accordion-plaited and banded with folds of the English crape, arranged to give a bias effect. The sleeves are tucked the full length. Entire jackets of crape, built on the lines of the satin coats are popular this season. Thin black gowns are often made to design, but they are very attractive. It is well to have several thin frocks and not attempt to have them laundered. Black muslin and India muslin can be found that are not expensive. They should be worn over a silk slip with a boned waist. India silk is the most desirable, as is far cooler than taffeta. These muslin frocks can be made in many different styles. They are pretty, built with a deep Spanish flounce, laid in with tucks. The bodice and sleeves can also be tucked in the same manner. Cord-like tucks are also very effective. Clifton bodices are cool, and they can be worn with crappe de chine skirts.

**To Keep Women Strong.**  
To remain young a woman must keep her joints limber. If neglected they become painful and stiff. Women groan with rheumatic pains, when, if they exercised properly, rheumatism would be unheard of. Women sit by a fire and shiver with a cold when if they encouraged gymnastics the blood would circulate vigorously through the body and the cold would disappear.

The following four simple exercises will greatly help to develop and preserve physical symmetry.  
1. Stand erect, with hands outstretched, on a level with the shoulders, and slowly raise yourself on your toes as far as possible, holding this position for an instant and then sink back to the entire foot. Do this twenty times a day at first, and increase each day to a reasonable limit.

2. Place the hands on the hips, and resting all the weight of the body on the right foot, slowly raise the left leg, and extending it in front of the body. Then bend at the knee, pointing the toe downward and bringing the foot up. Repeat this ten times at first. Then stand on the left foot and repeat the exercise in reverse.

3. Stand erect and lean over at the hips without bending the knees and try to touch the floor with the fingers. Day by day you will come nearer and nearer the floor. This exercise will make the body supple and strengthen the back, and will encourage grace.

4. Extend the right arm and, placing the left on the hip, bend to the right side as far as possible, and then reverse the exercise, which should be repeated ten times at first, and, like all others, increased from day to day as much as circumstances will permit. This is an excellent general gymnastic. No woman should indulge in any exercise to such an extent that even the slightest strain is possible. Fifteen minutes a day spent in exercise at home should result in muscular development and greatly help to retain health.

**A Woman's Voice.**  
"Her voice was ever gentle, low and soft, an excellent thing in woman."  
It has long been conceded that a pleasant voice is one of woman's greatest charms. And many of us verify this truth for ourselves by recalling the sweet influence of some women, who, like the lovely Cordelia, speak in accents soft and low.

"The voice is sweet, the words so fair, As some soft shime that tints the air. And though the sound had parted thence, Still left an echo in the ear."  
A pretty face and a musical voice go well together, but, of the two, the latter is preferable. The power of a truly good woman possessing such a gift cannot be overestimated, especially if she is refined and intellectual. Her harmonious tones fall with a restful cadence upon the ear of the invalid. They are peace for the weary, balm for the sorrowful and are frequently more efficacious than a sermon in touching the obdurate hearts of the wayward.

On the contrary, we sometimes find rare beauty of feature seriously marred by the incongruity of a disagreeable voice. It is said of the Empress Eugenie that the stranger was surprised with her wonderful beauty, but the moment she spoke all admiration was forgotten in the unpleasant sensation caused by her harsh Spanish voice. English women, as a rule, are not blessed with particularly musical voices. The colds, catarrh and bronchial trouble to which the sudden changes of climate subject them more or less affect the vocal organs. In fact, soft, rippling utterance seems to belong more generally to lands of eternal summer. Yet any woman, no matter how great her natural defects may be, can, with few exceptions, bring her voice within a becoming key, and by proper care and exercise cultivate distinct, well modulated tones.

Let us hope with the present movement for physical culture and voice culture and every other kind of culture, the noisy, garrulous woman of watering-place fame will have soon passed away and in her stead come a being who will not converse as though every one in her hearing were deaf and she were bound to finish the sentence she is bent on uttering that very moment or never.

There is no greater assurance of a happy home than a calm, well-regulated voice, and the woman who possesses it has won half the victory toward social and domestic success.—New York Ledger.

