CONDITION OF THE MARKETS

Another Sharp Bulge in Provisions, Pork Closing at $11.17 1-2 to $13.65.

Lack of "Pointers" Causes a Dull Day in the Chicago Wheat Pit—Few Changes of Importance in the Prices of Cereals.

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

Market Fairly Strong, with Good Advances Scored by the Vanderbilt Shares.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Money on call was easy, with loans closing easy at 3 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 5¼@7 per cent.

Sterling exchange quiet and steady at $4.82 for sixty-day bills and $4.85 for demand.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 197,847 shares, including the following: Atchison, 28,670; Chicago Gas, 2,400; Delaware, Lackawana & Western, 8,168; Delaware & Hudson, 3,198; Erie, 3,235; Lake Shore, 2,000; Louisville & Nashville, 3,960; Missouri Pacific, 4,850; New York Central, 2,020; Northern Pacific preferred, 4,933; Reading, 8,500; St. Paul, 13,950; Union Pacific, 7,153.

The stock market to-day showed on the whole a moderate volume of business, and while displaying a strong tone during most of the time, failed to score material advances in the stocks which have of late been most prominent in the dealings. Other stocks, however, were taken up by the interests identified with them and advanced materially. In these gains the Vanderbilts, and especially the low-priced ones, were the features. The bank statement showed considerable loss in cash, especially specie and a decrease in the surplus reserve of over $3,000,000, which was seized upon to cause a reaction, but the bullish temper was so pronounced at the time that the effect was only temporary and the upward movement was scarcely checked. The opening figures were generally slight fractions better than last night's prices, while Reading was up ¾ per cent. The attack in the early trading caused fractional concessions, but the recovery came soon and the advance from that time was not interrupted. All the active stocks were traded in within narrow limits, and the Vanderbilts and a few others led the improvement. The market closed active and strong, with most of the list at the highest prices of the day. The final changes are generally fractional gains, but Chesapeake & Ohio is up 2⅜, the first preferred 3⅜, the second preferred 1⅜; Nickle-plate rose 1½, the first preferred 2½, the second preferred 2⅞, New York Central 1¾, and Delaware & Hudson 1⅛.

Government bonds were dull and steady. State bonds were dull and steady. Closing quotations were:

Four per ct. reg	116¾	Louis. & Nash	78⅞
Four per ct. coup	117¾	L. & New Albany	26¼
Four and ½s reg	99½	Missouri Pacific	73⅜
Four and ½s coup		N. J. Central	120¾
Pacific 6s of '95	110¼	Northern Pacific	27⅛
Adams Express	145	N. Pacific pref	72¼
Alton & T. H	34	Northwestern	110⅜
Alton & T. H. pref	125	N'western pref	137½
American Express	117	N. Y. Central	108
Ches. & Ohio	26⅜	O. & Mississippi	22⅝
C. & O. pref. 1sts	59	O. & M. pref	85
C. & O. pref. 2ds	39¾	Peoria, D. & E	21
C., B. & Q	97	Pullman Palace	187½
C., C., C. & St. L	70⅝	Rock Island	84⅛
Del., Lack. & W	143⅝	U. S. Express	60
Fort Wayne	151	W., St. L. & P	13⅜
Lake Erie & W	16½	W., St. L. & P. pref	28¾
L. E. & W. pref	64⅝	Wells-Fargo Ex	140
Lake Shore	117½	Western Union	84¼
Lead Trust	17⅛		

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease	$3,611,425
Loans, increase	3,233,300
Specie, decrease	1,727,900
Legal tenders, increase	2,022,400
Deposits, decrease	555,500
Circulation, increase	358,500

The banks now hold $9,156,750 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Bar silver, 97½c per ounce.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Bar silver, 44⅞d per ounce.

TRADING AT CHICAGO.

Provisions Still Jumping Upward—Wheat Lower—Other Grains Unchanged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Business in the wheat pit to-day was light and the market dull and featureless. There was little news of any kind and none that was influential. In the absence of business the feeling was weak and December fell 1c below yesterday's close, but rallied and recovered the loss just at the end of the session, closing ¼@⅜c lower. Liverpool was a fraction lower and London a trifle higher, with the early news from the continent meager and colorless. The export clearances continue good, amounting for the Atlantic ports and New Orleans to-day to over 1,000,000 bushels. The New York market was easier and domestic markets showed a tendency to weakness. Logan, White and Schwartz-Dupee were rather liberal operators, and Milmine-Bodman bought freely on the weak spots, covering short wheat for New York on the bulge yesterday. Hutchinson's brokers also bought a fair amount on the breaks, but their trading was not conspicuous. December wheat opened at $1.00¼ to $1.00½, held at $1.00⅜@1.00½ some time, then touched $1.00⅝. The closing cables came in lower and the price sagged off, in sympathy therewith, to 99⅞c, reacted to $1.00½, remained dull and steady till within ten minutes of the close, when it advanced to $1.00¾ and closed ⅛c lower.

Corn was easy early, owing to the fact that the weather map failed to show any serious frost anywhere in the corn belt. This encouraged short selling, and there was less demand to cover. The opening price of October was 59¾c, but it at once began to break and soon sold at 58¾c. Then, on a report that a cold wave had appeared in the Northwest and was moving toward the corn belt, there was a little scare, which was helped along by vigorous buying by the clique, and October jumped to 60⅛c. But the excitement soon subsided and the price fell back to 59⅝c. During the last hour corn developed a good deal of weakness on a suspicion that the clique was quietly selling all the market would take, and October, after touching 60¼c, broke to 59c, rallied to 59½c and closed at 59¼c.

Oats were steady, with fluctuations confined to a range of ½c and closed at yesterday's last price to ⅛c lower.

Provisions had quite a boom; the feeling among the outsiders is bullish and there was good speculative buying and covering of "shorts." Packers, however, are fighting the advance. They claim to have no faith in the supposed benefit to be derived from the action of Germany, but it is generally supposed they are more concerned about the probable advance to live hogs, which would be pretty certain to follow a marked advance in hog products. October pork opened at $10.85, advanced to $11.22½ and closed at $11.17½ against $10.90 yesterday. Lard gained .05c and ribs .05c. Monday being Labor day and a holiday the Board of Trade will be closed. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Options.	Op'ning	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—Sept	97	97	96⅛	96⅞
Dec	$1.00½	$1.00¾	99⅞	$1.00⅝
May	1.07¼	1.07½	1.06⅝	1.07⅜
Corn—Sept	68	68½	68	68
Oct	59¾	60¼	59	59¼
May	47	47⅜	46⅞	47⅛
Oats—Sept	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅜
Oct	29½	30	29½	29⅝
May	33	33½	33	33¼
Pork—Oct	10.85	11.22½	10.85	11.17½
Dec	11.25	11.50	11.20	11.50
Jan	13.55	13.77½	13.55	13.65
Lard—Sept	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.00
Oct	7.05	7.12½	7.02½	7.07½
Jan	7.37½	7.45	7.32½	7.37½
S'ribs—Sept	7.30	7.35	7.25	7.27½
Oct	7.35	7.40	7.30	7.35
Jan	7.27½	7.30	7.22½	7.25

