WESTERN WOMAN'S WILL.

Bow She Succeeds in Getting the Most for Her Money When She Goes to Market.

It is not strange that dress has a wonderful influence on the average masculine heart. A pretty woman living in the west always depends upon getting the most for her money at the corner grocery, according as she is gowned, says the Rochester Post Express. In the morning, perhaps, she slides into the place sacred to the breakfast bacon, and the green stuff and other edibles, rigged out in a shirt waist and plain skirt. The grocer advances to wait upon her and is calm but courteous. There is no gleam of joy in his eye, no tendency to give an ounce as a complimentary to the roast or steak. He is firm in his stand over the price of his wares and makes no concessions.

Perhaps she finds she needs some thing later on in the day and goes over on her way down street shopping. She wears a hat trimmed with roses, an organdie gown with roses all over it, and bewitching parasol which forms a background for her face. He melts, slowly as an iceberg, but all the same he melts. As he puts the fruit she buys into a basket he throws in several extra ones-he ignores her as she goes around nibbling from one cracker box or barrel and then to the fruit standshe waxes playful, and finally hands her a package of tulu.

But it is at night she sweeps out the store. She comes around to leave an order for the following morning, and this time she is melted and poured into a white gown trimmed with lace inserting. The grocer comes to the door and leans against it in a beautiful way as she tells what she wishes. He picks up a stick of candy instead of a pencil to write the items down, while a glorious sweet smile floods his face and trickles over his chin. At that moment money is no object-what is he running that store for save to oblige that lovely woman? He gazes wistfully after her as she trips off, and the next day—he stares at the figure at which he sold those goods last night and calls himself a business donkey with flap

TO EASE HIS ACHING HEART. That Was the Reason Why the Count of Turin Paid a Visit to

America.

According to "Evelyn," a London correspondent who reports European gossip for the Philadelphia Record, the recent visit of the count of Turin, son of the Italian king, to this country, and who has been so entertained by swell society here, was taken to seek relief for an aching heart. In fact. it is Romeo and Juliet over again. It is said, and authoritatively, that the count, who is only two removes from the throne of Italy, is deeply in love with the daughter of Prince Ruspoli. She is all that heart of man or necessities of royalty can demand. A princess in her own right, her name is one of the noblest and most unsullied in Europe, she is neither married nor betrothed; nor does the king object, but the house of Savov, the king of Italy and their political adherents are known as the "Whites;" the vatican party, the old Italian party of his unpractical procedure. 'But,' said which the pope is the political head, the old man, conclusively, 'we have of air. is called the "Blacks;" between these two there can be no friendliness, political nor private. Prince Ruspoli, father of the count's love, is a most uncompromising "Black." For him to hold communion with a follower of the house of Savoy would be considered treason. "Blacks" and "Whites" do not even visit each other's houses. A case in point is the Colonnas. One branch is for the king, the other for the church, and they are as estranged as lifelong enemies.

EGG TESTERS BECOME BLIND.

They Sit in a Dark Room All Day Long with No Light But a Tallow Candle.

Few people have any idea of the care taken to see that eggs reach the retail market in good condition. Many a citizen perhaps thinks his breakfast egg comes straight from the farmer to the grocer or to the hotel keeper. As a matter of fact, every wholesale dealer in eggs has a "dark room," in which a man sits all day passing eggs between his eyes and the flame of a tallow candle. This dark room is usually in the cellar.

The cellar is itself dark, but the corner in which the "candler" sits is curtained off with heavy canvas that shuts out every ray of sunlight. Around the "candler" are great piles of egg crates. He works so fast, taking up three eggs at a time, that almost a continuous line of eggs is passing before his eyes in an unbroken chain. If an egg is found to contain any dark substance, indicating that it is not fresh, it is laid aside and another one placed in the crate, which is nearly filled with ones that have already been candled. An expert "candler" will handle in a day 25 crates of eggs, each containing 30 dozen. For his labor he receives \$2.50 per day for actual days employed. The "candler's" work is such that ere long his eyesight gives way and many of them have become

Disparity of the Sexes. A feature of the population statistics of western Australia is the large proportion of males to females. The disparity is maintained in the arrivals by sea. At present there are 45 females to every 100 males.

Where Moses Stood. One of the stations of the railway which is to be built from the Red sea to the top of Mount Sinai will be on the spot where it is supposed Moses stood when he received the tables of the law.

PARASOL ON A BAYONET. An Absurd Invention Which Was an Outcome of the War with Spain.

