

A POULTRY BREEDING PROBLEM We think it is a doubtful chance of getting all the good qualities in one flock of fowl, one breeding pen, or one bird. If pullets that lay at five months old, and cockerels that crow before they are four months old are mated, we should expect to sacrifice size or some other desirable quantity to the one point of early maturity. If we' mated our largest birds we should not look for the chickens to mature rapidly. If we mated hens that laid two tree and burn up the larvae than to hundred eggs in a year with cockerels from other hens that had as good records, we should expect a small proportion of fertile eggs. Selecting fancy fowl that were perfect in feather and form has not resulted in a corresponding increase in their capabilities for eggs. Whether by mating earlymaturing birds with those of large size, or with the prolific egg producers, or using all three to build up a strain, always keeping to the same pure in the forthcoming chickens we do not ane to attend to it. -The Cultivator.

FEEDING GRAIN TO HENS.

In order that hens may lay well, my gate and the job it done. they should never be allowed to have full crops during the day. It is all stones were not plentiful, when I had troughs, but it should be only one- notch in it to fit the corner of the their troughs unsatisfied, as they then | it, and the post is sufficiently braced. will, they will seek food more eagerly, healthy exercise thus engaged in will post will last five years longer, and cause it to pass into the gizzard as a locust post some fifteen years lonit should and be properly digested. ger, when set in that way.-E. S. Hu-By applying grain in litter, they will lin, in New York Tribune. gradually accumulate enough to last them through the night, and while they are at roost, it can leisurely be forwarded from the crop to the giz-

It is in the feeding of soft food that the beginner is liable to make the most mistakes. It leads him to overfeed and pamper the hens, and as a consequence they reach a condition sooner or later when they will not lay. Even whole grain, without any variation, is preferable to too much soft food; soft food, when at all, should be carefully measured. As a matter of fact, a quart of mixed ground grain, moistened and in a crumbly condition. is sufficient for the morning feed of forty hens. After they have sharpened up their appetites with this, several quarts of whole grain, more or less, according to the kind of hens kept, and also the condition under which they are confined, may be scattered in the litter for them to seek and secure for themselves .- Fred O. Sibley in The Epitomist.

HOMEMADE STARTERS.

On the farm milk or skimmilk is the starter most easy to procure. Select a good, healthy cow, put her milk they have been denied the power. A into a well scalded can and keep at few exceptional instances no more a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees un. affect the general truth of this rule til it becomes clabbered. Then use than the case of Balaam's ass provides about one part of starter in nine parts a proof that all asses (of the four legof cream. The cream may be taken at | ged variety, be it understood), possess a temperature anywhere from 60 to the power of speech. Practically their 75 degrees if care be taken to cool it dumbness is absolute.-Michigan Fardown as soon as the right amount of mer. lactic acid is developed. The starters materially hasten the souring or ripening of the cream. The lactic acid germs in the starter are so much ly that they very largely if not entirely known their uncomfortable condimay happen to get into the cream. for churning in from twelve to twentyfour hours. Using starters and checking the souring at the right point ter.-D. H. Otis in Kansas Farmer.

THE WINTER BORERS.

borers in winter when the snow is on consumed to keep them warm. the ground makes it quite necessary to make the hunt in the fall or winter. when there is a general thaw. These They may not prove very destructive most of the time, but their pernicious The only proper method is to start an larvae, and then keep a watchful eye der the bark, and in time they hatch the cold, but seem able to thrive un- man and Farmer. der the bark and live there until full grown. It is necessary to get at these eggs and larvae in order to exterminate the worms. It is impossible to keep down their numbers any other

sizes of wire, I proceed from tree to fire.

tree. I give the trunk a good examination, going down even to the roots, I scrape with the knife, and punch the wires wherever there is any indication of a hole. Then I generally slap on a dose of soft tar, which penetrates into the hole, and sometimes I let it drip down among the roots. The tar, I think, destroys larvae as much as the wire, but it must come in direct contact with them. When a trail is found it must be followed up to its end. even though it runs far up under the bark. It may be discovered then that the whole tree is honeycombed with wormholes. If so, it is better to know the worst at once and apply the remedy. There should be no half-way measures. It is better to destroy the save it for a lingering weakness to die ultimately and spread the tree borers to other trees. Many a time I have been compelled to cut down trees and burn them in order to destroy small colonies of the pests.-S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

ONE WAY TO BRACE A GATEPOST. Many ways of bracing gateposts are laid before the readers of the agricultural papers. I will offer mine, and breed, these qualities could be united will say that it does all that any one can ask. I set my post two feet in know. Some one who has more time the ground and tamp it well at the to devote to fancy breeding may try bottom; then I get a stone of some to solve the problem, as we have not fifty pounds weight and plant it at the corner, so the post cannot sway forward or outward. I tamp the outside of the stone, level it off, hang

If I were hanging a gate where right to feed them a light meal of the post set I would take a piece of mixed warm food in the morning, in scantling or other timber and cut a fourth the amount required. Why? post, dig away so it can be buried out Because if the hens go away from of the way, tamp the back side, cover

I set posts in the ground top downdevouring it grain by grain, and the ward, for I have learned that an oak

THEY NEVER COMPLAIN.