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 96⅞c; No. 3 spring wheat, 88@90c; No. 2 red, 96¾@97c; No. 2 corn, 67¾c; No. 2 oats, 29⅜c; No. 2 white oats, 32@33c; No. 3 white oats, 30½@31c; No. 2 rye, 90c; No. 2 barley, 64@65c; No. 3 barley, f. o. b., 41@63c; No. 4 barley, f. o. b., 46@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.03; prime timothy-seed, $1.28@1.29; mess pork, per brl, $11@11.05; lard, per pound, 7c; short-rib sides (loose), 7.30@7.35c; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 6.75@6.87½c; short-clear sides (boxed), 8@8.10c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.18; sugars unchanged.

On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the butter market was steady and unchanged. Eggs, firm and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 393,000 bu; corn, 346,000 bu; oats, 294,000 bu; rye, 91,000 bu; barley, 37,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 136,060 bu; corn, 366,000 bu; oats, 323,000 bu; rye, 193,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

AT NEW YORK.

Ruling Prices in Produce at the Seaboard's Commercial Metropolis.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Flour—Receipts, 16,596 packages; exports, 5,845 brls and 8,080 sacks. The market was dull and weak. Sales, 18,750 brls.

Corn-meal quiet; yellow Western, $3.40@4.

Wheat—Receipts, 470,100 bu; exports, 442,327 bu; sales, 514,000 bu futures, 79,000 bu spot. The spot market was steady and dull; No. 2 red, $1.05¾@1.06 in elevator, $1.06¼@1.07 afloat, $1.06⅝@1.08¾ f. o. b.; No. 3 red, $1.02½; ungraded red, 99¼@$1.12; No. 1 Northern, to arrive, $1.12¼; No. 1 hard, to arrive, $1.15½. Options easy, closing ¼@½c under yesterday, with very dull trading; weak foreign advices and a little local realizing; No. 2 red, September, $1.05⅜@1.04¾, closing at $1.05⅜; October, $1.06⅜@1.07, closing at $1.06¾; November, $1.08⅛@1.08⅝, closing at $1.08⅜; December, $1.09½@1.10, closing at $1.09¾; January, $1.11⅛@1.11⅜, closing at $1.11⅜; May, $1.14⅞@1.15⅜, closing at $1.15¼.

Rye dull and weak. Barley-malt dull; Canada, country-made, $1@1.05.

Corn—Receipts, 58,225 bu; exports, 8,302; bu; sales, 392,000 bu futures, 26,000 bu spot. The spot market was higher, but unsettled and dull; No. 2, 75c in elevator, 78c afloat; ungraded mixed, 73@79c; No. 2 white, 74@76⅛c. Options opened 1½c upon September, on manipulation; others ⅛@½c lower; declined ¼@1c, and closed steady with September ½c up and the others ⅝@⅞c down; September, 73@74c, closing at 73c; October, 68¾@69c, closing at 68⅞c; November, 66½, closing at 66½c; December, 59½@60¼, closing at 59½c; May, 56@56¼, closing at 56c.

Oats—Receipts, 138,008 bu; exports, 1,642 bu; sales, 55,000 bu futures, 84,000 bu spot. The spot market was quiet. Options were dull and steady; September, 35½c, closing at 35½c; October, 36c, closing at 36c; spot No. 2 white, 39½@40c; mixed Western, 34@35c; white Western, 40@45c; No. 2 Chicago, 36½c.

Hay firm and quiet; shipping, 60c; good to choice, 75@90c.

Hops quiet and weak; State, common to choice, 13@17c; Pacific coast, 14@17c.

Coffee—Options opened steady from unchanged to 5 points up, and closed steady at 5@20 points up. Sales, 29,500 bags, including the following: September, 15@15.15c; October, 14@14.15c; November, 13.20@13.30c; December, 12.95@13.10c; January, 12.85@12.90c; March, 12.70c; spot Rio quiet and steadier; fair cargoes, 18½c; No. 7, 16c. Sugar—Raw firm and quiet; fair refining, 3@3 1/16c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3 7/16@3½c; refined firm and in good demand. Molasses—Foreign nominal; New Orleans in good demand and firm; common to fancy, 28@32c. Rice quiet and firm; domestic, fair to extra, 5½@7c; Japan, 5½@5¾c.

Cotton-seed oil dull; crude, off grade, 27@30c; yellow, off grade, 32@36c. Tallow easy and dull; city, ($2 for packages), 4¾c asked. Rosin quiet and firm; strained, common to good, $1.35@1.40.

Eggs quiet and firm; Western, 18@19c; receipts, 5,484 packages.

Hides quiet and steady; wet-salted New Orleans selected, 45 to 75 lbs, 6@8c; Kansas selected, 50 to 60 lbs, 6@8c.

Pork firmer and more active; old mess, $10.20@11; new mess, $11.85@12.25; extra prime, $10.50@11. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies, 8½c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10½@11c. Middles firm; short clear, September, 7.75c. Lard stronger but quiet; Western steam, 7.40c; sales, 1,250 tierces, at 7.40@7.42½c. Options—Sales, 400 tierces; September, 7.39c; October, 7.39@7.40c, closing at 7.40c; November, 7.51c, closing at 7.50c; December, 7.50c bid; January, 7.74c.

Butter quiet and firm; Western dairy, 12@18c; Western creamery, 15@23½c; Western factory, 12½@15c; Elgins, 23½c. Cheese quiet and easy; Western, 6@8c; part skims, 4@7¼c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Wheat—No. 2 red steady; spot, $1.04⅜@1.05; September, $1.05@1.05¼; October, $1.05⅝@1.05⅞; December, $1.08½@1.08¾; steamer No. 2 red, 97@97¼c; receipts, 206,626 bu; shipments, 327,008 bu; stock, 1,600,719 bu; sales, 160,000 bu. Corn—Mixed dull; spot, 67¾@68c; September, 68c; the year, 56@56⅜c; receipts, 2,787 bu; stock, 67,548 bu. Oats easier; No. 2 white Western, 37@37½c; No. 2 mixed Western, 34@35c; receipts, 11,100 bu; stock, 68,319 bu. Rye quiet and steady; No. 2, 98c; receipts, 5,844 bu; stock, 58,886 bu. Hay quiet and steady; good to choice timothy, $13.50@16. Provisions firm and unchanged. Butter steady and unchanged. Eggs firm and unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, fair, 18¾c; No. 7, 16¼c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Unchanged—Hogs Active and a Shade Higher—Sheep Strong.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 175; shipments, 350. There was only a few fresh arrivals, and the market was about the same as yesterday.