"A grotesque invention, which, however, seems to me a good deal less absurd than it appears on its fact, was called in the application of a bayonet parasol.' As its name would indicate. it is nothing more nor less than a parasol attached to a sword bayonet. When not in use it folds under the gun barre) and does not interfere in any way with the sights. To be sure, such a contrivance would be promptly spurned as unsoldierly, yet I dare say our boys would have been glad enough for a few sunshades in South Cuba. "An application which came in shortly before I was transferred from the patent office to the war department was for a revolver with a case in the handle containing a toothbrush and a manicure set. Another inventor who had an eye to the soldier's comfort sent in a tent which could be convert

ed into an easy chair between times. "I am inclined to think," said Mr. Foster, in response to a question, "that the most valuable inventions along the line of engines of war will come, after hostilities are over, from men in our regular army and navy. Both branches of the service contain many men of great mechanical genius, which has been manifested on more than one occasion in the past. To illustrate. I might cite the Zalinski dynamite gun. invented by Capt. Zalinski; the Fiske range-finder, invented by Lieut. Fiske, and the invaluable Buzzacot oven, invented by a private of the line. These men are eminently practical, and they have the great advantage of knowing, from actual experience, exactly what is needed. I certainly look for some remarkable inventions from this source, growing out of observation

CHINA IS CERTAINLY SLOW. When Two Cart Drivers Stop and Argue Over the Right of

Way for Hours.

during the war."

A very interesting letter in the New York Evening Post tells us that the roads of North China are in a wretchedly neglected condition. The traveler's cart often disappears from view, the roadway being worn far below the level of the adjoining fields. If two carts chance to meet in such a depression, hours may be consumed in the angry altercation of the drivers. each insisting that the other should back out. "Halting by the roadside one day," says the correspondent, "to eat our midday luncheon, we were met by an old man on foot, carrying festoons of paper money, which is manufactured in immense quantities to burn at graves. Our missionary friend, of a keen and Socratic mind, engaged the rustic in conversation, and soon had him admitting that there was no wisdom in thus providing the departed with spending money. 'But,' he remarked, seriously, 'we all do it.' Our friend resumed his argument, more to furnish us a study than in hope of practical result, and soon had his interlocutor laughing in shrewd appreciation of the thrusts at always done it,' and he trudged on to accomplish his task. These two sentences express with absolute fidelity the contradiction between the practical temper of the Chinese and their

Bicycle Accidents.

tions of antiquity."

inveterate prejudice for the prescrip-

It appears from an interview with an insurance agent, says St. Paul's, that cycling accidents, so far from diminishing as riders grow more expert. are steadily on the increase, and that the list of mishaps this year is considerably larger than it was last year. One direct consequence of these statistics is said to be a determination on the part of the insurance companies to raise the premuium on the cyclists' policies. It is further declared that in the majority of cases riders fall to the left, as injuries are almost always located on that side; more accidents happen in the country than in town, and the brakeless machine ranks second as a prolific cause of accidents, and greasy roads, occasioning side slips, come first.

Food in the Philippines. The milk available in the Philippines rarely comes from the Jersey cow, but is a product of the "carabao" or water buffalo, and tastes -somewhat oily. Oatmeal and cream are things unknown, and the former is now said to be too heating for a hot clmate diet. Chocolate seems to come under the same category, and even mangoes—the fruit with the smooth, turpentine taste-have to be eschewed by him who suffers from prickly heat. Bread, too, is not eaten so much as toast, and the foreigner almost always insists on getting his "pan postada" in order that any lurking microbes which the bread may have absorbed during the process of manufactory in the little Chinese bakery, may

be destroyed. Women the Less Criminal Sex. A statistical inquirer has discovered that women are less criminal than men. In England and Wales only 18 per cent, of convictions are of women; in Russia, nine per cent; in the United States, nine per cent. Other countries show equally low percent-

ages of female crime. Obstinate Heroines. His own heroines were the despair of the late Robert Louis Stevenson. Once a young lady asked him why he did not create some really nice women, to which question he replied: "I have tried my best, but somehow they all turn out to be barmaids on my

WEIGHING MACHINE TALKS.

Observations Upon the People Who Want to Know How Much They Weigh.

"I meet a good many people here, first and last, standing in a public place like this." said the weighing machine, according to the New York Sun, "and I find most of them pretty pleasant sort of folks, though I don't meet as many women folks as I'd like. They seem to be rather shy about weighing themselves in public, and sometimes a man irritates me by standing on the platform holding a box or a bundle in his hand, or maybe a wet umbrella, and taking the weight that he sees recorded on the dial for the weight of himself alone. I can't help this, but it disturbs me nevertheless to see any of my patrons so forgetful.