**Remnants of foulard cheap.**  
Silk-cord fouragers in military effects.  
Shirt waists with an inside yoke of the goods.  
Corset covers having a yoke of Valenciennes lace.  
Fine lisle and silk hose in plaid and striped effects.  
Cherry velvet for collars and sashes on black gowns.  
Black dress goods in poplin, crepon and smooth effects.  
Miroir velvet for fall hats and costume accessories.  
Soft and hard twisted serges in shower-proof effects.  
Black taffeta gowns trimmed with black and white satin.  
Nightgowns with a patented addition for keeping the feet warm.  
Small taffeta dressing jackets decorated with a fichu and plaited ruffles of mull.  
Sashes of white satin and taffeta ribbon for costumes trimmed in white, a fashionable fall.

Black hair-lined striped cherry and current red taffeta for costume linings, petticoats and shirt waists.  
Fancy black silk and mohair braid patterns in open embroidery patterns and narrow widths.  
Gowns of a plaited net skirt, sash, vest and yoke, with sleeves, collar, blouse jacket and over-drapery of foulard or figured taffeta silk.

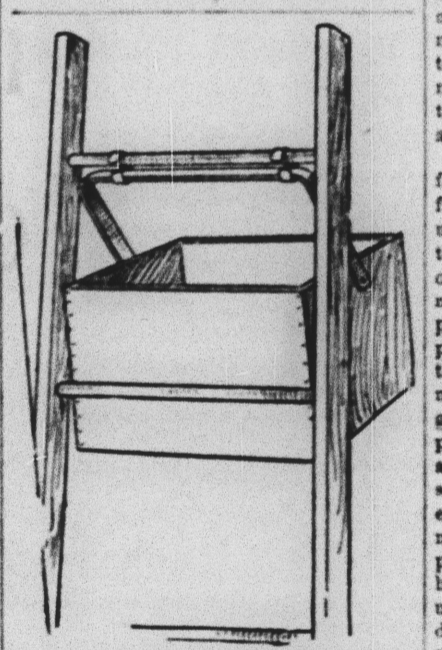


**Buckwheat in Orchards.**  
Perhaps as good a crop as any to grow in the orchard is buckwheat. It is cheap, and, as has been pointed out, its growth makes it so effective, that it more than offsets the poverty of buckwheat in fertilizing material. Where buckwheat is sown in orchards, the land will be made extremely light and moist, especially if the last crop of buckwheat in the season is plowed under. The only drawback to this is that growing buckwheat leaves the soil bare, and in a severe winter frost may penetrate deeply enough to injure the roots of fruit trees. The peach tree is especially apt to be injured by winter freezing of the soil near the tree.

**Fall Planting of Fruit Trees.**  
The majority of fruit trees can be set out in the fall with good results. After the summer's work is done the soil intended for the orchard should be put in the best possible condition for trees by careful and thorough plowing, harrowing, fertilizing and, if necessary, draining. Every hour spent in preparation of the soil before the trees are set will count so much more toward future success of the orchard. In the selection of varieties the planter should be largely guided by successes of other planters on similar soils in the same climate, as well as on the demands of the market that he intends to supply. As a rule, it is not safe to set largely of new varieties unless they have been tested under conditions similar to those surrounding you and found valuable.

An illustration of the loss that may follow from setting largely of new sorts of any kind of fruit without a test, there have been tested at Edgewood, N. J., during the past five years in field culture, over sixty new varieties of strawberries, all of them highly landed and of that number but a half dozen were found of value for general planting in that locality. It is but fair to say, however, that on other soils many that were almost worthless at Edgewood have been found decidedly acquisitions. Depend upon the best of the varieties that have been found of value and you will find the orchard a profitable portion of the farm when it has reasonably good care.—Atlanta Journal.

**A Fruit-Gathering Box.**  
The ordinary basket is not a convenient receptacle into which to pick fruit from a ladder. Too little of the opening is presented between the rounds, owing to the round form of the basket's top. The round form also keeps the basket from being stable, as it is



constantly swinging about on the one hook supporting it. A fruit-gathering box is shown in the cut which obviates both of these defects. Its handle is made from a flat board soaked in water and bent into the proper shape. This handle can be supported by two hooks, keeping the box very firm. With a box the full opening from one side to the other is afforded for putting in fruit. If the box is carefully lined with a double thickness of burlap there will be less likelihood of bruising the fruit, even in the smallest degree.—New York Tribune.

**Care of Milk in Autumn.**  
I have seen a great deal of good milk spoiled in the fall, because the dairy rooms in which it was kept were not closed as soon as the milk was set away at evening. Shutting off ventilation now, while it will not spoil the milk as quickly as in hot weather, results in the impairment of its quality. Milk designed for the cheese factory or creamery is better left outside in the free cool air, than in any building where the circulation is shut off or imperfect. A great deal of second grade butter and cheese of autumn manufacture is due to the tendency of dairymen to leave their milk cans in the barn at night as soon as frosty weather appears.