Fancy, 1,450 to 1,650 lbs	$5.40@5.65
Good, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.50@5.25
Good to choice shippers	4.25@4.60
Fair to medium shippers	3.50@4.00
Common shippers	2.75@3.25
Stockers, common to good	2.00@2.75
Good to choice heifers	3.25@3.75
Fair to medium heifers	2.50@3.00
Common, thin heifers	1.75@2.25
Good to choice cows	2.75@3.25
Fair to medium cows	1.00@1.75
Veals, common to choice	3.00@5.00
Bulls, common to choice	1.75@2.25
Milkers, medium to good	25.00@35.00
Milkers, common to fair	12.00@20.00

HOGS—Receipts, 2,250; shipments, 2,250. Quality fair; market opened active and a shade higher; closed steady. All sold.

Heavy packing and shipping	$5.10@5.30
Mixed	4.80@5.15
Light	4.50@5.27½
Heavy roughs	3.50@4.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 500; shipments, 1,000. There was a fair supply and the market was strong.

Good to choice sheep	$4.15@4.50
Fair to medium sheep	3.70@4.00
Common sheep	3.00@3.50
Lambs, good to choice	4.90@5.25
Lambs, fair to medium	4.25@4.70
Common	3.25@3.75
Bucks, per head	2.00@3.50

Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The Evening Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 1,000. The market was steady. Common natives, $3@4.50; Texans, $2.70@2.75; stockers, $2.20@2.75; cows, $1.75@2.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 4,000. The market was irregular. Rough and common, $4.50@5.15; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $5.20@5.50; prime packers and mixed, $5@5.15; light, $5.30@5.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, none. The market was strong. Native ewes, $3.50@4.60; wethers, $4.50@5.20; mixed, $4.70@4.80; Texans, $3.90@4.15; Westerns, $4.25@4.40; lambs, $3.75@5.50.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 132 car-loads through, 8 car-loads fresh and 15 car-loads held over. The market was dull and slow.

Hogs—Receipts, 49 car-loads through, 13 car-loads for sale fresh and 12 car-loads held over. The market was dull and easier. Mixed, medium and heavy, $5.40@5.50; Yorkers, $5.40@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2 car-loads through and 24 car-loads for sale. The market was dull and lower. Good to choice sheep, $4.50@4.90; common to fair, $3.50@4.25; lambs, $5.75@6.25.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; shipments, 2,000. The market was steady. Good to choice natives, $5@5.80; fair to good natives, $3@4.90; Texas and Indian steers, $2.50@3.40; canning stuff, $1.60@2.45.

Hogs—Receipts, 800; shipments, 3,800. The market was steady. Fair to choice heavy, $5.20@5.30; mixed grades, $4.70@5.15; light, fair to best, $5.10@5.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 800; shipments, 400. The market was firm. Fair to choice, $3@4.90.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—Cattle easy. Fair to choice butcher grades, $2.50@5.50; prime to choice shippers, $4@5.50. Receipts, 300; shipments, 290.

Hogs active and higher. Common and light, $4@5.35; packing and butchers', $4.75@5.45. Receipts, 1,120; shipments, 690.

Sheep in fair demand and steady. Common to choice, $2@4.50; extra fat wethers and yearlings, $4.75@5. Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 1,800. Lambs scarce. Common to choice, $3.50@6.25.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,170; shipments, 2,030. The market was dull but steady. Steers, $3.25@5.60; cows, $1.80@3.15; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,490; shipments, 1,030. Market 5@10c higher. Bulk, $4.95@5.05; all grades, $4.25@5.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,360; shipments, 700. Market steady.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,155; shipments, 903. Nothing doing; all through consignments.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 2,800. The market was fair. No material change in prices from yesterday. Eight car-loads of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 1,100. The market was dull at unchanged prices.

INDIANAPOLIS MARKETS.

Local Grain Market Firmer on Corn and Oats—Wheat Firm and Steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—The local market was decidedly firmer to-day, wheat remaining firm and steady at yesterday's prices, notwithstanding other markets closed a shade lower. Corn advanced another ½c, with no offers. Oats also showed a slight advance over the previous day's prices; offerings light. Track bids to-day ruled as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 red, 95½c; No. 3 red, 92c; rejected, 82@86c; wagon wheat, 95c.

Corn—No. 1 white, 65c; No. 2 white, 64½c; white mixed, 62c; No. 3 white, 64½c, one or two colors; No. 2 yellow, 62½c; No. 3 yellow, 62c; No. 2 mixed, 63c; No. 3 mixed, 62c; No. 4 mixed, 60c; sound ear, 60c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 31½c; rejected, 29½c; unmerchantable, 24c.

Rye—87c.

Bran—Local dealers are bidding $13.

Hay—Timothy, choice, $11; No. 1, $10.75; No. 2, $8.50; No. 1 prairie, $7; No. 2 prairie, $6.50; mixed hay, $6.50.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, choice, 22@24c; choice country, 10@12c; common, 6@8c.

Poultry—Hens, 8c ₱ lb; young chickens, 9c ₱ lb; turkeys, fat, choice hens, 9c ₱ lb; ducks, 6½c ₱ lb; geese, $4.80@5.40 per doz.

Eggs—Shippers paying 13c; selling from store at 16c.

Feathers—Prime geese, 35c ₱ lb; mixed duck, 20c ₱ lb.

Beeswax—Dark, 35c; yellow, 40c.

Sheepskins—40c@$1.

Horse Hides—$2.

Wool—Tub-washed and picked, 30@33c; unwashed medium and common grades, if in good order, 20@23c; burry and cotted, 15@18c; fine merino, 18c.

Grease—White, 3¾c; yellow, 3c; brown, 2½c.

Tallow—No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3½c.

Hides—No. 1 G. S. hides, 5½c; No. 2 G. S. hides, 4½c; No. 1 green, 4c; No. 2 green, 3c.

Indianapolis Jobbing Trade.

[The quotations given below are the selling prices of wholesale dealers.]

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches—Standard 3-pound, $1.75@2; 3-pound seconds, $1.30@1.40. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-pound, $1.10@1.20; raspberries, 2-pound, $1.20@1.30; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, $1.40@2.50; second, 2-pound, $1.20@1.25; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, $1.15@1.20; light, 80@85c; 2-pound, full, $2.15@2.25; light, $1.20; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, $1.20@1.30; peas, marrowfat, $1.20@1.40; small, $1.50@1.75; lobsters, $1.85@2; red cherries, 95c@$1.10; strawberries, $1.20@1.30; salmon (lbs), $1.90@2.50.

COAL AND COKE.