"I rather regret that I am not marked for more than 300 pounds. Stopping there I miss the acquaintance of a good many stout men, and they were always jolly, but I suppose my builders thought that the number of men of over 300 pounds who would want to get weighed was not sufficient to warrant them in building me for greater weights. That may be true, but it is also true that more people of substantial weight than of light weight come to be weighed. People don't want so much to know how light they are as how heavy they are, and in this, as in other things, people like to count not their losses but their gains. I don't know how many people I have seen stepping down from the platform smiling because they had gained this and that number of pounds in weight."

LAYERS OF ATMOSPHERE.

There Are Three Distinct Currents of Air Above the Earth's Surface.

Prof. F. H. Bigelow, of the United States weather service, presented a paper before section B of the American Association for the Advancement of Science recently, outlining his investigations of atmospheric conditions. The first of these, entitled "The Structure of Cyclones and Anticyclones," is in truth the continuation of one given last year at the Detroit meeting of the association. The paper of last year outlined the mathematical conditions; the present one gave some of the results of observation, says the Boston Transcript.

It appears that in the atmosphere there are practically three distinct currents of air, the first lying at an elevation of from 900 to 1,500 metres, the second at from 2,500 to 4,000 metres and the upper one at from 6,000 to 8,000 metres above the surface of the earth. These are, to an extent, separate currents, flowing each with its own velocity. At the bottom of each of the layers the stratus clouds are formed, and at the top of each of the layers occur the cumulus clouds. This suggests that the stratus originate at the bottom of a moving current and the cumulus at the top. It is probable, then, that the stratus owe their origin to the difference in velocity and temperature of the two layers, while the cumulus are formed by ascending currents within the layer of air.

REDUCES THEIR WEIGHT. Naval Officers Lose Some of Their Bulk as They Near the Time of Promotion.

A naval officer who is within two or three numbers of his next grade made the assertion a year ago that he was not going to get a new full-dress uniform until he got his step, and because of this determination he suffered greatly whenever it was necessary for him to get into his dress clothes, says the New York Sun. Since his dress uniform had been made he had grown very much stouter, and in the same of the washing to the washin had grown very much stouter, and it Chemine de fer urbains. forced to wear it he moved slowly and might sneeze and burst his coat. This Actions diverses. officer returned after two months' service in the tropics, and to a friend who asked him about his forthcoming promotion he said: "It will please me when it comes, but I'm not worrying for it as I did six months ago. I was then too stout for my dress uniform, and, as I had vowed not to get another until I had been promoted, I was in until I had been promoted, I was in agony every time I was forced to wear it. I'm all right now. My uniform fits me perfectly, and I'm only worrying now for fear that when I go back south again I may get too small for it. until I had been promoted, I was in south again I may get too small for it. That climate down there is the very best I know of for people who want to reduce weight, and when you add to the climate necessity for constant watchfulness it makes a combination hard to beat."

Abstemiousness at Night. A writer in Italia Termale declares it as his opinion that many persons who remain thin and weakly, in spite of all precautions in regard to diet, etc., owe the fact largely to habitual abstemiousness at night. The digestive organs, he asserts, have no need for repose, provided, always, that the quantity of nourishment taken within the 24 hours does not go beyond the normal limit-the fact that the intervals between meals are short working no inconvenience, but, on the contrary, tending to the avoidance of feebleness, which is the natural result of an interval extended to too great a length. Further, according to this writer, feeble persons, those who are always lean and emaciated, and, above all, such as sufferers from insomnia. owe it to themselves not to retire without taking some nourishment into the stomach, such as simple bread and butter, a glass of milk, a few biscuits or

crackers. L'ABEILLE DE LA NLLE-ORLEANS

7 st très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des --antages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement pour l'année Edition quetidienne. 212 00: Ediien heb domadaire \$3 90; Edition du Dimanche, \$2 00,

And the second of the second o

Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 18 novembre 1898. COMPTOIR D'ECHANGES (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS. Juaqu'ici esta ésmaise.... \$11,204,110 00 \$1,239,132 00 Même temps la mière.....10,098,110 00 946,705 00 ETAT HEBDOMADARE DU CLEARING-MOUSE. Total.....\$29,943,500 00 Passif:

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La. Elect. Light Oc. 1st mort. La. Elect. Light Oc. 2d mort. 45 Certificate of Warrante. Police certificates...... 15 **Bulletin Commercial**

