SOUGHT TO SAVE CITY $25,275,000

Of 42 Relief Measures Prepared by Administration Sixteen Passed.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON PROGRAMME

It Also Issues for Landlords List of Bills That Became Law.

"Of the forty-two legislative measures comprising the 1916 programme of the city administration, some of which were included within Senator Brown's relief for the city, there have been passed and approved either by Mayor Mitchel or by Governor Whitman sixteen bills. The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has prepared a list of these bills for the information of taxpayers.

"If the Mayor's entire programme had been carried out, it was anticipated that there would have been a reduction in the city's tax rate of 31 points, or of $25,275,000 in the 1917 budget," says the council. "Senator Brown's programme provided for a reduction in the tax levy of $12,900,000.

There were two bills which were not introduced into the Legislature by the city administration, the first giving the Board of Aldermen power to fix salaries of officers and employes, and the second giving the Board of Estimate power to fix the number of officers to be paid from the city treasury. Twenty-three bills died in the various committees of the Senate and Assembly and the twenty-fourth, which related to a referendum with regard to certain positions in the city salary roll, amounting to $1,300,000, was vetoed by the Mayor on the ground that the referendum would cost much more than the reduction in salaries would offset. The bills, as finally passed, are as follows:

Chapter 577, of the laws of 1916, providing for the distribution between the city and the counties of the state of the moneys received from motor vehicle license fees. This will give to New York City from $400,000 to $500,000, which will be used for the purpose of reduction of taxes.

Chapter 525, providing that the Sheriff of the County of New York shall not receive as part of his compensation, after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, any fees in addition to his salary. This will mean that the $60,000 fees now going to the Sheriff of New York County will be given to the city, and he will receive a salary, as do the sheriffs in the other counties, the salary for New York being $12,000.

Chapter 511, granting to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment control of all expense of the New York County Court House Board.

Chapter 570, providing that the state shall not hereafter construct or improve highways to connect streets or highways with second and third class cities which have been improved with county highways.

Chapter 459, providing that the state shall not hereafter contribute to the expense of maintaining county roads.

Chapter 461, providing that no state or county highway shall hereafter be constructed through second or third class cities, and that such highways within a village shall be of the width and type of construction as outside a village, unless a greater width and type are desired by the municipality, in which case the additional expense is to be borne by the village.

Reduces Taxpayers' Bills.

Chapter 572, providing that after July 1, 1917, the salaries and expenses incurred by the Public Service Commission in the City of New York in the performance of other than city functions shall be borne by the state, instead of being paid by the city, as at present. This will mean a saving of $600,000.

Chapter 528, providing for a Department of Plants and Structures in place of the present Department of Bridges. The Department of Bridges, in addition to having supervision over the various bridges, will have control over construction and maintenance and repairs of all other buildings and structures belonging to the city. Much of this work is now being done by the Police, Street Cleaning, Park, Public Charities, Correction, Fire and Hospital departments. This means a saving of about $800,000.

Chapter 615, providing by statute for the enforcement of the pay-as-you-go policy, as outlined in a resolution adopted in 1914 by the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Chapter 112, reenacting Chapter 503 of the laws of 1915 with regard to condemnation of streets and parks. During the last session of the 1915 Legislature there was a law enacted and passed subsequent to Chapter 503 which somewhat obscures the real purpose of the requirements in excess condemnations. Under these circumstances it was thought wise by the city administration to reenact the law as originally drafted so as to remove any doubt as to its provisions.

Chapter 581, repealing Section 48 of the tax law relating to car licenses over bridges. Section 48 of the tax law has been construed by the courts so as to permit public service corporations to deduct from their taxes the amount of franchise tax which they pay to the state. This practically gives them their franchises without charge. It was never intended that public service corporations could obtain public franchises without proper compensation to the state or the city, so that the result of the repeal of this section of the tax law will bring into the city and state treasury taxes now rightfully due because of the franchises exercised by these public service corporations.

Chapter 287, giving the Mayor the privilege and right to appoint the chairman of the Board of Parole, and likewise providing that the chairman shall receive compensation for his services.

Chapter 517, providing that there shall be one Commissioner of Accounts in place of two. There will be no radical saving by this law, but it will be in the interests of efficiency.

Chapter 526. The Commissioner of Correction under this law will have the right to designate institutions as part of the city penitentiary. At present the law requires all persons to be sent to Blackwell's Island before being designated to any other institution. By sending them direct to the various penal institutions economies in time and money may be effected.