Anthracite coal, stove size, $7 ₱ ton; eggand grate size, $6.75; Pittsburg and Raymond City, $4.50 ₱ ton; Jackson, $4; block, $3.50; Island City, $3.25; Blossburg and Indiana cannel, $5. All nut coals 50 cents below above quotations. Coke—Connellsville, $3.75 ₱ load; crushed, $3 ₱ load; lump, $2.75 ₱ load.

DRUGS.

Alcohol, $2.32@2.45; assafœtida, 15@20c; alum, 4@5c; camphor, 50@55c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloroform, 60@65c; copperas, brls, 85c@$1; cream tartar, pure, 30@35c; indigo, 80@81c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@45c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., ₱ oz, $2.55; madder, 12@14c; oil, castor, ₱ gal, $1.10@1.20; oil, bergamot, ₱ lb, $3.75@4; opium, $2.35; quinine, P. & W., ₱ oz, 35@40c; balsam copaiba, 70@75c; soap, Castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda, bicarb., 4½@6c; salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 4@6c; saltpeter, 8@20c; turpentine, 46@48c; glycerine, 20@22c; iodide potass., $2.85@3; bromide potass., 40@42c; chlorate potash, 25c; borax, 13@15c; cinchonidia, 12@15c; carbolic acid, 30@35c.

Oils—Linseed oil, raw, 40@43c ₱ gal; coal oil, legal test, 9¼@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 65c. Lard oils, No. 1, 50@55c; do., extra, 65@70c.

White Lead—Pure, 7c.

DRY GOODS.

Bleached Sheetings—Blackstone AA, 7¾c; Ballou & Son, 7c; Chestnut Hill, 5½c; Cabot 4-4, 6¾c; Chapman X, 6c; Dwight Star, 8¾c; Fruit of the Loom, 8½c; Lonsdale, 8½c; Linwood, 7½c; Masonville, 8½c; New York Mills, 10½c; Our Own, 5c; Pepperell 9-4, 19c; Pepperell 10-4, 21c; Hills, 7¾c; Hope, 7¼c; Knight's Cambric, 7½c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10½c; Whitinsville, 33-inch, 6½c; Wamsutta, 10½c.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 7¼c; Boott C, 5½c; Agawam F, 5½c; Bedford R, 4½c; Augusta, 5½c; Boott AL, 7c; Continental C, 6¼c; Dwight Star, 7½c; Echo Lake, 6½c; Graniteville EE, 6½c; Lawrence LL, 5¼c; Pepperell E, 7c; Pepperell R, 6¼c; Pepperell 9-4, 17c; Pepperell 10-4, 19c; Utica 9-4, 22½c; Utica 10-4, 25c; Utica C, 4c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag, 7c; Bates, 6½c; Gloucester, 6¼c; Glasgow, 6c; Lancaster, 7¾c; Ranelman's, 7½c; Renfrew Madras, 8½c; Cumberland, 6c; White, 6½c; bookfold, 9½c.

Prime Cambrics—Manville, 5½c; S. S. & Son, 5½c; Masonville, 5½c; Garner, 5½c.

Prints—American fancy, 5½c; Allen's fancy, 4¾c; Allen's dark, 5c; Allen's pink, 4¾c; Arnold's, 5½c; Berlin solid colors, 5½c; Cocheco, 4¾c; Dunnell's, 4¾c; Eddystone, 5½c; Hartel, 4¾c; Harmony, 4½c; Hamilton, 5½c; Greenwich, 5c; Knickerbocker, 5½c; Mallory pink, 6½c. Prices on dress styles irregular; depends on pattern.

Tickings—Amoskeag ACA, 12½c; Conestoga BF, 14½c; Conestoga extra, 13½c; Conestoga Gold Medal, 13½c; Conestoga CCA, 12c; Conestoga AA, 10c; Conestoga X, 9c; Pearl River, 12c; Falls OBO, 32-inch, 12½c; Methuen AA, 12½c; Oakland A, 6½c; Swift River, 6½c; York, 32-inch, 12½c; York, 30-inch, 10½c.

Grain Bags—American, $16.50; Atlantic, $18; Franklinville, $17.50; Lewiston, $17.50; Cumberland, $16.50; Grocers, $1; Harmony, $16.50; Ontario, $16; Stark A, $19.50.

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Bananas, $1.50@2 ₱ bunch. Lemons—Messina, choice, $4.25 ₱ box; fancy, $5.50. Figs, 12@14. Prunes—Turkish, 7½@8c.

OIL CAKE.

Oil cake, $23 ₱ ton; oil meal, $23.

GROCERIES.

Coffees—Good, 21½@22½c; prime, 22½@23½c; strictly prime to choice, 23½@24c; fancy green and yellow, 25@27c; old government Java, 35@36c; ordinary Java, 30¼@31¼c; imitation Java, 28¾@29c. Roasted coffees, 1-lb packages, 23¾c; Banner, 22¾c; Lion, 23¼c; Gates's Blended Java, 23¼c; Arbuckle's, 23¾c; Arabian, 23¾c.

Sugars—Hard, 4⅜@5¾c; confectioners' A, 4½@4⅜c; off A, 4½@4⅝c; coffee A, 4⅜@4½c; white extra C, 4¼@4⅜c; extra C, 4⅛@4¼c; good yellows, 4@4⅛c; fair yellows, 3⅞@4c; common yellows, 3¾@3⅞c.

Molasses and Syrups—New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 35@45c; choice, 45@55c. Syrups, 30@42c.

Wrapping Paper—Light-weight straw, 2¾@3c ₱ lb; light-weight rag, 2¾@3c ₱ lb; heavy-weight straw, 1¾@2c ₱ lb; heavy-weight rag, 2¾@3c ₱ lb; Manila, No. 1, 8@9c; No. 2, 5½@6½c; print paper, No. 1, 6@7c; No. 3, S. & C., 10@11c; No. 2, S. & S., 8@9c; No. 1, S. & C., 7¼@8c.

Beans—Choice hand-picked navy, $2.55@2.65 ₱ bu; medium hand-picked, $2.50@2.60.

Rice—Louisiana, 6@7½c.

Spices—Pepper, 16@18c; allspice, 12@15c; cloves, 26@30c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 80@85c ₱ lb.

Salt—In car lots, 95c; small lots, $1@1.05.

Flour Sacks—No. 1 drab, ¼ brl, $33 ₱ 1,000; ½ brl, $17; lighter weights, $1 ₱ 1,000 less.

Shot—$1.50@1.55 ₱ bag for drop.

Lead—7@7¼c for pressed bars.

Woodenware—No. 1 tubs, $7@7.25; No. 2 tubs, $6@6.25; No. 3 tubs, $5@5.25; 3-hoop pails, $1.70@1.75; 2-hoop pails, $1.40@1.45; double washboards, $2.25@2.75; common washboards, $1.50@1.85; clothes-pines, 50@85c ₱ box.

