

WOMAN AND HOME.

Fashions, Fur, Furniture--Hats, Bonnets and Hair-Dressing.

Health Hints, Home Gossip and Stray Bits--Graduating in College and Kitchen.

Florence B. Halliwell in the Household.

I have seen one instance where the problem was solved satisfactorily. This young girl, from the time she was nearly five months old, was occupied with her studies during nine months of the year, and at the age of 21 had received the degree of bachelor of philosophy and master of arts from one of our largest universities, yet was the possessor of magnificent health, and was perfect mistress of the culinary art.

During her vacations instead of making rick-rack, crocheting, quilting, or reading novels, she put her hands to the work of the household machinery, and learned by experience how to make it revolve smoothly and without extravagance.

Of course this experiment was hard on the mother, who saw waste occasionally, and frequent failures, and was much disturbed by the carelessness and heedlessness of the divinity in the kitchen; but it was good for the girl, and gave her a knowledge of practical housekeeping, which is a home very useful indeed when she went to a home of her own.

But it takes a great deal of patience and wisdom to train a daughter in the principles of domestic economy, and the majority of mothers would rather do the work themselves than see it half done by their inexperienced daughters.

But whatever corrections are necessary, whatever mistakes the daughter may make, should never be discouraging. Her mother should not scold, but call "pig's eyes," or her coffee "slops." The young are sensitive, and their failures deeply enough without being laughed at for them.

Every wise father, no matter what his circumstances, teaches his son some business by which he can earn a livelihood. The same principle should be applied to girls. But in nine cases out of ten a girl's education ceases when she leaves school, and she frequently graduates at it. Then she sits down at home and waits for the happy man to come along. If he never comes, or comes only to pass by, she settles herself to old maidhood with a sigh that she has missed a woman's natural destiny, but with no thought for the opportunities of another sort which she has neglected, and which, had she cultivated them, might have given her a place among the busy bees of life where she would have no time for sighing over sentimental disappointments, or lamenting the gray hair on her head, or lamenting the crow's feet by her eyes.

School Dress For Girls. The best schools are now agreed upon one point--the exclusion of jewelry and the adoption of "simple" dress; but the latter is a wide term, and means anything or nothing, according to different ways of looking at it. In one of the very highest class schools of New York city a definition has been arrived at, and is rightly laid down by the principal; it is, that the school dress of pupils shall be only wool or cotton; silk or velvet are not allowed, and are not liked even in combination with wool. Ornaments at this school are prohibited. The severity of the rule in regard to material bears hardly on thrifty mothers, who wish to utilize the few dollars that they have to spend on their school, and is justified from the teacher's point of view. The school-room, she remarks, is a workshop, not a place for cast off finery; and while silk as trimming soon wears and becomes shabby, an all-wool dress remains presentable much longer, is more easily kept clean, and presents a neat and uniform appearance to the last. Velvet and velveteen in the school-room catch and retain chalk and other marks, and objectionable because they are costly and are unadapted to the use of a school dress.

Speaking of the school dress of girls, a teacher of elocution and light gymnastics in a large school in Massachusetts said, not long since: "Parents write that they want the health of their daughters attended to, and are very particular to inquire if there are regular exercises for the training of the voice, and style, and manner, and development of the body; yet, at the same time, they will object to their daughters wearing that which they make a well girl's skirt, or so tightly made that she can not move her arms or expand her lungs, or so fussy and trimmed that the girl is kept in perpetual anxiety about them, and has literally nothing to wear when she wants to run, jump, skate, row, cook, exercise her voice, or use her arms."

A Growing Fondness for Fur. Interview in Philadelphia Paper.