Milk kept on the farm for twelve hours before delivery should be aerated as thoroughly now as in July. It is not a high temperature that always plays havoc with it, but the retained heat of the cans in the barn. The danger can be obviated by making the summer care of milk a criterion for the whole year.  
On the cheese factory patron who delivers milk once a day, an impor-

tant responsibility rests. The reputation of the factory is largely in his hands, and also the amount of his own dairy returns. He is only earning money for his own pocket by taking the most scrupulous care of his milk. First, being aerated, if it stands in the delivery can over night, the cream should be separated from the edges of the vessel in the morning and gently reincorporated with the milk. The only safe and proper way is to mix with the night, but should be carried to the factory in a separate can. Whey, whether sour or sweet, should not be carried from the factory to the farm in cans that have just conveyed the milk.

Dairymen who patronize creameries should observe just what machinery is not using their milk cans for will barrels. If the skimmed milk was always stored in a clean receptacle at the creamery the case would be different, but like the whey vat at the cheese factory it is more often filthy. The only safe and proper way is to keep milk cans, and milk utensils generally, for nothing but milk. I enjoin this earnestly about the fall care of milk, because, through a lack of vigilance, due to the advent of cool weather, I have as a manufacturer encountered a vast amount of processes of poor milk in autumn.—George E. Newell, in New England Homestead.

**Low Grade Fertilizers.**  
In buying fertilizers it is always good policy to get the best that can be had rather than to pay a lower price for what is so deficient that it can be sold at that price with a profit. The cheaper fertilizer, as it is called, consists very largely of material that has no value whatever, and of course all the labor required to apply it is wasted, and so also is that needed to transport the worthless material from the fertilizer factory to the farm. If the mineral fertilizer is too concentrated to be applied economically, what inert material it required to make greater bulk can be better applied on the farm than anywhere else. But to say that the highest priced fertilizer is always best for every crop would be a great mistake. The dearpest of all kinds of fertilizers, available nitrogen, is not adopted to some crops, even in small amounts, and if used might do injury rather than good. Of the minerals, phosphate is next dearest, and potash closely following it. If the crop needs either or both of these, economy is to be found in getting each in as concentrated form as possible. The low grade, cheap phosphate, that has a little of each ingredient in it, is usually a delusion. It is sure to run mostly to the least expensive materials, whether these are the ones needed or not, and to have too little of the more expensive ingredients to do any good whatever.

When fertilizers are to be mixed for the purpose of making them go farther, it is important that what is used as a divisor shall not be something that will neutralize the mineral or at least make it insoluble. This most often done in mixing superphosphate with lime plaster, which is only phosphate of lime. The result of this is that the excess of lime converts still more of the lime into a sulphate, and greatly lessens the effect of the phosphate. If the season after be dry, so as to have little fermentation in the soil, the phosphate will revert to an entirely insoluble condition. No more lime in any form should be applied to land where superphosphate has been used. Its only effect is to undo what the sulphuric acid has done to make the phosphate available.

If nitrogenous manure is needed with potash or phosphate, it can be best used in the form of poultry excrement that has been thoroughly fermented and sifted. Only a small proportion of the hen manure should be mixed with the fertilizer, as it will make it too light to go well through the drill tubes. But it will make a good fertilizer, which is especially, and it will also greatly increase the effectiveness of any mineral fertilizer that is applied with it.—American Agriculturist.

**Farms and Garden Notes.**  
If your stock does not have access to running water see to it that their tank is kept full.  
The milk cow and the growing heifer must be supplied with a ration that is suitable to the needs of each.  
Never give the cow reason to let up on their milk-giving for a single day, and then they will always be at their best.  
Corn contains nearly sixty-three per cent of starch and only about forty-five per cent. Having more protein than corn and less starch, oats are therefore more suitable for horses.

Scab in the heads of wheat cannot be controlled when it once appears in the field. The only way to avoid it seems to be by sowing early varieties, the work being done as early as possible and followed by thorough cultivation.  
"Make hay while the sun shines and plow while 'tis cool," is an old saying that should be observed. If the cultivator is kept going while the dew is on the grass in the mornings and no grass until it is dry, it is much easier to cure it evenly and make a good quality of hay.

## KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

### PRISONER RETURNED.

William Heller Leaves Jail and Supports His Wife While Awaiting Trial.

True to his promise, William Heller, who about a month ago escaped from the Columbia County jail, and after writing to Sheriff Black that he would return in time for trial, turned up at the prison last Friday. The Sheriff was greatly surprised. Heller nonchalantly remarked: "I said I would be here, and here I am." Heller is charged with robbing the Nuremberg store and postoffice. He broke Jacob Stophel Menninger, another prisoner. Then he wrote back to the Sheriff that his wife was sick and needed his support, but that he would put in an appearance for the September term of Court. A posse sent out failed to find track of him.

The following persons were granted last week:  
Madison A. Timlin, Penfield, \$5; George W. Cift, Etna, \$5; Isaac Richardson, Altoona, \$5; Levi Buchman, East Branch, Warren, \$5; Michael S. Hunter, Solina Grove, \$5; Mason J. Leonard, Queenstown, Armstrong, \$5; Demas Cumrine, Zollarsville, Washington, \$5; Samuel C. Compton, Williamsport, \$5 to \$8; William W. Perry, Ringgold, \$5 to \$50; Henry Hoffert, Spring Mills, Conard, \$5 to \$5; Leonard M. Bromley, Oil City, \$5 to \$5; George F. Norris, Simpson's River, Washington, \$5 to \$5; Harry Kinder, West Brownsville, \$5 to \$12; Mary E. Conrad, Gallitzin, Cambria, \$5; Clara S. Ballantyne, Huntingdon, \$5; Isabella C. Decker, Huntingdon, \$12; John D. Richardson, Clearfield, \$5; John Cornish, Ellipticville, \$12; Sidney R. Armour, Spartansburg, \$10; William G. Meyers, Clearfield, \$5; Thomas Clark, Cambria, \$5; Conrad E. Walter, Tully, \$5; Peter Updegraff, dead, Lewisburg, \$12; Henry E. Romig, Roter, \$5; William Mull, Washington, \$5; Andrew Edinger, dead, Petersburg, \$17; Shartel Crow, White Ash, \$2 to \$5; Elizabeth Updegraff, Lewisburg, \$5; Emma Elinger, \$5; Petersburg, \$12; Elizabeth Hensel, Levanville, Somerset, \$5; Elizabeth Hamilton, \$5; Jacob W. Palmer, Altoona, \$5; James S. McElroy, Pittsburgh, \$5; Adam Richter, Blossburg, \$5; Edward S. Steck, dead, Greensburg, \$12 to \$24; J. C. Evans, Ellensburg, \$5 to \$12; John R. Phillips, Clarion, \$5 to \$12; Mollie Steck, Greensburg, \$5; Barbara Lang, Allegheny, \$5; Sarah J. Pierson, Deep Valley, Greene, \$5.

At Jeannette Turner Hall Saturday night Charles Bickert, a member of the association, became involved in an altercation with ex-Baltimorean Peter Gehm, steward of the club. Bickert was so noisy that he was ejected, but procuring a revolver, returned, and shot Gehm in the left shoulder. Use above the heart. Gehm may recover. Chief of Police Moore had quite a lively time in arresting Bickert, later, and only succeeded in overpowering him after Bickert had attempted to shoot the officer several times. Bickert had been drinking heavily.

An attempt was made some time Friday night at Chester to murder Peter Leonard, an aged rag picker, and his wife, who live in a hut on the Delaware river front. Leonard was found on the floor under the bed, covered with blood from head to feet, while lying upon the bed was his aged wife, strangled. The new continent had a murderer and murderer had torn a leg from the table and used it to beat the old couple. Both were sent to the hospital, and Mrs. Leonard died Sunday. Miss T. Leonard, colored, was arrested on suspicion.

The other morning as J. W. McIntire and wife of Geneva, driving single and leading another horse, they were held up by a gang of highwaymen. The husband thought of a sum of money he had thought of some money he carried with him, and he was seized. His wife gave rein and whip to the horse and dashed through the gang, bringing back a bullet in the hand. She was untouched, but the horse she was leading received a bullet in its flank.

A hundred thousand dollars worth of farms and private residences belonging formerly to the directors of the Taylor Manufacturing Company, and the big engine works of the company were sold at Chambersburg, recently by United States Marshal Kelly, of Philadelphia. The property had before been sold by the Sheriff of Franklin county, and a clash between State and national authorities in the court is likely.