Wooden Dishes—Per 100, 1 lb, 20c; 2 lbs, 25c; 3 lbs, 30c; 5 lbs, 40c.

Twine—Hemp, 12@18c ₱ lb; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 18c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, 16@25c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Peaches—$1.50@2 ₱ bushel.

Honey—18c ₱ pound.

Tomatoes—25@40c ₱ bushel.

Apples—Common, $1@1.25; choice, $2 ₱ barrel.

New Potatoes—$1.25@1.50 ₱ barrel.

Pears—Bartlett, $2.75@3 ₱ barrel.

Cantelopes—$1@1.25 ₱ barrel.

Grapes—Concord, $2@2.50 ₱ stand.

Cabbage—70@80c ₱ barrel.

Onions—New, $1 ₱ bushel, $3 ₱ barrel.

Plums—Damsons, $2.50 ₱ bushel.

HIDES AND LEATHER.

Hides—No. 1 G. S. hides, 5c; No. 2 G. S. hides, 4c; No. 1 green, 3½c; No. 2 green, 2½c.

Leather—Oak sole, 28@34c; hemlock sole, 24@30c; harness, 26@33c; skirting, 32@34c; black bridle, ₱ doz., $60@65; fair bridle, $60@78 ₱ doz.; city kip, 65@85c; French kip, 85c@$1.10; city calf-skins, 70@90c; French calf-skins, $1@1.80.

IRON AND STEEL.

Bar iron (rates), 1.90@2c; horseshoe bar, 3c; nail rod, 6c; plow-slabs, 3c; American cast steel, 9c; tire steel, 3c; spring steel, 5c.

NAILS AND HORSESHOES.

Steel cut nails, $1.90; wire nails, $2.40, rates; horseshoes, ₱ keg, $4.25; mule-shoes, ₱ keg, $5.25; horse nails, $4@5.

PROVISIONS.

Jobbing Prices—Smoked meats—Sugar-cured hams, 20 lbs average, 10½c; 18 lbs average, 11c; 15 lbs average, 12c; 12½ lbs average, 12¼c; 10 lbs average, 12½c; block hams, 16 to 20 lbs average, 11¼c; boneless ham, 8c; California hams, 8 lbs average, 8½c; 13 lbs average, 8½c; 5 lbs average, 7¾c; Breakfast bacon, clear, English cured, 13c; very light pieces, 12½c; choice sugar-cured, 11½c; English-cured shoulders, 12 lbs average, 9¼c; 17 lbs average, 8¾c; sugar-cured, 11 lbs average, 7½c; 15 lbs average, 7¾c. Bacon—Clear sides, 20 to 25 lbs average, 9c; 50 lbs average, none; clear bellies, 11 lbs average, 9¾c; range of 15 to 30 lbs average without selection, 9c; clear backs, 8 lbs average, 8¾c; 16 lbs average, 8¼c; flitches, 6 lbs average, 8c. Dried Beef—Hams, inside pieces and knuckles, 12c; ham, outsides only, 9c. Beef tongues, 60c each; 5c advance when canvassed. Smoked Sausage—Bologna, cloth, 6½c; skin, large, 7c; small, 7c; wiener-wurst, 8½c. Dry-salt and pickled meats—Clear sides, clear bellies, clear backs, ½c less than smoked; short fat backs, 7 lbs average, 7½c; bean pork, clear, per bbl 200 lbs, $16; rump pork, per bbl 200 lbs, $11.50; chop pork, per bbl 200 lbs, $10; Also, half barrels, 100 lbs, at half the price of the barrel, adding 50c to cover additional cost of package. Lard—Kettle-rendered, in tierces, 9c; "Indiana," in tierces, 8c.

SEEDS.

Clover—Extra choice recleaned, 60 lb bu $4.35@4.50; prime, $4.15@4.35; English, choice, $4.25@4.50; Alsike, as to quality, $5.50@6; Alfalfa, $6.50@7; white Dutch, as to quality, $6.25@6.50. Timothy—Fancy, 45 lb bu, $1.70@1.80; choice, $1.55@1.60; strictly prime, $1.50@1.55. Blue-grass—Fancy Kentucky, 14 lb bu, $3@3.25; English, choice, 24 lb bu, $1.85@1.95. Orchard Grass—Choice, 14 lb bu, $1.25@1.35. Italian Rye Grass—Choice, 18 lb bu, $1.50@1.75. Red Top—Choice, 14 lb bu, 65@70c.

TINNERS' SUPPLIES.

Best brand charcoal tin, IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, $7.50; IX, 10x14, 14x20, and 12x12, $9.50; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, $5.75@6.00; IC, 20x28, $11.50@12.50; block tin, in pigs, 26c; in bars, 28c. Iron—27 B iron, 3½c; C iron, 5c; galvanized, 50 and 10 to 60 per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 7½c. Copper bottoms, 26c. Planished copper, 28c. Solder, 15@16c.

Enormous Profits

Of the Cream of Tartar Baking Powder Makers, Cause of Hostility to the Climax.

Fifty years ago cream of tartar baking powders, crude, harmful, unscientific, came into general use.

Chemists and physiologists have shown them to be disease breeders, dangerous to human life.

Some manufacturers continue to make them. Love of money will not allow them to give up an article from which they coin enormous profits, even though it is harmful to their fellow-men.

To bolster up their trade and continue their harvest of profits they attack the later and more scientific baking powders.

The attack on GATES' CLIMAX BAKING POWDER, which is their most formidable rival, has been specially malicious. This powder stands all chemical and physiological tests.

The chief cause for attack upon Gates' Climax Baking Powder is that IT SELLS AT LESS THAN HALF THE PRICE OF ITS COMPETITORS, AND IS A PERFECT PRODUCT.

SOLD IN CANS ONLY.

Those who have been using the higher priced and dangerous compounds will do well to MAKE A TRIAL OF THE CLIMAX

Is not an experiment; it has been tested, and its enormous sale is due solely to its merit. It is made on *honor*, and good housekeepers say SANTA CLAUS SOAP "is a necessity." Don't let your dealer give you some other kind, if he hasn't Santa Claus, but insist on having only SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Mfrs., Chicago, Ill.

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.

Good Meals Served on Trains at Less Cost than in This Country.

Detroit Free Press.

I had a meal on Mr. Depew's road the other day which cost me a dollar. I gave a quarter to the colored waiter who brought me the dollar's worth, and he looked at it as if he had never seen such a small coin before and wondered what it was used for. He little suspected that I usually have my midday meal for a quarter in Detroit. Now, Mr. Depew, let me tell you what happened to me a few weeks ago on one of the despised government lines in Europe. I took the morning train from Basel or Basle in Switzerland to Mayence in Germany; the train belonging to the Baden states. The conductor came along and after taking up my ticket, gave me a slip of paper on which was printed in four languages the following information: I was to tell the conductor whether, at a certain point, I wanted dinner, and if so, how many of them. The dinner, the paper went on to say, consisted of two kinds of meat, roast chicken, three kinds of vegetables, bread, butter, cheese, pudding and a half bottle of either white or red wine. The cost of this would be slightly over fifty cents, and all this in a country where provisions are very much dearer than they are in America. There were two of us, and we ordered two dinners. The conductor pasted the figure "two" on the window of the compartment.