I think the fashion this year will tend largely to fur trimmings for both sexes. There has been a growing fondness for fur for several years, and this season I believe fur will play a leading part in all out-of-door costumes. Cloaks lined with squirrel fur came into great favor last season, and will doubtless be the rage this winter. They are getting lovely and are certainly warm and comfortable. There is a new twilled silk of great strength and pliability that is being extensively used. Lined with squirrel fur and trimmed with silk, it is a beautiful and tasteful garment. Once we tried trimming cloaks with the natural seal of a silvery-gray color, but they did not take. Ladies seem to admire nothing so much as the dark seal skin--I suppose because the gray in the seal skin is blended with seal skin--the color being almost identical--form a favorite combination, but the silvery-gray furs are not eagerly sought. The Persian--from the Persian goat--is going to be a stylish wear this winter. This fur is a deep black, and is fantastically knitted. It will be fashionable for muffs, collars, and trimming. The fur of the Caracul lamb, from Germany, that is as close to black and heavy as a drake's hair, is also apt to be in vogue.

The Mystery of the Bang. Coney Island, C. N. Y. Journal.

"I was a Langtry the first part of the season, and I can tell you how I cut mine. I took the old bang, cut it in the ordinary way, and parted it horizontally. Then I took the upper half and tied it down on my head by a piece of string. The lower part was ready for cutting, and I did it evenly to reach three-quarters of an inch above my eyebrows. When that was done I took a piece of muslin and tied the under bang down close to my forehead. Then I untied the string, let down the upper bang, and cut it across straight to reach within three-quarters of an inch of the edge of the other. Now my bang is what you call a Montague bang. You see I let my bang grow quite long and cut it down about my ears; then I curled it, with water, in Montagues, and tie a piece of gauze about my forehead to keep them in place while I sleep. Then in the morning I take them down and comb them out, and they make dozens of little ringlets all over my forehead."

"Is that the reason so many girls go out in the morning with their heads tied up? I always thought they had the headache," said the reporter.

"You funny man," she said. "Now sister Mollie is an old girl. She has such original ways of doing everything. She doesn't put her hair up at night. She said she did once, but she looked so homely that she took it down, and now she washes her hair in water and common soap in the morning, and it gets lovely and is curly as naturally, and when it is put up for an hour it comes down quite crinkled; and even if the head should take it out, it does not look at all bad because it is dry."

Entomological Handkerchiefs. Chicago Herald Interview.

"The craze in jewelry for bugs, spiders, scorpions, beetles, and other blood-curdling, flesh-creeping articulates, has been an incentive to print designers, and here we have choice lawn and cambric handkerchiefs, and you have only to name your bug and here it is."

"I chose butterflies."

"Here you are, sir, in every stage of development, 'cat,' 'chris,' and 'bat,' high colors on a white ground, \$18 a dozen."

It was not a bad collection to begin the study of insectology with. The butterfly napkins had the corner reserved for gorgeous specimens done in embroidery, and the fanciful borders were picked out with fish, daisies and tiny, golden-winged insects, some of which were posed on clover leaves, stems, wings, antennae, and the proverbial "spit tobacco" were selected from the healthy, hardy, well-fed Kansas class, and arranged diagonally across the corners, were large as life and most effective in skeleton needlework. It would be an endless task to write up the box, which included the whole class of insects, from the tiny fly to the devil's darning needle. The writer remarked that some chicken-hearted females might have serious objections about touching their pretty faces with these horrors, any one of which would produce hysteria.

Colors for Rooms. John W. Root in L. O. Ocean.

In this closer study of the decorative value of pure color we are not apt to be led into gross manifestations of it; on the contrary, we may expect continually to meet with new and subtle refinements, not only in the adjustment of colors in one room, but in the relation of the colored walls to the various rooms in the drawing-room of a house, which is a rendezvous for brilliant companies, warm buffets, crimson, pure gold, and all the colors of brighter and more delicate quality, will be grouped. The hall will be more obviously and strongly painted in broad swaths of red, blue or warm browns, meeting the guest at entering like the assuring pressure of the hand and hearty accents of welcome which the host should give him.

The library will be those effects least calculated to distract the mind or create mental unrest--the walls becoming a warm yet unobtrusive background to the soberly rich dresses of the books. The dining room becomes soft and rich in color, yet with a certain freshness and daintiness of tone like an appetizing dish from some "cordon-bleu." Each one of these various rooms is also enhanced in value by those which are seen with it, the color of each being studied in relation to the other as carefully as the colors of each separate room.