Chapter 492, providing that the jurisdiction or detention of witnesses shall be transferred from the Police to the Correction Department, meaning a saving of $15,000. At present witnesses whose appearance is desired in court and who may not appear are confined in the House of Detention until the proper time for their appearance in court.

Chapter 416, providing for the city's receiving a share in the increased liquor tax after October 1, 1917. This will amount to about $1,000,000.

Above the Foundation

By ARTHUR T. NICHOLSON.

When Is a Place Easily Reached?

When is a place considered to be within easy commuting distance of the greater city by realty experts? was a question asked a prominent suburban broker last week by a prospective country homeseeker of more than ordinary inquisitiveness. Most country buyers, if they have the real purchasing fever, appear to take as a matter of faith the statements of agents as to the accessibility, at all hours of the day and night, from the metropolis, of properties offered for sale. After the novelty of commuting wears off, these buyers become disgusted with the country and loudly and frequently berate themselves for having left their city abode. Their change of heart comes from not having studied the time-tables and noted the exact running time of the trains to and from the town which caught their fancy.

A place is "within easy commuting distance of the greater city" if it can be quickly and comfortably reached from early morn until the wee sma' hours of the next day. Occasionally a two-hour train ride is a real enjoyment, but, if taken daily, making a four-hour jaunt all told, not counting minor or serious delays, it is a trip that will make the most genial soul grouchy and unlovable. It is true that there are lots of city workers who spend two hours riding in railroad trains and trolleys or subways going to their places of employment from their country home, and, consequently, have a two hours' trip from the city to their suburban house. There are also dear, kindly souls, some young, some middle-aged, others old, who really enjoy such daily journeys to and from the city. Some of them pass more than four hours a day on a train, and one of their favorite topics is the number of miles covered monthly and yearly on railroads by the daily commuters whose country homes are far from the noise and whirl of Broadway. They are proud of their travelling record. When speaking about this record, they do not add: "Well, you haven't got the backbone to try to equal or excel that record." But their voice and manner conveys to your mind that that is what they meant to say. Do not envy, but pity, these voluntary slaves of travel.

One hour's ride each way a day will not be too long to detract from any of the many charms of the suburbs. Towns, villages and settlements that distant in time from the city are, in the fullest sense of the expression, "within easy commuting distance of the metropolis." Outside of the sixty-minute circle from the centre of Gotham life, the journey begins to get tedious and wearing, not to say anything about the pressure on the pocketbook that is likely to flatten it out so completely as to bring pain o the owner. Most realty experts would undoubtedly classify suburban places one and one-half hours from Broadway and on the big railroad links as being an easy jaunt from the city. As to the place over ninety minutes' distance from the heart of the town, few experienced real estate men would place them in the charmed easy commuting zone.

Actual Distances a Poor Gauge.

Actual distance cannot always be depended on as a means of determining if a town is easily reached. Many little settlements, almost touching the gateways to the metropolis, have poor train service, being served mainly by local trains which run at slow speed. Miles further from the city are many big towns that are, figuratively, closer to old New York because of their splendid train service. As the night hours grow, fewer expresses are run, and nearly all the last trains to the suburbs are locals. Then the little settlement, near the portals of the city, sorely in need of daylight trains, comes closer in travelling time to the greater city. "Hollowville!" shouts the train guard as the late train from the city approaches the little settlement. A few people rise to alight. Several turn about as they start for one end of the car and look pitifully at the passengers who are well settled in their seats for a long journey, and there is a look in the eyes of these residents of Hollowville that tells of their satisfaction at getting home this time quicker than the fellows of the big town.

The next step in determining what suburban towns and villages are within easy commuting distance of New York is to compute the average distance covered by trains in a run of not over ninety minutes. On all the lines traversing the suburban regions of the metropolis there are numerous delightful suburban towns within the ninety-minute zone, and, therefore, no one has any cause to complain about their numbers or attractions, as none possesses all the pleasures to be found in suburban living. Some are noted for their hilly land, covered with trees, that reminds one of the rural skyline hundreds of miles from New York; others for the waterfront features, where bathing and boating lure gayly dressed throngs to the sandy shores in the summer time and where fishing men have many favorite haunts. Still others have inland and lake enticements of growing value and beauty. The prospective homeseeker who cannot find what he wants in the suburbs of New York must be very hard to suit.

THE OLD MAN ON THE FARM

Many Ways in Which He Can Earn His "Keep."

There is a place for the old man on the farm. Many jobs require time rather than muscular strength. Dr. William P. Waugh, in the "Medical World," tells of the help one old man, whose muscles had softened, was able to give.