When we came to the place where the dinners were to be had, waiters came rushing along the platform with the dinners on wooden trays, which the paper aforementioned said would serve as an excellent table for two people by merely sitting opposite each other and placing the board upon their knees. Exceedingly clean table linen accompanied the spread. The waiters attended only to those who had the numbers on their windows, and into each compartment they put the number of dinners indicated on the window. The trouble with American railways is that they seem to look on a traveler as merely a victim to be fleeced. A man without a long purse has to put up with mighty poor accomodations. The only exception that I know of is the Canadian Pacific, where in ordinary cars they bring around very good coffee and fresh sandwiches at extremely reasonable rates. This is a kink that might be followed with advantage on American roads.

THE BRIDEGROOM'S CLOTHES.

Reasons Advanced Why He Should Wear His Old Dress-Coat at the Wedding.

Clothier and Furnisher.

Doubtless there will be a going over of his belongings by the impending Benedict. This article will be cast aside, that sent to the repairers, and some few necessaries will be purchased, but that is all there is of it. A more prevalent vagary, and one founded upon a shade of argument, is that which proclaims a man must buy a new dress-suit to get married in. If this were really de riguer, I might readily account for the recurrence of late of the fashionable marriages in the day-time. Of all things that a man hates to part with it is his dress-coat. Of all new garments he dislikes to don it is a swallow-tail. A man is not at home in any new garment, and of all times in his life when he should look his best and appear most at ease, and must not be handicapped in any way to achieve this effect, is upon his wedding day. It seems to me that a new dress-suit for one's wedding is altogether preposterous! Another somewhat sentimental theory was advanced by one of the cleverest women writers of the press in the suggestion that the old swallow-tail had been the groom's accompaniment in his "salad days;" that he had had its arm around waists at the French ball and flirted in a similar manner at Newport, Bar Harbor and every summer resort in the country. But then it is the same old sleeve that has done that same unresisted service during the engagement period. Besides, these would be fine reasons to give one's heart's idol upon the threshold of the altar for indulging in the extravagance of a new suit that you would feel utterally miserable in during the ceremonial. Moreover, how is the poor deluded fiancee to know of these doings unless you tell her? And you won't—if you're smart. No, no, stick to your swallow-tail for your wedding night if you settle down thereafter to a life of absolute domesticity and discard broadcloth forever.

Not Well Authenticated.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The true story of the "Holy Coat" of Treves is that it was purchased from a Roman soldier by Joseph of Arimathea. Just after the crucifixion of our Lord Joseph gave it to Peter of Antioch, the first Pope of the Catholic Church, and it remained in the possession of the Syrian ecclesiastics until the visit of St. Helena, whose industry in collecting souvenirs was the means of stocking Rome with a numerous assortment of sacred relics. As she made no entry in her diary relating to this garment many valuable and interesting facts going to prove that the good Joseph of Arimathea was not taken in by the Roman soldier have dropped into the voracious maw of oblivion.

The Farmers' Year.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

This is the farmers' year. They have large crops and good prices, and new markets are opening for all they have to sell.

A NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

Some Difficulties of an Editor Who Was Controlled by a Board of Directors.

Detroit Free Press.

A certain newspaper not a thousand miles from Detroit was once owned and operated by a syndicate of lawyers, business men and politicians. About half of the board of directors at first wanted the fun and honor of running the paper. So, whenever one of them fancied he had an idea in his head he would run up to the office and interview the managing editor.

Director No. 1's idea was that the editors and reporters were loafing most of the time because they were not in the building every minute of the day, like his own mill hands.

"Do you give your whole time to the paper?" he asked one day of the managing editor.

"Oh, no," said the editor, "I take seven or eight hours for sleep, and an hour or more for meals, a quarter of an hour for dressing in the morning, five minutes undressing at night. I don't shave, so there's five or ten minutes saved there; but I black my own boots; that takes time. Then there's the time going to and coming from the office. Sometimes I lay awake an hour or two at night thinking out some scheme for the paper. That ought to offset the time I take for meals. It seems to me, though, as if I gave all the rest of the time to the paper."

"Humph! You ought to write more for it! Three columns a day at least."

"You ought to put a barrel of water into every gallon of whisky—you'd got more for the money—until people found it out."

"I saw the gas burning here as late as 12 o'clock one night. The gas bills are something frightful," said director No. 2 when he called.

"Yes, well, you see this is a morning paper, and it gets pretty dark by midnight, and along until the paper goes to press, the compositors—those are the men who set the types, you know—they can't read everybody's copy in the dark, and so whenever they come across a piece of copy they are not familiar with we have to light the gas for them. Probably when you came by the office that night they had just struck a piece of that kind of copy."

"Oh, of conrse, if it's necessary we can't object, but don't burn any more than you actually need."

Director No. 3 remarked:

"I don't altogether like what you copy from other papers. I don't think it's very interesting. Now, I've taken the New York Observer for several years, and there's a lot of interesting reading matter in that. When I get through with it hadn't I better send the paper down to you, and you can copy things out of it. I have kept a file of it for years, so I wouldn't like to have you cut it."

"Oh, yes, send it along. I won't cut anything out of it."

Another director came in one day and remarked:

"That's a fine article you've got on the editorial page this morning. Get's me in a nice mess. Why, the man's one of my best friends and he'll lay for me. Who wrote it?"

"Mr. Jackson."

"Well, Jackson is a—fool. He's no more judgment than a sheep. We ought to get rid of him."

In order to appease Mr. Director, the editor a few days afterward had another article prepared carefully, taking back what had been said and making a veiled apology for it.

In came Director No. 5.

"You've made an awful mistake; you ought to stick to what you said last week. That was just right. It hit the nail on the head, went right to the spot. Now you've gone and taken water on it. You ought to consult Jackson about these things. His judgment on such matters is excellent."

By this time the editor began to think how his name would look at the bottom of a resignation.

CHINA AS A WAR POWER.

The Military Possibilities of the Celestial Empire Are Great.

Boston Globe.