Vendredi, 18 novembre 1898. COTON. Marché de la Nile-Oriéans. SUR PLACE. Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté sujourd'hui des ventes de 4,100 balles et 1,000 à arriver. Le marché est ferme. Les cettes techée sont de la à les, plus bas que les estes suivantes

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MARCHE DENEW-YORK. SUR PLACE. Octos-Midding Gulf 5%. N. Y. FUTURES. 5.22 05.23 MOVIET..... 5.29 **5**.30 Octobre

MOUVEMENT DU COTON. RHOU, WHY-. A la Mile-Oriéans deputs re EXPORTATIONS A L'STRANGER-

WARCHE DE LIVERPOOL. SUR PLACE. Demande bonne. Octos-3 1:32 pour le Midding Américain. FUTURS. Stables. MARCHE DU HAVRS. SUR PLACE.

Cotes—404fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur piace, 374fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur piace, 35½fr. pour le Bes (sur piace). FUTURE. Les scheteurs aux cotes. SUCKE BY MELASER. Jobbing 1694c plus slevé par livre pour 'e sucre, et 365c plu · elevé par gallon pour les mélasses que les cotes suivantes du Sugar ax-

change. SUCRE_OPEN KETTLE_Calmo.

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A LA BOURSE, Choraco de de la Bourse tradit la Santa de la Bourse tradit la Company de la Company d

PARINES.

le jaune.

A VOINE—Ne 2 de l'Out et 33 lgà34c; Choix

— à 34c; Texas Ne 2 — à —,

SON—70 à 72 ½c.

FOIM—Prime \$13 00 à 14 00; Choice

\$— à 15 00.

Les petite lots se vandant anx prix suivante:
mais 2c. de plus par boisseeu; avoine 2 à 4c
de plus par boisseeu; se 6 à 8c, de plus par
100 livres, et le foin \$2 00 à 3 00 de plus par
ounean. PROVISIONS. A ILA BOURSE. Clôture efficielle de la Bourse pour leclote gree: MINSS PORK... Branies 4799 5
Short rib sides 5699 5%
Extra short sides 5699 5%
Extra short sides 5699 5% .DUM— ilea..... 514 @ 534 JAMBON—809. Les sotes des provisions à la Bourse sont pour le marché en gres; les prix des détail autsont de 25 à 50c, plusélevés pour le porc; et de 4 à 16c, pour les autres articles prove sant du pors. GEOCEETES. Le Board of Trade donne les cetes su vantes peur les lets de chargement de café. Jeb lets 4e. plus élevé peur les mexicains et se pour les Rio et les Santes. BIO—Inactif.

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GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS. Graine de coton—Ici \$5 00 à — per ten.
Farine de graine de coton par chargement at
dépôt \$16 50 per short ten, cour l'exportation \$18 75 à 19 00 f. e. b. per long tos
Oil cake—\$18 75 à 19 00 pour l'exportation
f. c. b. f. c. b.

Hulle de graine de ceten (en groe en pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime orude 13 à 14c; refined 19 à 20 4c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 24c-peund 74à 7½ per yard; 2-peund 6à à 7; 13 pound 6à à 6à.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 16c.

COTTON TIES—70-675c. WELLTS AT ROTE. POMMas-Par dousaine...... 8009 400 POIRES Par bolte...... 1 250 1 75

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Jobbing un pen plus élevé que les prix c'-4 **9 2**0e PRODUKTS DE LA CAMPAGNE Mos cotes representent is prix du gros au lauding. Les marchands obtiennent 15 à 25. de plus par baril et à a ½c. par livre en lots. FOMMES DE TERRE—\$1.75 à 200. PATATES DOUDES—Ordinaires par baril \$1.50 à 1.75.
VAMS—\$1.50 à 1.75 par baril.
Ordinaires \$1.15 à 1.25.
TOMATES—\$1 00 à 1.40c, par boite d'un beisseau. TOMATES—\$1 00 à 1 40c, par botte d'un beisseau.
OIGNONS—Par baril \$1 75 à 2 00.
UHOUX—\$1 60 a 1 75 per crass.
AIL—40 à 50c, par macorrae.
OHOUOKOUTE—Baril \$3 25 à —.
VOLAILLES — Les marchands en gres de mandent de 15 à 25c, de plus que les prix suivants volaille, et par deussine dal à 2c, de blus par dousaine d'oufs.
Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, in dousaine.
\$3 25 \cdot 3 75
Penlats.
225 \cdot 3 25
Canards.
250 \cdot 3 50
Cles.
375 \cdot 450
Dindes.
600 \cdot 22 00 CIRE D'ABRILLE — Prime yellow 22
23c la livre;
LAINE — Burry 10 à 10% e la livre; Louisisna clear 16c; clear Lake 17c.
PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS — 70 livres et
an-dessus 7 c.; steor et peaux de vaches 30 à
70 livres 6%c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 7 c.
peaux de vaau 50c. plèce; grab selection 6%c.
PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE — Wet saited
sound 7 c., dry saited 12c; dry fiint 14c
la livre.

sound 7 c., dry same loo; by marini laivre.