Sitting on the porch one day he noticed that the yard was littered with trash. He gathered this, burned it, and then turned his attention to the dead leaves which had gathered in hollows. The leaves were raked up and hauled to the garden for fertilizing. Refuse wood was gathered and chopped into light cooking wood and kindling. He picked up many gunnysacks that had been carelessly dropped about but which were needed when time came to dig potatoes.

The orchard was pruned, and the old man cut from the refuse many bean poles, fire wood and burned the brush, using the ashes for the garden and grape vines. Irrigating ditches were cleared of weeds, and cresses were sown along the low spots. The heavier garden work was done by the hired man, but the old man kept it in fair condition with little trouble. He gathered the produce for the table and cut and pulled vegetables for the market.

And so his realm of usefulness grew once he had looked about. He took charge of the chickens and increased their output. The skimmed milk was being thrown away. He went to town and found a market for quite a lot of cottage cheese. He evaporated the whey to a creamy consistence and fed it to the hens, saving grain and increasing the yield of eggs. His big fly traps caught many of the pests and cleared the house of them. He guarded the chicken yard from hawks and made war on ground squirrels when they appeared in the cornfield.

There were many other tasks, not too big for him to undertake, which the old man saw and did. He was happy. He felt a return of his self-respect. For he knew he still was able to earn his "keep" and bring in a profit to his sons by doing the little things that otherwise would have had to be left undone.

MISSOURI'S HIGHEST ELEVATION.

During the course of its aerial surveying in Missouri the United States Geological Survey, in coöperation with the State Bureau of Geology and Mines, has determined the altitudes or exact elevations of more than 3,000 points. These are described in Bulletin 568, "Results of Spirit Levelling in Missouri, 1896 to 1914, Inclusive." The State of Missouri contributed financially to nearly all work done in the state from 1907 to 1914, inclusive. The bulletin also describes elevations adjusted by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and in addition there is a short list of secondary elevations from records and topographic maps of the Geological Survey. In this list Taum Sauk Mountain, in Iron County, 1,750 feet above sea level, is given as the highest point in the state thus far determined.

Bulletin 568 should be of considerable importance to engineers and surveyors and others who require starting points for accurate work. In fact, the bulletin is a guide to the bench marks that have been set by the Geological Survey, as the numbers stamped on the bench marks usually represent the elevations to the nearest foot. A copy of the bulletin may be obtained free on application to the director of the Geological Survey, Washington.

POWER AT NIAGARA

Great Industries Have Been Built Up by Its Use.

The development of power at Niagara Falls is one of those tremendous and astounding realities which is very imperfectly comprehended by the general public, says "Electrical World." Enormous industrial establishments of the greatest importance to natural life have been built on the basis of power furnished from Niagara over a comparatively moderate area, and if the governments of United States and Canada extend the helping hand the power developments will become of vastly greater value to the public at large.

The practical work that has been done in the building up of great and extremely important industries of Niagara can hardly be overestimated. In particular, the chemical industries have under the stimulus of cheap power grown to a prodigious importance. There is still one process which may find use for all the power which Niagara in the future can spare, that is the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, either as cyanamid or nitric acid directly, so as to draw from the air for the use of the farmer and the chemical manufacturer that nitrogen which is indispensable to both.

KISS DERR FAYAL DID!

Declining the attentions of a dozen Berwick eligibles, Miss Leah Derr, one of the town's most popular girls, says "The Philadelphia Record," one evening recently, met, along with about half the town, Fayal G. Stronebraker, of Clarinda, Iowa, upon his arrival at the station. Last December Miss Derr sent her name, address and photograph to a Kansas City correspondence club, and it wasn't long before she heard from Fayal, who went into raptures over her beauty.

As evidence of good faith he returned what he thought was her photograph which had been sent him by the correspondence club, but they had attached her name to another's picture. When she sent a photograph to correct the false impression his love became maddening and he wanted to come on at once.

But Miss Derr was receiving letters from men of many minds from all over the world. Her room was filled with photographs of lonely men seeking soulmates. It was to Fayal that she at last turned her affection, and he arrived with matrimony in view. A telegram brought this news from him:

"Throw your baggage down when I come, because I am going to kiss you."

The town was out to see him make good, and he did.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

In India no newspaper can be published and no press can be established unless its proprietor or publisher gives bonds in the sum of 5,000 rupees as a guarantee of loyalty to the British government, says "Cartoons Magazine." Therefore no paper can promulgate the true aspects of British rule in India or publish war news in any way contrary to the interests of the British government; otherwise the bonds and press will be confiscated, the paper will be suppressed and the editor will be sent to jail. Even well known persons of literary and scientific attainments not connected with the press have been persecuted for mere sympathy with India's cause. The private house of the world-famed scientist, Professor J. C. Bose, was searched by the police, and the Nobel prize winner, the poet Rabindranath Tagore, was prohibited from speaking in public and practically interned in Calcutta.