The present unsatisfactory attitude of China toward the great powers of the world serves to call attention to the military strength of the Celestial Empire. The general impression prevails that China is without warlike resources. But the great military possibilities of China have been recognized by the most eminent authorities. The late "Chinese" Gordon once expressed his belief that China might some day overrun Russia and possibly attempt the conquest of Europe. It is well known that General Wolseley, the highest living military authority of England, has given expression to similar views. China is a monstrous empire, whose subjects are innumerable and whose resources cannot be estimated. If the Chinese should suddenly awaken to their possibilities, as they have in one or two instances in the remote past, their capacity for mischief would be unlimited. To be sure, General Grant said that General Sheridan, with an army of 20,000 men, could march through the Chinese empire and conquer it. This could perhaps be done if the empire should be taken by surprise, with the people unprepared and disorganized. But let some great military genius arise in China, some ambitious Mongolian Napoleon, who could understand the empire's military possibilities and know how to use its resources, and China could raise a formidable army for conquest and make herself an opponent far too strong for the ridicule of any modern nation.

Herbert Spencer Horrified.

London Letter.

I was told a good story about Herbert Spencer a few days ago, the truthfulness of which is vouchsafed. It seems that Mr. Spencer was at a West-end reception last spring. There were many notables present, as it happened, and Mr. Spencer was being lionized more than usual. During the afternoon a young woman, superbly gowned, entered the parlors. She was presented to the eminent Englishman, her host telling her, sotto voce, that "Mr. Spencer is the famous author of whom you have doubtless heard." The girl was an American.

"Dear me, Mr. Spencer, I am so glad to see you. I just love authors and poets; they're so jolly, you know."

Mr. Spencer is a modest Englishman of gentle voice and feminine grace. He was unprepared for this onslaught of the young woman's. But she took him by the arm and hastened off to a corner with her prey. It was only for a moment, however. The conversation was brief, but it was interesting.

"Oh, Mr. Spencer, I must tell you," went on the young lady, "I've read all your books; I know them by heart. It makes me laugh so much to read them. Your situations are so funny and your climaxes so dramatic: then you are not like our authors. Your heroines are not all alike, and the men are so charming. They make love so well; and oh, Mr. Spencer, do you know your dialogue is very funny. Your name is like a household word in our home. Don't you ever get tired of writing?"

The young woman stopped. She had to. She was short of breath. Mr. Spencer looked at her in amazement. His face flushed. He could not find his voice, but he arose all of a tremble, bowed politely, turned to the hostess, and hoarsely gasped, "She's mad! Mad as a March hare! Don't let her come near me again!" And the young lady didn't know, until her hostess informed her of the fact, that Herbert Spencer was not that kind of an author.

The story is really true, and happened at a house where I was stopping a few days ago, the host narrating the incident to me.

DRESS REFORM AGAIN.

Any Woman May Evolve Her Own System Without Making a Guy of Herself.

Christian Union.

It may be weakness, but it is a weakness that is a power, that comparatively few women will consider good health for the future a compensation for the wearing of ugly clothes at the present time. So far, the outer garments that have received the indorsement of the dress-reformers have been beautifully adapted to house-wear; the loose flowing lines reveal grace and conceal awkwardness if the makers and wearers have studied to adapt the garment to the wearer. But the garments designed for street wear are a combination of the Mother Hubbard, the tea gown, and the negligee jacket; such a garment may give freedom to the muscles, but the woman with a sense of fitness, or the artistic instinct, would be in cruel bondage if compelled to wear such garments on the street. The first essential to success in this movement is a street dress that shall retain the principle of freedom of movement with due regard to the styles that prevail. The first outcry against the prevailing system of dress for women is always against the corset. Yet every woman knows that the corset can be worn with safety; that many women do wear it and do not injure themselves by tight lacing, in spite of the fact that an eminent physician has said that no woman can be trusted with a pair of corsets. Comparatively few women are firmly enough built to wear a loosely fitting dress minus bones, and not—if the simile may be pardoned—resemble animated jelly-bags. For this physical defect any dress-reform movement, to be a success, must provide. There are in the market to-day at least a score of waists that are free from all the objections that may be brought against corsets. The woman who declares she cannot wear these waists tries one kind, not made to fit her physique, and then condemns. The woman who is earnest, and who wishes to evolve a method or system of dress that will not mark her as differing from the rest of womankind, will find stores where there are fitting parlors, and where all kinds of waists are kept, and experiment until the one adapted to her is found. To wear the health-waists with comfort, all the underwear must be adapted to them, and this requires expenditure of money, or the remodeling of the old garments. Health-waists are designed to dispense with belts; and to know the freedom that follows the abolishing of corsets, belts must go into exile with them.

A combination garment adapted to the degree of warmth necessary, a health-waist that is fitted to the wearer, and one garment worn either as trousers, divided or undivided skirt, and a tailor-made dress will give perfect freedom to the wearer, physically, and leave her entirely untrammeled mentally. No woman wishes to be remarkable on the street. It is as disagreeable to be marked for hygienic convictions as for loudness or lack of harmony in the garments worn.

For rainy-day wear, a pair of riding trousers, leggins, and a dress skirt, hanging full, clearing the street, and faced with water-proof cloth, a warm short-jacket in winter, and light-weight water-proof cloak, with silk umbrella, and a felt or other hat with trimming that is not damaged by moisture, makes a woman superior to the weather conditions and preserves her self-respect.

The essential to every woman's health, comfort and happiness is physical and mental freedom, and this she gains, not by adopting any costume arbitrarily indorsed, but by suiting her physical and mental individuality. It takes brains for a woman to adopt a system of dressing that will leave her free from remark or comment, and yet give her freedom of muscles and mind. But it is worth the expenditure of gray matter.

TYPES OF BORDER BAD MEN.

The Real Thing Cannot Always Be Told from the Counterfeit Without Tests.

Kansas City Star.

"Bad men in the West break into two classes," said a gentleman, late of Silver City. "The sure enough and the imitation bad man. One is a killer and the other simply blusters. The two sorts look alike, talk alike, garb themselves in big hats, belt guns on their hips, swear and guzzle the throbbing whisky of the region, and follow each other's suit from first to last; for which reasons it is hard to tell the real thing from the counterfeit. The only sure way of distinguishing the true, solid silver bad man from the plated fellow is to test them as fast as presented. Most tender feet are discouraged from this because of the inconvenience and hazard. Of course, as long as one deals only with the spurious bad man, unmasking and putting the braggart to foolish flight is a stirring, pleasant pastime; but the first case of the real article developed would undoubtedly make the experimenter very unhappy, and the test would cost a great deal more than it would come to. It is this certain uncertainty which stays the curious on the very threshold.

"Russian Bill, who, in the early eighties, was a rustler in the valley of the San Simon in Arizona, and a singularly industrious horse and cattle stealer of that shadeless region, was an imitation bad man. He was a great talker, and—hear him tell it—had filled more graves than an epidemic. It is doubtful, however, if he ever drew human blood, and the other "rustlers" smilingly regarded him as a man of no courage. It turned out a case of the magpie and the peacocks with the Russian though, for one evening the impulsive denizens of Shakspeare, A. T., took Bill's word for it and incontinently hung him de bene esse. The Russian had company though, for they stretched another gentleman, time and tree the same, yclept Sandy King. There was no discount, however, on King. One could have taken a brace and bit and bored clear through King and struck nothing but clean-strain game. King and Russian Bill were together on the occasion of their apprehension and taking off, and were decided specimens of the two types of bad men.