Alaskan Women. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The matrons of high fashion and the well-dressed of the Thicket tribes never make a canoe voyage without arming themselves with a certain amount of the woods, or with a paste of soot and seal oil. On sunny and windy days on shore they protect themselves from tan and sunburn by this same oily coating. On feast days and the great occasions, when they wash off the black, their complexions come out as fair and creamy white as the palest of their Japanese cousins across the water, and the women are then seen to be some six shades lighter than the color of their eyes, and that they get from a thin calico dress and a thick blue blanket. Her feet were bare, but she was compensated for that loss of gear by the turkey red parasol that she poised over her head with all the complacency of a Mount Desert belle. She had blacked her face to the edge of her eyelids and the roots of her hair; she wore the full parure of silver nose ring, lip ring, and earrings, with five silver bracelets on each wrist, and fifteen rings adorning her brown fingers, and a more thoroughly modern and self-satisfied creature never arrayed herself according to the best of high fashion.

Heads Worn in the Long Run. Clara Belle in Cincinnati Enquirer.

But heads worn, after all, in the line of female allurements; and now is my time to get ahead of competitors in fashion writing by describing, unless I feel certain that it will improve and not disgrace you. But bear in mind that the combined outline of your military and your head is what counts in the general effect.

The Unfitness of Velvet. Lewis F. Day.

The panels of stamped velvet that are so common in cheap furniture, are no more appropriate than they are conducive to cleanliness. Nor is the fitness of framing plates and photographs in plush or velvet, or mounting sketches and mirrors in the same way, very apparent. It is supposed to "throw" the object, as if any object in a room needed to be thrown up! It is the business of all decorative accessories to keep quietly in their places, and not shout at us to look at them. These little mirrors, isolated from the surrounding walls, each in its own little puddle of velvet, might be excused if they were on sale.

Things Trying to Sick Nerves. Laws of Health.

Never recall a newspaper or rustle the leaves of a book, or write with a pen in the sick room, especially at night, for these sounds will sometimes make a nervous patient almost wild. Do not sit and sew or rip in the patient's sight, as the drawing through or the clipping of the thread is often very trying to the nerves. I have known the darning of a stocking in the sight of a sensitive patient to bring on severe cramps in the stomach, and for days afterward the thought of the darning would produce pain.

An Entertaining Young Woman. Philadelphia Progress.

A San Francisco young woman has started a new business. She goes about from house to house, mending jewelry and repairing clocks. When she has to drill a hole in a piece of metal she uses drills, and a lathe, which she works by attaching to a sewing machine. All most every body who has jewelry has also a sewing machine, and she finds that she has a ready-made list of broken jewelry lying about which they do not think it worth while to send to a shop, but which they would gladly have mended should any one come to the house and fix it up at a small price. In the regulating of clocks, also, she does well. Beside her lathe and drill, she has with her, in a neat little box, a full kit of jeweler's tools, a spirit lamp, and a blow-pipe. Her business is easily learned, and she is sure of quick returns, well adapted to girls, and she thinks that pretty soon a number will be at it.

Miss Anthony's Accounts. New York Sun.

Mrs. Elizabeth Emily Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony are in England doing missionary work for woman's rights. Miss Anthony is giving to brilliant audiences glowing accounts of the rapid progress made by women in this long gaining admission into occupations long monopolized by men. She says that forty years ago there were but four employments open to women--teaching, sewing, cooking, and factory work. One woman was a physician and one was a preacher. There are now a thousand women

THE GONDOLAS MUST GO.

Venice No Longer Picturesque--The Era of the Aggressive and Shrieking Steamboat Inaugurated.