PRODUCE AND GRAIN PRICES

Wheat Breaks on Persistent Rumors of Peace —Corn Closes Weak.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

New York, May 27, 1916.

WHEAT.

Rains over Kansas and Oklahoma and more persistent peace rumors from Europe caused renewed heavy selling in the wheat market, and prices broke 2⅝ to 2⅝c. This represented a decline of 3½ to 3⅝c from the top of the recent rally and was thought to demonstrate the fact that underlying conditions in the market are none too strong. Crop advices were again of a very bullish nature, and estimates on the Kansas yield have been reduced to as low as 85,000,000 bushels, but the crop news again appeared to have lost its influence as a bullish factor. The market was very susceptible to bearish developments. The cash position was believed to be against values, and furthermore considerable attention has been directed to the spring wheat situation, and it was thought that the government report will show a high average condition. The statistical showing for the week was not as bearish as expected, the total interior receipts, while about 1,500,000 bushels in excess of last year, were more than 1,000,000 bushels behind the clearances, although much of the shipments were doubtleys Manitobas.

Export sales for the day were 250,000 bushels. In the local cash market No 1 durum was quoted at $1.21; No 2 hard, $1.20; No 1 Northern Duluth, $1.27; No 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.27¼, all f o b New York.

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and weak under heavy selling at times, due to the break in wheat and more favorable reports regarding the weather crop situation. The May position in Chicago was again heavy, and fears of congestion in that position have apparently been eliminated as a market factor. In the local market No 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81¼c, c i f New York.

OATS.

The oats market declined with wheat and corn, and at the close showed net losses of 1¼ to 1½c. The weather was considered more favorable for the new crop and there was active May liquidation. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 47c; No 3 white, 45½@46c; No 4 white, 45@45½c; fancy clipped white, 47@48c; ordinary clipped white, 46@47c, all elevator.

RYE.

Market steady; No 2 Western, $1.07½, c i f New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
May.....	—	—	—	1.15⅝	1.17⅝
July.....	—	—	—	1.17½	1.19⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat:					
May.....	1.09¾	1.09¾	1.07¼	1.07⅝	1.09⅞
July.....	1.11	1.11¼	1.08⅝	1.09⅛	1.11⅝
September.	1.11⅝	1.11⅞	1.09⅞	1.10¼	1.12⅝
Corn:					
May.....	70⅛	70¼	68⅝	68⅝	70¼
July.....	70	70¼	68⅝	69	70⅞
September.	69½	69⅞	68⅝	69	69⅞
Oats:					
May.....	41	41⅝	40⅛	40⅛	41⅝
July.....	40⅝	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	41
September.	38⅝	38⅞	38½	38⅝	39

FLOUR AND MEAL.

The flour market was very inactive and prices were nominally unchanged, although the undertone was weak, owing to the break in wheat. RYE FLOUR dull; fair to good, $5.40@$5.55; choice to fancy, $5.60@$5.75. CORNMEAL steady; kiln dried, $4.15. BAG MEAL steady; fine white and yellow, $1.85; coarse, $1.60@$1.62. FEED, city, steady; bran, bulk, $23; 100 lb sacks, $24.50; heavy middlings do, $26; flour middlings do, $32.50; red dog flour, 140 lb sacks, $33; Western, quiet; bran, 100 lb sacks, $23.35@$23.60; standard middlings do; $25.60; flour middlings do, $29.20; red dog flour, 140 lb sacks, $32.50; oil meal, $31.50@$32.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was nervous and irregular, but after showing some weakness during midday prices rallied at the close and lard and ribs showed net gains, while pork closed lower. The hog market was steady, but packers are believed to be against the market and show a disposition to sell on the rallies. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 10,000; estimated for Monday, 40,000, and for next week, 140,000; Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 7,700. PORK unsettled; mess, $25.50@$26; family, $26@$28; short clear, $27@$26. BEEF steady; mess, $17.50@$18; family, $19@$20; packet, $18@$19; extra India mess, $30@$31. DRESSED HOGS easy; bacons, 13¼c; 180 lb, 13½c; 160 lb, 13⅝c; 140 lb, 13⅞c; pigs, 14⅝c. CUT MEATS, pickled bellies, dull; 10 lb, 15¾c; 12 lb, 15¾c; 14 lb, 15c; pickled hams, steady, 16½@17½c. TALLOW quiet; city, 10c; special, 10⅝c; country, 10@10½c. LARD easy; Middle West, 12.80@12.90c; city lard easy, 12⅝c nominal; refined lard, barely steady; continent, 14.15c; South America, 14.35c; Brazil, kegs, 15.35c; compound, quiet, 11⅞@12¼c. STEARINE dull; oleo, 11⅞@12c; city lard stearine, 14c.