Horses are the most abused of animals; not only because they happen to be the most used and the most useful, but also, and perhaps even more, because nature, for some mysterious reason, has denied them the power of audibly expressing pain, such as is possessed by the cat or the dog. Under extraordinary circumstances, says The Road," they have indeed been known to overcome the impediment. The extremity of terror, as when they have been attacked by savage beasts or the sudden shock of agonizing pain, as when they have been horribly wounded on the battlefield has sometimes extorted from them a piercing. dolorous, almost human scream, which nobody who has heard it can easily forget. Most horses which die in pain expire in silence, or utter merely a moan or whine.

The galled jade may wince, but utters no cry. The cart horses of our ousy cities make no audible complaint under the lash of the whip, the strain of an overload, or the stupid jerkings of the reins by ignorant drivers. It cannot be that they lack the will, but

SECURE WARMTH.

A point that should have due consideration is to have the pigs commore numerous and multiply so rapid- fortable. They by their cries make overcome any undesirable germs that | tion and by a quiet contentment their comfort. The protest the pig makes By the use of starters good sweet by his squeal is strongly expressive cream may be put in good condition of his sufferings. Without shelter they cannot be fed sufficient corn to prevent their cries of discomfort. It is hard to put a correct estimate on will undoubtedly go a long way toward the loss to the farmer these cries of bettering the flavor of our country but- misery represent. Too often what should have been profit goes out in this direction. By making the animals comfortable the food they eat The difficulty of finding fruit tree goes to make flesh instead of being

I well remember hearing in days gone by the frequent complaint by farmers of loss by smothering of some borers are wintering in the tree of their shotes caused by trying to trunks, roots or the ground nearby, get the warmest place beneath the heap or pile of uncomfortable creain cold weather, for they sleep quietly tures out in the open. Doubtless this still occurs in some instances, but the activity in early spring and summer farmer that allows it should not be more than makes up for their winter the owner of a pig. Such valuable slothfulness. I have seen many trees property should be in better hands. this fall that have been damaged by I think many farmers can be found the borers. Some of these trees can- that are disposing of their straw that not withstand the winter, so badly in- could get very much more out of it jured are they, and they must prove a by making their hogs comfortable, total loss. It is almost impossible to but they think it best to save this protect the trees from them. Nearly paltry sum, arguing that the hogs all attempts are merely makeshifts. might die with cholera before they reach market, then all would be lost. uncompromising warfare against them. I do not know of a single farm where Destroy them and exterminate their hogs are grown that there is not enough fodder wasted which if properout for their return. In this way the ly utilized would make the hogs comorchard trees can be protected and fortable and contented. It is simply kept free from them. The borers lay impossible in cold weather to put their eggs in holes in the tree and un- enough feed into a pig to make him comfortable without in some way proout. The larvae do not suffer from tecting the outside.-National Stock-

Where the Firemen Are Women. In the town of Monte Clare, Ill., the women are the fire fighters. Most of the men are in Chicago all day attending to business, and they leave the My method is to spend nearly all management of the suburban town's the mild favorable days of fall and affairs largely to their wives and siswinter among the trees, worm hunting. ters. So the fire captain is a woman, With a pail of soft tar, a good scrap- and so is the fire marshal, and all of ing knife, and various lengths and the women are trained to fighting



LACE AND FUR.

Furs are regal this season, the best wraps being of three-quarter length in sable, mink, chinchilla, seal and ermine, while in the world of lesser furs green seal, beaver and otter and baby lamb are pressed into service. The latter lends itself admirably to the Russian blouse, which is going to remain with us.

Lace, again, is to be used freely with furs, and the linings of the best models are of white and pearly gray satin, though a good many chine silks are

also used. In boas sable ranks first, the most luxurious ties being those where five or six animals are joined together and show a variety of heads and tails. Chinchilla is also employed, and silver and blue fox are as popular as ever. Muffs are flat and drawn up at the

ROYAL LADIES WHO SHOOT.