Mr. Civillazzi is rapidly reducing Venice to the dead level of the unpicturesque, but as yet its influence is telling more on the class of men who illustrate the most characteristic bits of Venetian life than on the institutions themselves. The race of gondoliers is drifting away, while the gondolas are improving and becoming more select. A few years ago a French company started a service of steam launches up and down the Grand Canal. Green and red was made the occasion by the critics who hold on to Venice as the last nook of old romantic life in Europe. Dreadful prophecies were proudly put forth about the shrieking of steam whistles heard along those silent highways where hitherto the stillness was only interrupted by the "gig" and "preme" and "stall" of the gondoliers. It seemed as if the poetry of the world was in a moment to be destroyed by this brand new conveyance.

Nature had hitherto in some way kept the taint of the railroad out of Venice. The canals were silent, the water smooth, grit and smoke and railroad guards and time tables had scarcely an entrance into the city. The traveler came in by some kind of back entrance, and soon forgot railroad life in the comfort and poetry of his gondola. He had left the age of clocks and came back into the age of signals.

And now this was to be upset, and the Grand Canal was to be as vulgar as the Thames. The outcry was not without its good effect. It wonderfully minimized a great and necessary evil. The Venetian authorities were warned in time, and took the warning. Very stringent regulations were to govern the construction of the new steam launches; their whistle was to be, if not steam as possible, that of the old-fashioned boat; the boat was to be constructed on new principle, which should give the required motion, and yet at the same time stir the surface not very perceptibly. The promise was kept. The new boats appeared on the canal, and the comfort was great and the disillusionment not so complete as had been feared. The public was conveyed from one rickety old place to another for a penny. Venice still remained almost as quiet as before, and the stillness of the waters was not much disturbed. The gondoliers, as a class, were nearly ruined, and the gain was reaped almost entirely by the visitors.

But the thin edge of the wedge was inserted, and the broader body soon followed. Now the shriek of the whistle is quite equal to the Thames level of distracting, and it is said that already the foundations of some rickety old place are beginning to give. The boats, at least, succeeded the old-fashioned men were built cheaper, with the most violent whistles, and a power of splashing quite up to English models, and the poetry of Venice, like the piles of its ruinous and picturesque old houses, is gradually being snapped away.

Modern Trunk Handling. Philadelphia Record.

Modern improvement in the handling of trunks has to a large extent done away with the trade of the fierce and muscular "baggage smasher," whose vengeful and destructive skill has caused more female heartaches than Cupid himself. Patent baggage carts, trunk elevators and new-fangled baggage trucks have almost entirely done away with the trade of the broad street station, Philadelphia, daily, is recorded in a book, and every time it changes cars a receipt is taken by the train baggage master and sent back to the Philadelphia office.

If, for instance, in a journey from Philadelphia to New Orleans the trunk changes cars ten times, ten receipts, showing whose hands it passed through and who delivered to the passenger and received the check, are taken and returned to the man who started it on its way. A trunk which a left at the street station a year ago, can be traced by the receipts here through all the routes and through whose hands it passed to its destination. Thus it happens that of the 300,000 sent out last year not a single trunk was lost.

The Crematory at Rome. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The new crematory in the Camp Verano, at Rome, the fourth in the world at present, burned its first body recently. In Rome the body, enveloped in a specially made shroud, rests on an iron frame, above a fire of wood and coal, and it is believed that no other method of cremation is so simple and at the same time so cheap and so effective.

The Young Couple's Mistake. The Household.

A great mistake is made when a young couple get a small supply of household furniture, a small table, and a small stove. Get these things large and the trousseau small, if both can not be afforded.

Hints for the Newly Married. Anabel C. Andrews, in The Household.

Don't forget to have a place made for the family library. Small indeed at first it may be, but a book added occasionally will make it grow more than you think.

Years Will Never Interfere. Chicago Herald.

"It doesn't matter how old she is," said a young and vivacious gentleman, dilating on the charms of a lady friend on the suburbs of Chicago. "So long as a woman makes herself interesting years will never interfere with her correct estimate."

Turn Them Loose. Dr. H. F. Hamilton says that at least once a day girls should have their halters taken off, bars let down, and be turned loose like young colts. "Calisthenics may be very gentle, and romping very ungentle, but one is the shadow, the other the substance, of healthful exercise."