While preparing to attend the funeral of his father, who was killed on the railroad at Easton last week, John Bogart became incensed at his stepson, John Burns, and stabbed him on the head with a knife, inflicting an ugly wound, which may result fatally. Bogart then attempted to make his escape, but was captured by an officer and committed to jail to await the result of Burns' injuries.  
John of New and James Clark, two veterans ryan in crime, and notorious cracksmen, were sentenced by Judge Hemphill at Media in terms of ten years each in the Eastern penitentiary. They pleaded guilty to an attempt to break in the house of Mr. George Mitchell, at Landowne. They did not get anything and were caught by Officer Remetter, when trying to enter at the kitchen window.  
The construction and repairs of country roads by contract system was strongly advocated by Harmon D. Addis at a meeting of the Northampton Farmers' Club at Doylestown a few days ago. He would have the roads properly put in order by sections, and would throw out the supervisors' gang altogether.  
The George M. Neville found dead in a freight car at Blairsville last week was a resident of Mt. Union. His body was satisfactorily identified. He was going west in search of work. He leaves a widow and one child.  
A valuable horse and buggy, stolen from Jacob Freshly, of Springtown, N. J., were recovered at Easton, where they had been sold to William Sausser for \$25.  
Miss Grace Plant, of Jamestown, while driving in a box car young Oliver rattlesnake three feet long that had six rattlers.  
A fire caused by a splinter, which a 9-year-old son of A. G. Zarger, of Chambersburg, ran in his foot, resulted in death.  
A marriage of deaf mutes took place at Reading a few days ago, John M. Robinson and Miss Anna C. Schatz, both deaf in their ears and dumb. The groom is an artist.  
The crew of a freight train at Shamokin found in a box car young Oliver Champion, of Chambersburg, who two days before had broken his leg by a fall, and lay there helpless.  
Thomas Collins, veteran railroad contractor, legislator and politician, died at his home at Hallowville, aged 74 years. The deceased was born in Manchester, Cambria county.  
Joseph L. Johnson, of Kingman, Kan., was robbed on a train at New Castle, of \$20, a New York draft for \$250 and about \$500 in notes and drafts.

## THE MARKETS.

**PITTSBURGH.**

|                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| WHEAT—No. 1 red, 65 1/2          | 65 1/2 |
| No. 2 red, 64 1/2                | 64 1/2 |
| CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 38 1/2    | 38 1/2 |
| No. 2 yellow dent, 38 1/2        | 38 1/2 |
| Mixed ear, 37 1/2                | 37 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 white, 27 1/2         | 27 1/2 |
| No. 3 white, 26 1/2              | 26 1/2 |
| RYE—No. 1, 52 1/2                | 52 1/2 |
| Fancy straight winter, 52 1/2    | 52 1/2 |
| BYE—Wiper patents, 4 00          | 4 00   |
| Fancy straight winter, 3 75      | 3 75   |
| Rye flour, 3 00                  | 3 00   |
| HAY—No. 1 timothy, 9 00          | 9 00   |
| Clover, No. 1, 50 00             | 50 00  |
| FEED—No. 1 white mid, ton, 16 00 | 16 00  |
| Green mid, 16 25                 | 16 25  |
| Brown middlings, 13 50           | 13 50  |
| Clean mid, 16 25                 | 16 25  |
| BTAW—Wheat, 5 50                 | 5 50   |
| Oat, 5 50                        | 5 50   |
| SEEDS—Clover, 60 00              | 60 00  |
| Timothy, prime, 1 20             | 1 20   |

**Dairy Products.**

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 23 00 | 23 00 |
| Ohio creamery, 19 00         | 19 00 |
| Fancy country roll, 15 16    | 15 16 |
| CHEESE—Ohio, new, 8 00       | 8 00  |
| New York, 8 00               | 8 00  |

**CINCINNATI.**

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 red, 63 1/2     | 63 1/2 |
| BYE—No. 2, 60 00            | 60 00  |
| CORN—Mixed, 30 31           | 30 31  |
| OATS, 20 00                 | 20 00  |
| EGGS, 13 00                 | 13 00  |
| BUTTER—Ohio creamery, 20 00 | 20 00  |

**PHILADELPHIA.**

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 red, 61 1/2       | 61 1/2 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed, 29 1/2      | 29 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 white, 28 00       | 28 00  |
| BUTTER—Creamery, extra, 21 00 | 21 00  |
| EGGS—State of Penna, 15 1/2   | 15 1/2 |