"Bill, as a name, has been the property of a good many of the fighters of the West. Frequently some prefix or affix went with it to keep the blood-bedewed Bills from getting all mixed up. There has been a Curly Bill, a Wild Bill, a Navajo Bill, a Buffalo Bill, a Poker Bill, a Cheyenne Bill, a French Bill, an Antelope Bill, a Russian Bill, a Broncho Bill, a Canadian Bill, a Monte Bill, a Butcher Knife Bill and Bill Bonney or Billy the Kid that I have known of.

"Cheyenne Bill was and is one of the false killers referred to, and always trying to 'run a blazer' upon some tenderfoot and scare him to death. Raton, N. M.—pronounced Rah-toon—does not, as a community, rise early of a Sunday morning, and as I once, back in 1883, came out of the hotel in the still and early hours of that holy day, I heard a voice over on the next street raised to a point between a threat and a command. My attention was at once attracted, and getting out where I could see I found Cheyenne Bill in slow, but threatening, pursuit of a reluctant tenderfoot who had come in on the train the night before. What the row was about I didn't know.

"'Stop whar you be or I'll pull on you!' commanded the vaporish Bill in a fierce tone, his hand on his six-shooter, and following along after the stranger some two rods behind.

"To give the tenderfoot his due, while he kept walking away from Bill, he appeared more disgusted than scared, and while he said nothing and did not turn on his would-be captor, nevertheless he received his orders to halt with becoming contempt and kept straight on.

"Except for my presence, Cheyenne and his victim had the town to themselves, Jack Hixenbaugh, the marshal, and the rest of the citizens being sensibly in bed. I had seen a Chinaman run Cheyenne around once over in Trinidad, and knew there was no more to be feared from him than from the last calf on the range, and shouting over to him I so informed the person from the East, and advised him to go after the doughty Cheyenne and pull his head off. The tenderfoot had about made up his mind to do it anyway, and my vote settled it. He turned and started for Bill, whereupon that person at once lost all his valor and fled briefly. The tenderfoot caught up with him, however, and eased his surcharged soul by three or four forceful and very meritorious kicks. This seemed to do both Bill and the short-horn a world of good, and the former avoided the fifth by plunging up a stairway. The tenderfoot wanted to charge after Bill and kill him completely, but I urged a different view and pointed out the fact that Bill took his gun with him, and that if he found himself cornered he might shoot.

"Curly Bill was another of the riotous and desperate sort. His range in '81 and '82 was southwestern New Mexico and eastern Arizona. No one knew where Curly Bill hailed from, but if there's truth in Scripture, where he was going was plain to all. He was reputed, when I saw him, to have killed nineteen men, and had the air or one who was looking hard for a chance to make it a score. Curly Bill has found his grave somewhere out in the arid wastes he patrolled, as nothing has been heard of him for some time."

DEADLY AIR IN SCHOOL-ROOMS.

Not Enough Air Admitted to Secure Good Sanitary Conditions.

Engineering Magazine.

Many school-rooms containing the correct amount of space for pupils, or perhaps even more than is necessary, are still faulty as regards space on account of their proportions. It may be set down as a rule amply justified by practical experience that all space in a school-room lying above a horizontal plane twelve feet higher than the floor is, for purposes of ventilation, to be considered as waste of space. Each pupil should have 243 cubic feet of space below this plane, that is to say, 20¼ square feet of floor space, or a square each side of which is four and one-half feet. How many schools in this country meet this condition? By far the majority of them do not allow more than half this space for each pupil, and in many cases not more than one-third.

How about the quantity of air admitted? To maintain the air in a good sanitary condition in a properly constructed school-room, my experience confirms the amount required as stated by Billings, to wit: Sixty cubic feet of air for each occupant per minute. For one hundred pupils this amounts to 360,000 cubic feet per hour. How many schools come up to this requirement? There are many schools in this country that contain one hundred pupils and do not introduce more than 25,000 feet of pure air per hour, and even that is rendered in a measure ineffective because the air is not properly admitted. The pupils do not die in the poisoned atmosphere; many of them will appear reasonably healthy. So do many persons who visit and tarry in malarial districts. But though the effects are not immediate and striking, they are sure, permanent, and easy to be traced to their causes in after years, by those who make a study of disease and its causes. It is scarcely less humane to kill a child than by willfully ignoring sanitary requirements to cripple it for life physically, mentally and morally, as children are being crippled to-day in the vile atmosphere of many schools.

Why Women Should Wear Short Skirts.

Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

It is, I know, the firm belief among men that the chief reason why women object to any costume that would display their lower limbs is that those lower limbs are usually so ill-shaped that their owners cling to the long skirt as the only safe means of hiding their ugliness, and that the majority of women protest against short skirts for this reason, and this reason alone. Always, always, always, when I argue with men in favor of shorter skirts, or no skirts at all, am I met with this statement as a final clincher. It is quite useless for me to argue that, to my own certain knowledge, most women of my acquaintance have shapely limbs and well-proportioned feet; my masculine opponents smile, and remain unconvinced. If women did but know how firmly this belief is rooted in the masculine mind, I really believe that it would pique them into proving to masculinity its very great mistake. And where it even may be true it does seem to me the height of selfishness for such a woman to raise the cry of immodesty against those women who possess what is almost universal among womankind—attractive limbs—and who, in seeking to use them for purposes of locomotion, as nature meant them to be used, have no fear of displaying them in a modest and natural way.

New Application of a Slang Phrase.

Detroit Free Press.

A pretty Woodward-avenue girl, with a love for slang, and the proud possessor of a father with money enough, but small inclination to let go of it, asked her mother the other day about taking a voyage up the lakes.

"Where's the money to come from?" inquired the mother.

"Papa, of course," said the girl.

"Not much, of course," corrected the mother. "He growls so at every additional expense that I sometimes really think he is as poor as tamarack swamp land. I wouldn't start him to scolding for anything by asking him for money."

"Well, I'm not afraid," heroically responded the daughter. "You say I can go and I'll work him for the money."

"All right, go ahead," and the girl went off down town.

That evening she was in her father's room, and her mother wanted her down stairs.

"Fannie," she called, "come down here, I want you."

"I'm busy, mamma," she answered.

"What are you doing?"

"Working the growler, mamma," and papa won't know until he reads this what made his wife laugh so he could hear her clear upstairs.

Quite Evident.

Washington Post.

It is quite evident that the Indiana Democratic State committee didn't meet for the purpose of putting any repairs on the Gray presidential boom.