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Lard:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
July.....	12.47	12.62	12.45	12.62	12.47
Sept.....	12.62	12.75	12.57	12.75	12.62
Ribs:					
July.....	12.45	12.50	12.42	12.50	12.45
Sept.....	12.25	12.62	12.02	12.62	12.55
Pork:					
July.....	22.45	22.52	22.37	22.50	22.27
Sept.....	22.15	22.25	22.10	22.20	22.30

COFFEE.

The coffee market on Saturday opened 8 to 9 points lower under scattered liquidation prompted by an easier feeling in Brazil and owing to nervousness over the situation at large. Reports that much of the recent selling was for foreign account had a tendency to offset the peace rumors, but during the day a slightly steadier tone developed and final prices were 3 to 5 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 23,250 bags. A decline of 5-32d in Rio exchange, as well as a loss of 275 reis in the Rio market, was thought to indicate less favorable conditions in Brazil, and many traders here are rather skeptical about the advisability of taking chances on the long side of the market at this time of the year, when the new crop season is about to open. The question of ocean freight rates is a disturbing element which has had a tendency to check business in the cost and freight position for forward shipment, and, as a whole, the market was in a more or less unsettled state and rather narrow. The spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio is quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
May.....	—	—	—	8.34@8.36	8.39
June.....	—	—	—	8.39@8.41	8.44
July.....	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.44@8.45	8.49
August.....	—	—	—	8.52@8.54	8.57
September.	8.55	8.57	8.55	8.60@8.62	8.64
October.....	—	—	—	8.64@8.66	8.69
November..	—	—	—	8.68@8.70	8.73
December..	8.70	8.71	8.70	8.72@8.73	8.77
January....	—	—	—	8.77@8.79	8.82
February...	—	—	—	8.82@8.84	8.87
March.....	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.86@8.89	8.92
April.....	—	—	—	8.93@8.95	8.91

SUGAR FUTURES.

Trading in futures to-day was rather quiet, but the undertone was steady and Friday's sharp advance was fairly well kept. The opening was 3 points lower to 1 point higher, with some selling by Cuban interests and with good commission house buying in evidence. The close was steady 1 point net higher to 3 points net lower, with business for the day 3,550 tons. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
May.....	—	—	—	5.41@5.43	5.41
June.....	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.46	5.44
July.....	5.47	5.47	5.45	5.45@5.46	5.46
August....	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.47@5.49	5.47
September.	5.50	5.50	5.49	5.48@5.50	5.49
October....	—	—	—	5.40@5.41	5.41
November..	—	—	—	5.25@5.27	5.24
December..	5.10	5.10	5.08	5.07@5.09	5.08
January....	—	—	—	4.69@4.71	4.69
February...	—	—	—	4.47@4.49	4.47
March.....	—	—	—	4.50@4.52	4.50
April.....	—	—	—	4.53@4.55	4.53

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was only a quiet trade in the market for cottonseed oil, but the undertone was comparatively steady notwithstanding the early decline in lard. No June notices were circulated and the spot position gave evidences of firmness. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
Sept.....	—	—	—	—@—	10.70
June.....	—	—	—	10.70@—	10.70
July.....	10.72	10.75	10.72	10.75@10.76	10.70
August....	—	—	—	10.80@10.85	10.75
Sept.....	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.81@10.84	10.78
October..	10.00	10.01	10.00	10.00@10.02	10.00
Nov.....	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.28@9.27	9.24
Dec.....	9.14	9.17	9.11	9.16@9.17	9.13
Jan.....	9.13	9.15	9.15	9.16@9.20	—

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, May 27, 1916.

BUTTER.

Receipts to-day, 6,687 pkgs. Creamery, extras (92 score), per lb, 30¼@30½c; higher scoring, 30½@31¼c; firsts (88 to 91 score), 29@30c; seconds (83 to 87 score), 27½@28½c; thirds, 26½@27c; creamery, unsalted, extras 30½@31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 27½@28½c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 30c; good to prime, 28½@29½c; common to fair, 25@28c; renovated, extras, 28½@29c; firsts, 27½@28c; lower grades, 25@26½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 26@27c; ladles, current make, firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 24½c; lower grades, 23@23½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 24½c; No 2, 24c; lower grades, 22½@23½c.