**NEW YORK.**

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 red, 60 00        | 60 00  |
| BYE—No. 2, 57 1/2             | 57 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 white, 28 00       | 28 00  |
| BUTTER—Creamery, extra, 21 00 | 21 00  |
| EGGS—State of Penna, 15 1/2   | 15 1/2 |

**LIVE STOCK.**

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.    |      |
| CATTLE                                    |      |
| Good, 1200 to 1500 lbs., 4 50             | 4 50 |
| Prime, 1000 to 1200 lbs., 4 25            | 4 25 |
| Fair light steers, 900 to 1000 lbs., 4 10 | 4 10 |
| Common, 700 to 900 lbs., 3 60             | 3 60 |

**TRADE REVIEW.**

|                             |      |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Medium, 4 12                | 4 12 |
| Heavy, 4 10                 | 4 10 |
| Boughs and stags, 3 40      | 3 40 |
| Sheep, 4 05                 | 4 05 |
| Prime, 35 to 105 lbs., 4 65 | 4 65 |
| Good, 85 to 90 lbs., 4 51   | 4 51 |
| Fair, 70 to 80 lbs., 4 30   | 4 30 |
| Common, 50 to 60 lbs., 4 25 | 4 25 |
| Veal Calves, 6 00           | 6 00 |

**Atlantic Sea Drift in Europe for Heavy Exports of Breadstuffs.**  
R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as follows:  
Europe will have to consider possible American demands for money much more anxiously in the future. Doubtless there has been for many years a feeling that the new continent could be put off with promises. But the control of this country over money markets in the old world is coming to be that of a master. Our banks lend over there heavily when it is the most convenient market for them, but they draw on Europe whenever they want money and no longer have occasion to limit their drafts.

This country is not drawing on Europe as largely to pay for breadstuffs as it did a year ago, and yet wheat exports for the week last included have been 2,362,394 bushels from Atlantic ports against 2,471,583 bushels last year, and 2,443,437 bushels from Pacific ports, against 1,984,822 bushels last year, making for three weeks 10,265,941 bushels from both coasts. Four included, against 11,262,129 bushels last year. Prices have risen sharply, about 4 cents for the week, and the exports of corn, though not as large as last year, have been heavy in comparison with any other year. The price slightly advanced.

The reports from different cities disclose a wonderful activity at the chief centers of western trade, the dispatch from Chicago, St. Paul and St. Louis being especially significant. To eastern dealers it may be hard to realize that such extraordinary activity exists at the West, although their own trade is excellent. Even in eastern markets it is commonly said that no larger trade has ever been known, unless in 1892, but the western cities are running things much after their own taste this year, having greater advantage than ever before in heavy bank balances, and while the exchanges for the week fall below those of last year, 2.5 per cent, they are 1.11 per cent larger than in the same week in 1892. The iron and steel trade, expanded with a rapidity which throws into the shade all expectations with a steel famine in Germany and Great Britain in the market for 18,000 tons of plates and the American works are crowded for months ahead. New orders at Chicago cover 28,800 tons tin plate bars, besides 2,000 tons sold at Philadelphia. Rails are in such demand that the makers are to meet with the expectation of advancing prices, some sales having been made from Chicago below agreed quotations for delivery at the far West.

Plates are strong everywhere, but on account of car construction especially strong at Chicago, and the demand for bars on the same account is heavy, with one order at Chicago for 1,900 and several others for 500 cars each. Prices have slightly advanced for plates, bars and wire nails, which are in much better demand than heretofore.  
Coke production increases the output at Connellsville for the week having been 146,628 tons against 137,171 for the previous week, and tin is somewhat stronger at 14.15 cents, reflecting an advance at London, while copper is quiet at 13.3 cents for lake, and lead comparatively inactive at 4 cents. Tin plates are selling at \$2.87 1/2 for full weight measure.  
The textile industries are not sharing the general improvement to a full extent, in part because the heavy decline in cotton with large stocks of goods accumulating, makes the mills disposed to wait for future developments, and in part because the price of wool is higher than the mills are at present disposed to pay.  
Failures for the week have been 174 in the United States against 160 last year, and 94 in Canada against 78 last year.  
To entertain President McKinley during the Knights Templar Convention at Pittsburg next month, Christopher Magee, of that city, will spend \$15,000.