Presecity. New York Mercury.

Little Jack's aunt had not been quite pleasant towards him for a day or two because he was very noisy. At tea last night he said all at once: "I wish we lived in England."

"Well, what put that in your head?" inquired his father with curiosity. "Because if you lived in England you could not marry Aunt Fanny when mother dies." Great consternation of the family at the precocity of the child.

An Additional Remark. New York World.

At a wedding recently in Canton, Mo., a "parson," who is generally ready at repartee, was knocked off his balance and completely nonplussed by an addition to his ceremony by an aged matron, who immediately after hearing the words, "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder," exclaimed with great earnestness, "Or no woman either, for they are just as bad as the men."

The Headless Chicken. Philadelphia Times.

"Now, the headless chicken is a great fake; pull the skin over the head and see if there is a foot for months and be worth \$50. It's pretty well played in this part of the country, but I was broke I could take a headless chicken under my arm and start across the country and make my living."

What Next? New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The "fades," who have displaced the "cludes" at Long Branch, wear silver-gray frock coats, silver-gray tight fitting trousers, patent leather gaiters, broad brimmed hats, fashioned after the expansive sombrero, and very high collars. It is said of them that they hope to elude the pangs of death and gradually fade with the sunlight.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

Board of Trade.

St. Paul, Sept. 30, 1883.--The market was steady yesterday with wheat a little firmer, at an advance of 1c. Corn held its own, and so did oats, with an advance of 1/16c on the latter. Other articles enumerated below were steady and in the main unchanged, except eggs, which were a shade firmer. The following are the quotations:

WHEAT--No. 1 hard, \$1.05 bid; Oct. \$1.05 bid; Nov. \$1.05 bid; Dec. \$1.05 bid; No. 2 hard \$1.00 bid; No. 3 white \$0.95 bid.

CORN--No. 2, 48c bid, 51c asked; Sept. 48c bid; Oct. and Nov. 48c bid; year 48c bid; rejected 41c bid.

OATS--No. 2 mixed 29 1/2c bid, 30c asked; Oct. No. 2 mixed, 28c bid; No. 3 white 30c bid.

BARLEY--No. 2, 58c bid; No. 3 extra 48c bid. RYE--No. 2, 47c bid.

GRAIN FLOUR--\$1.17 bid, and \$1.18 asked. CORN MEAL--No. 1, \$0.50 bid, \$0.51 asked. BUCKWHEAT--\$0.50 bid; sacked 50c asked f. o. b. LIVE HOGS--47c.

FLAX SEED--\$1.17 bid. TRIMMED SHAM--\$1.20 bid; \$1.25 asked. CLOVER SEED--48c asked.

POTATOES--25c. EGGS--20c bid; 24c asked. Oct. 20c bid; Nov. 21c bid; year 20c bid.

TRIMMED SHAM--2 mixed oats, 30c; 3 cars feed, \$20; 2 cars oats on P. P.; 1 car No. 2 corn; 5c.

Receipts and Shipments.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

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Commission Dealers. The following are the quotations of stocks from by commission men yesterday and are subject to daily fluctuations.

Cremona..... 24 28 Creamery..... 16 22 Butter, dairy, choice..... 7 10 Butter, state packed..... 10 11

Chicago, state factory, full cream..... 10 11 Eggs, per dozen, fresh receipts..... 6 7 1/2 Hides, green salt..... 6 7 1/2 Hides, green, salt..... 6 7 1/2

Hides, green, kip..... 7 0 1/2 Hides, dry salt..... 12 1/2 Wool, unwashed..... 14 1/2 Wool, washed..... 22 1/2

Wool, per pound..... 7 1/2 3/4 Pelts, wool, estimated per pound..... 6 1/2 Tallow, No. 1, per pound..... 5 1/2

Veal calf, per pound..... 8 1/2 Apples, per barrel..... 3.50 @ 4.50 Beans, hand picked navy, per bu..... 2.15 @ 2.50