CHEESE.

Receipts to-day, 1,081 boxes. State, whole milk, fresh, flats, colored, specials, 17c; white, specials, 17¼c; colored, average, fancy, 16¾c; white, average fancy, 16¾@17c; twins, fair to fancy, 16¾@17¼c; cheddars, good to fancy, 16¾@17¼c; single daisies, fancy, 17½c; all styles, undergrades, 15@16½c; held, flats, colored, good to fancy, 18½@19½c; white, good to fancy, 18½@19c; twins, good to fancy, 18½@19½c; all styles, undergrades, 16@17¾c; Wisconsin, whole milk, fancy, fresh, Young Americas, 17½c; held, twins, 18½@19c; daisies 18½@19c; state skims, current make, specials, 13¾@14¼c; choice, 12@13½c; fair to good, 10½@12½c; lower grades, 5@10c.

EGGS.

Receipts to-day, 23,503 cases. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 24½@25½c; storage packed, firsts or extra firsts, 23½@24c; regular packed, extra firsts, 23@23½c; regular packed, firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 20¾@21½c; thirds and poorer, 19½@20½c; dirties, No 1, 20½@21c; No 2 and poorer, 19@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19@19½c; undergrades, 17@18½c; state, Penn and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25½@26c; ordinary to good, 24@25c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23½@25c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@24½c; state, Penn and nearby, hennery browns, 24½@25½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@24c; duck eggs, state and nearby, Indian Runner, 26@28c.

HAY AND STRAW.

HAY, large baled, timothy, No 1, per ton, $29@$30; No 3 to No 2, $21@$28; shipping, $18@$20; fancy light clover, mixed, $26@$28; No 1 clover mixed, $22@$24; lower grade clover, mixed, $14@$20; RYE STRAW, No 1, $16@$16.50; small bales, about $1 under large.

FRESH FRUITS.