PELLETERIE—Outer \$1 00 à 7 00; castor 5 à 70c. pièce; racoccas 5 à 50c.

PEAUX—Chavreuil 12 à 15c. la Myre; meuto 10 à 40c. pièce; ohèvre 10 à 50c.

MOUSSE—Mêlée 2 à 2½c. la livre; grise 1¼ à 1½c.; noire 2 à 2½c.

CORNES—Cornes de bouls, prime, à 4c. pièce.: cornes de vaches à 1c. MARCHANDISES DIVERSES. MAVAL STORES—Les prix du gros sont somme suit. Au détail il faut payer 25 à 50c. de plus par baril. Pitch \$2 00 à 3 25; goudron de charbon \$4 00 à 4 25 le baril; goudron de pin \$8 50 à 3 75. Résine selon la qualité \$1 00 à 2 75. Seconce de térébenthine 35c. Jobbing 2c. de plus le galion.

TONNELLERIE. 324. 1 25 Nouveaux demi-bartis de mê-Nouveaux barillets de mélasse Barils de mélasse de seconde

CHARBON. PILISPUNG — Par chaland 28 à 32% c familie 45c. le baril, \$4 50 le boucaut car loade 33 75 à 4 00 per ton.; antarague \$8 50-19 '00 le ton.; bateaux 35 à 400, le baril; ateamera 33 00 à 3 25 la tonne; habitation (sur la rive) 32% à 35c.

ALABAMA — Par baril Corona 45c.; Corona aut coal 35c.; splint coal 45c.; mut splint coal 35c.; Cababa 45c.; sveam coal sur chare \$2 40 à 255 le ton.

Cognac—In Wood— Par Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1895.... Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1891.... Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1891.... Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1899.... Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1895.... par caisse.

David MoArthur & Co.'s Old

Tom Gin, par caisse.

Helland, par caisse.

Rum de la Jamaique, 115 deg. Hau-de-Vie de Dantsick, 12 qts. caisse. Assorted in 12 decenters, bouchons en 16 75 Asserted in 12 quarts boutcilles, can-Orême de Vanille, 12 que beut, caisse. Occao Vanilie, 12 qts bout., caisse.... Crème de Noyau, 12 qts bout., caisse. Pralines grillées à la Vanille, 12 quarts. onisso. Cordials—E. Onsenier Fils Ainé & Or 15 00 Anisette, en paniers de 2 pomponelles.
Anisette.
Princelle Cusenier
Orême de Moka.
Orême de Vanille.
Liqueur d'Abricots
Orême de Cacao Chouva, extra...
Maraschino, extra superior, original besties. Posen

Mummel, genuine, J. A. Gilka, Berlin.
Abeinthe, E. Pernod, 12 litres.

Kirsch, E. Pernod, 12 litres.

Vermouth, Noilly Prat & Co., 12 litres.

Vermouth, Martini Sola & Co., 12 litres.

Russian Allash, 12 quarts. Vins blance

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Riceling
Sauternes de Hock
Vins de l'Onest
Port Bass Island Co.
Catawba doux, Bass Island Co.
Sherry, Madère, par Gallem
Californie, L & J.
Gonales, Byass & Co.
Paildo.
Ramires, V.
Fino.
Montilla, very, very pale, dry and light.
Ramires, full pale, medium dry.
Ramires, full pale, medium dry.
Cabinet, O. P.
Vino de Pasto, D. P. P.
Manzanilla, very, very pale, very dry and aromatic.
Cabinet, O. P.
Solera, very pale and full bedied.
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Superior Amontillado, very, very pale, medium dry.
Very Old Amantillado, very, very pale. 4 10 wedium dry... Very Old Amantillado, very, very pale, | 12 quarts | 15 quarts | 16 quarts | 10 quarts | 10 quarts | 10 quarts | 10 quarts | 12 quarts | 12 quarts | 13 quarts | 13 quarts | 15 quarts | 15 quarts | 15 quarts | 16 q Zeitinger, 12 quarts
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