Field peas..... 50 @ 75 Chickens, spring, per pair..... 40 @ 45 Chickens, spring, per pound..... 11

Woodcock, per dozen..... 16.00 Hides, dry salt, No. 1..... 6.00 Pigeons, per dozen..... 1.00

Prairie Chickens, per doz..... 2.50 @ 3.00 Ducks, Mallard..... 2.00 @ 2.25 Ducks, Lake..... 1.00 @ 1.25

Goose, Wild..... 5.00 @ 6.00 Potatoes, new..... 25 @ 35 2 turkeys, live, per pound..... 10 @ 11 Chickens old..... 10 @ 11

Retal Market.

The following shows the prices for which the articles named sold the day before publication: Messina oranges retail at 35c @ 60c per dozen. Lemons, 50c per doz. Bananas, scarce, 75c per doz. New lettuce selling at 60c per doz. Apples \$1.50 @ 1.80. New potatoes, 60c per bu;

potatoes, 11c; cut loaf, 11c; crushed, 11c; Ext. C, 9 1/2c; Yellow C, 8 1/2c; brown; 11c; Minnesota, 10c. Best O. Java corn, 80c; No. 2, 75c; No. 3, 70c; straight, 85c. Eggs, 20c per doz.; fresh, 25c.

Meats--Birds and porter hocks, 18c; rib roasts, 15c; duck roasts, 12c; mutton chops, 15c; fore quarter, 12c; round steak, 12c; shoulders, 10c; corned beef, 10c; pork chops, 10c; ham, 10c; bacon and dry bacon, 15c; shoulders, 8c; corn beef, 8c; sausage pork, 12c; smoked sausage, 15c; lard in kegs, 12c; per single lb, 15c; in kegs, 1 1/2c; dried beef, 20c.

Evening Report.

Money market easy at 2 1/2% per cent, closed 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills quoted at 4 1/2% on demand, \$4.85 1/4. Government--Strong. State Securities--Dull. Bonds--Railroad bonds steady.

Stocks--Speculation at the Stock Exchange was characterized by dullness to-day. In the early trading Chicago & Northwestern common was especially weak, falling off to 12 1/2% against 12 3/4% at the close yesterday. Other active shares were also lower, with Villards next in point of weakness. Northern Pacific declined 1/4% per cent. to 89 1/2%. The changes in the remainder of the list were within a narrow range, being about 1/4% per cent. No special reason is assigned for the decline in Chicago & Northwestern. The room traders were the most conspicuous sellers. From midday until 2 p. m. the market was dull and almost neglected, with little or no change. At this time the Northern Pacifics weakened again, selling down to 3 1/2% for common and 6 1/2% for preferred.

Oregon Transcontinental declined to 58. Towards the close there was a little demand for 1 1/2% per cent. for Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha preferred at 10 1/2%, and 1 per cent. for Chicago & Northwestern at 12 1/4%, while Philadelphia & Reading is 1/4% per cent. higher at 5 1/2%. The other changes were only fractional. In specialties New York and New England declined 3 per cent. to 10 1/2% and rallied to 12. It was said that New England was selling. Shares of stock for the week 2,209,875 shares against 2,320,577 for the previous week; decreased 117,701 shares. The report of specie for the week \$328,887, making a total of \$1,167,875 since Jan. 1, against \$4,137,064 for the same time last year. The imports for the week were \$8,055,747, of which \$2,798,811 were dry goods and \$5,256,936 general merchandise; the total imports since Jan. 1 were \$45,934,124 against \$32,862,811 last year. The imports of specie for the week were \$710,860, making a total of \$12,521,871 against \$2,971,071 last year.

The Maiden of the Bad Lands. Cor. Des Moines Press.

Eight miles distant from Little Missouri station there shows up from the side of one of the buttes a large vitrified mass of rock, tinted with red, and seen in profile perfectly resembling the head, face and bust of a woman. It is of a great size, sphynx-like, the upper portion of the figure visible, the rest buried in the earth. It is designated as "The Maiden of the Bad Lands."

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