APPLES, Winesap, bbl, $2@$4; Russet, $1.50@$3.50; Albemarle Pippin, $2@$5; Northern Spy, $2@$6; Baldwin, $3.50@$4.25; Ben Davis, $1.50@$2.87; Far Western, as to kind, box, $1@$2; PEACHES, Fla, carrier, $2@$2.50; STRAWBERRIES, North Carolina, quart, 2@12c; Del and upper Maryland, 8@16c; lower Maryland, 7@15c; Va, 2@11c; Tenn and Mo, 10@11c; GOOSEBERRIES, Cal, flat box, $1.50; KINGS, Fla, as to stamp, $2.50@$5.50; ORANGES, Fla, poor to good, box, $1.75@$3.50; fancy, $2.50@$3.75; extra fancy, $2.80@$4.05; Porto Rico, $1.65@$2.55; Fla, fancy, $4.50@$5.35; average, $3.80@$4.35; poor to fair, $2.50@$3.75; GRAPEFRUIT, Fla, as to size and condition, box, $1.50@$4.25; Cuban, $1.50@$3.75; Porto Rico, $1.35@$3.35; Jamaica, $2.50@$2.88; LEMONS, Cal, box, $1.70@$3.90; Sicily, $1.30@$3.50; MUSHMELONS, Cal, standard crate of 45, $6@$7.50; pony crate of 54, $4.25@$5; 72, $3.50; flat crate, $350@$3.25; LIMES, Dominican, bbl, $12@$14; WATERMELONS, Fla, per 100, $50@$75; PINEAPPLES, Porto Rico, Red Spanish, box, $1.05@$2.70; Cuba, $1.05@$2.20.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Old potatoes steady. New potatoes weak, with Fla 50c lower. Asparagus weaker. Beans firm for fancy. Beets and carrots in good demand. Cucumbers steady. Cabbages lower. Corn in light supply. Eggplants and peppers steady. Lettuce in good demand. New onions lower; old also weaker. Parsley dragging at low figures. Peas firm for fancy, but many lack quality. Radishes and rhubarb in liberal supply. Tomatoes weak; quality poor. Hothouse products—Mushrooms in light supply; cucumbers steady. Cauliflowers scarce. POTATOES—Bermuda, No 1, bbl, $4@$5.50; No 2, $4@$4.50; No 3, $3@$3.50; Southern, new No 1, $4.50@$5.50; No 2, $3@$4.50; No 3, $2@$2.75; culls, bbl, $1@$2; Maine, bulk, 180 lb, $3@$4; 168 lb bag, $3@$3.85; state and Western, bulk, 180 lb, $3@$3.90; 168 lb bag, $3@$3.85; Western, 150 lb bag, $3.25@$3.50; SWEETS, Jersey, basket, 50c@$1.10; Del and Md, 40@75c; ASPARAGUS, green, fancy, dozen bunches, $3@$3.25; extra, $2.25@$2.75; prime, $1.50@$2; culls, $1@$1.25; white, fancy, $2.25@$2.50; extra, $1.75@$2; prime, $1.25@$1.50; culls, 75c@$1; Southern, 75c@$2.25; ARTICHOKES, Cal, French, box, 50c@$3; half box, 50c@$1.50; Jerusalem, bbl, $2@$3; BEANS, Fla, wax, basket, $1@$3; green, $1@$3; Ga, wax, $1@$3; green, $1@$3; N C, wax, $2@$3.50; green, $3@$4; S C, basket, $1@$3.50; green, $1@$3.50; Bermuda, Fava, half crate, 75c@$1; New Orleans, Fava, basket, $1@$1.50; Cal, Fava, crate, $1.50; BEETS, old, bbl or bag, 50c@$1.25; Va, 100 bchs, $4@$5; bbl, $2@$2.50; S C, $4@$6; New Orleans, 100 bunches, $2@$4; bbl, $2@$4; Bermuda, crate, 75c@$1; CARROTS, S C, 100 bunches, $3@$5; New Orleans, bbl, $2.50@$3.50; 100 bunches, $3@$5; Bermuda, crate, $1.25@$1.50; old, bbl, $2.50@$4; bag, $1.50@$2.50; 100 lb bag, $1@$1.50; CABBAGES, Va, crate, $1@$1.37; bbl, 75c@$1.12; S C, crate, 50c@$1; bbl, 50c@$1; Alabama, crate, $2@$2.25; Fla, red, basket, $1.75@$2; New Orleans, crate, $1.75@$2; CELERY, Fla, 12-inch crate, $2@$3; 10-inch crate, $1.25@$1.75; Bermuda, large crate, $2.50@$4; small crate, 75c@$1.50; two-third crate, $2@$2.50; CORN, Fla, crate, $2.50@$4; New Orleans, bbl, $4@$5; CAULIFLOWERS, Cal, pony crate, $1.25@$1.75; Va, basket, 75c@$1; New Orleans, bbl, $2.50@$3.50; CUCUMBERS, Fla, basket, $1@$1.50; Va, cold frame, $3.50@$4.75; Cal, box, 60c; EGGPLANTS, bbl, 75c@$2.50; ENDIVE, Fla, 100 lb, $2@$3; GARLIC, strings, lb, 8@12c; HORSERADISH, St Louis, 100 lb, $5@$6; nearby, $2@$4; KALE, Long Island and Jersey, bbl, 75c@$1.25; KOHLRABI, New Orleans, 100 bunches, $1@$3; LIMA BEANS, Fla, basket, $2@$4; crate, $2.50@$3.50; Cuban, $1@$3; LETTUCE, nearby, bbl, $2@$3; crate, $1.25@$1.75; basket, $1.50@$2.25; Baltimore, basket, $1.25@$2; Va, basket, 50c@$2.25; LEEKS, nearby, 100 bunches, $1; New Orleans, $1@$2; ONIONS, New Orleans, lb bag, $3.50@$3.75; Tex, yellow, No 1, crate, $1.50@$2; No 2, $1.50@$1.75; white, crate, $1.50@$2; No 2, $1.25@$1.50; red or pink, No 1, crate, $1.75@$1.85; No 2, $1.50@$1.60; Bermuda, crate, $1.85@$1.90; old, yellow, fancy, bag, $3@$3.50; average, 50c@$2; red, fancy, $2.50@$3.25; average, 50c@$1.50; OKRA, Fla, carrier or basket, $1@$4; PEAS, Balt, large, basket, $2.25@$3.25; small, basket, $1.25@$1.75; Eastern Shore, small basket, $1.25@$2; large, $2.50@$3.50; Va, large, basket, $2@$3.50; small, $1.25@$2.50; N C, large, per large basket, $1@$3; large, per small basket, $1@$2; small, per large basket, $1@$2; small, per small basket, $1@$2.50; Cal dried, $5@$6; PEPPERS, Fla, box, $1.50@$2.75; basket, $1.50@$2.50; Cuban, box, $1@$2; PARSLEY, New Orleans, curly, bbl, 50c@$1.50; plain, 50c@$1.50; Bermuda, crate, 50@75c; PARSNIPS, new, 100 bunches, $1@$2; old, No 1, 50@$1.75; RADISHES, nearby, bbl, $1.50@$1.75; 100 bunches, 50c@$1; Va, basket, 10@75c; bbl, 25@75c; RHUBARB, nearby, 100 bunches, $1@$1.50; ROMAINE, nearby, bbl, $2@$2.50; berry crate, $1@$1.75; Southern, basket, $1@$1.50; Bermuda, crate, $1@$2; SPINACH, Long Island and Jersey, bbl, $1@$1.50; SCALLIONS, nearby, 100 bunches, 75c@$1; SQUASH, Fla, white, box, 50c@$1; basket, 25@75c; yellow, basket, 75c@$1.50; Italian, 75c@$1.50; Cuban, white, box, 50c@$1; TURNIPS, rutabaga, old, bbl or bag, $1@$2.25; white, old, bbl, 75c@$1.25; new, bbl, $1@$2; basket, 40@50c; TOMATOES, Fla, carrier, $1@$3; WATERCRESS, 100 bunches, $1@$1.50.

HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS.

CUCUMBERS—No 1, dozen, 75@90c; No 2, box, $2.50@$4; CAULIFLOWERS, hothouse, dozen, $2.50@$5; mushrooms, white, 4 lb basket, 50c@$1.50; cream, 50c@$1.25; brown, 50c@$1; buttons, 40@80c; flats and opens, 40@60c.

Sales at Bayside

J. Wilson Dayton sold at Bayside, Long Island, to H. H. Rozell, of Manhattan, the A. T. Knox dwelling, on 1st st., 175 feet south of Lawrence Boulevard; to J. F. Collins, of Manhattan, the John Josinsky cottage, at the southeast corner of Bismarck and Ashburton avs.

Bramwell Davis sold to an investor for cash a plot, 100x100, at the southeast corner of 8th st. and Warburton av.

NOT FOR LOOKS ALONE.

The stout leggings worn by members of the United States marine corps are not a purely decorative adjunct to their uniforms, as popularly supposed by civilians, but are a protection for the men against tropical diseases while in foreign service, naval surgeons say.

Many of the most dangerous tropical diseases are transmitted by the bites of insects. Among these are malaria, yellow fever, bubonic plague, hookworm, elephantiasis and tropical ulcer. Fleas and mosquitoes are the prime carriers, and they make their first attack upon the ankles, thence working their way over the whole body.

The leggings worn by the United States marines afford splendid protection to the ankles against fleas, mosquitoes and infected dirt.

GARB OF GAULS WAS THE KILT

Garment Which Seems So Strange to French Is Prehistoric.

The kilt of the Scottish troops is the subject of much comment in France and Flanders, says "The Washington Star." The Scotch fighters are tenacious of the historic garment. The tartan is blessed by many traditions, and much Scottish sentiment is woven in the plaid. Really there is nothing unusual about the kilt excepting in the eyes of those men who for a number of generations have been accustomed to trousers. It was the garb of the ancient Gauls.

The first clothing the Celts put on was a kilt. The earliest clothing was of the skins of wild beasts, and the hair or fur was left on the pelt. These skins were not fashioned by a tailor into coat, vest and trousers, nor even into coat, waistcoat and breeches. The garment was folded around the body and the legs from the knees to the feet were left bare. Thus, the kilt style goes back to the earliest skin clothing of the human race.

The kilt has been worn in Scotland from prehistoric times, and, according to some authorities, it was a few centuries ago a plaid worn across the shoulders, and in cold weather part of it was twisted around the waist.

The soldiers of Assyria wore the kilt. The men of Sparta also wore the kilt and the Greek name of it was the chiton, which was pronounced "kyton." On occasions the Greeks also wore a "chlamys," or short cloak, and the "himation," which was the long, sleeveless robe familiar to moderns by seeing it in Greek plays, pageants and the like. In Jennie Hall's "Old Men of Greece," which so many of the public school children of the District of Columbia have read, it is told how Leonidas, King of Sparta, and his little band went to Thermopylæ while the great festival of Olympus was being celebrated by the Greeks. In that little book it is written: "So the Spartan King went with his little guard of 300. That little army was fine to look at as it swung out of the city in double line, with shining armor and red chitons and long bronze shields and tall bronze helmets and dangling swords and stiff lances."

The kilt of certain regiments of the British army is viewed on the continent of Europe with mixed sentiments.

A correspondent, Neil M. Munro, writing from France to Flanders, has sent out this:

"I grieve to confess it, but perhaps the only feature of the British army that has failed to win our