The shooting exploits of King Christian of Denmark and Queen Wilhelmina's consort were recently noised abroad, but it is not generally known that quite a number of royal ladies are adepts with the rifle. One of these is Portugal's plucky Queen, who recently received the German medal for saving life. Her Majesty is a keen sportswoman, and can handle her gun with a precision which is positively deadly. Queen Helena of Italy is another clever shot. She spends much of her time in her pretty little hunting lodge in the islands of Monte Cristo, and is as clever with the revolver as with the rifle. The Duchess Carl Theodore of Bavaria and her sister, the Archduchess Carl Ludwig, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, are others who can hold their own with the gun. Our own Queen and her daughters prefer the rod to the gun, and may be regarded as expert fisherwomen .--

FIRST WOMAN TO WEAR POPLIN. Lady Carew, who died the other day, was a benefactress of Ireland in this way: She was the first person to wear in Paris an Irish poplin dress. It was in primrose yellow, with a design in gold thread, and so much admired that the foremost ladies at the court of Tuileries asked her where she bought the poplin, and on learning the address wrote for patterns. Marie Amelie ordered one in lavender, enriched with a gold pattern; the Princess Marie, one in blue and silver, and Princess Clementine, on in pink and

Irish poplin was first manufactured in Dublin by Popeline, a Huguenot refugee. It became the rage, and was greatly worn on occasions of high ceremony, as rain did not spoil it. Poplin became a favorite dress for the public promenades at fashionable hours. The Princess Clementine wore a plaid poplin gown the day the late Queen Victoria first landed at Treport to visit Louis Philippe and Marie Amelie at Eu. Irish poplin is still much worn in England by the children of the wealthy, and is thought to go well with Irish guipure.-London News.

BEAUTY HINTS.

During the cold season women realize the effect of winds upon their sensitive skins, eyes and hair. Windburn is far more unbearable than sunand itches intolerably. To veil the face and hair is never so wise as durbut thick veils.

To wash the face in soap and water winds is very foolish. If the face is dress or puts it on the doll. very soiled use almond meal and dry thoroughly.

Red noses are due to the pores being especially open upon the nasal sur- their attachments to old dolls, and the faces. Massage at night and bathe repairer is kept busy supplying missnext morning with cold water and ing arms, legs, heads, wigs, toes, alcohol.

in blustery weather is due oftentimes position require great strength to to dust particles and dotted veils. A repair them, since all but the smallplain, honest veil in bad weather helps est are jointed by means of powerful the eyes; a dotted veil irritates them elastic bands, passing through the viciously. Warm water baths for the body. These must be exceedingly taut eyes should be taken whenever they or the limbs will hang limp. In the smart or sting.

Bad soap and imperfect drying cause half the facial woes, bad cooking and ened inside the body, and since a sudfoolish eating the rest of them. Care den unlooked for spring of this elasis the best cosmetic, and eating only tic band has been known to injure seria sufficiency will scare away coarse ously a man's hand it is not considerness of outline.

A shiny nose and forehead generally denotes a butter-loving, oil-eating person; and until the world ends the stomach will be the monitor of

Glycerine and rose water is a good lotion for chapped hips.

Pretty throats are never yellow: they are white, firm and smooth. Let nature come to the rescue. Discard tight ribbons; they make wrinkles. Sleep on small pillows to avoid "three chins."

Keep the teeth nice; a pair of keen. critical eyes to watch a speck or disthe materials supplied. Those encoloration. A good brush to scrub gaged in this industry frequently carry them with after each meal, not for getting the back or under side of the

CORONATION FROCKS.

Queen Alexandra, always the most thoughtful and kindly of women has expressed her hope that all women who are to be presented at the coronation ceremonies next year "will employ for their dresses as much as possible materials made by British manufacturers and embroidered by British workmen."

anxicus feminine hearts in London to- ings valued at \$38,000,000.

day pondering the duty of patriotism | PENNSYLVANIA and the temptation of Paris. "I don't think it can be done," said

the head of a great firm. "Silks?" he continued. "Oh, yes, we can get English silks. They make pretty good silk at Macclesfield, and Irish poplin is a very beautiful material, and sufficiently expensive to be enticing.

"But we have nothing in British silks to compare with those of Lyons. The question ladies will have to consider is whether they will be patriotic or-rather dowdy."

"But surely-one can be well dressed in British manufactured goods?" "Certainly. Particularly in tafformade frocks-a riding habit, a yachting costume-anything in the way of

"When we come to silks and laces, however, the continental people are miles ahead. Lace, for instance. You can get Nottingham lace. Scotch lace, Irish lace, but nothing like this."

He opened a box on one of the counters and showed a gossamer fabric that Titania might have worn as she fluttered over a rose. "Comes from Saxony, that," he continued.

"Where the continent beats us hopelessly is in the trimmings. Of course, you know-or probably you don't, as you're a man-that the trimmings are the most important part of a smart dress.

"Take a certain sort of net dress, for example (I won't use the technical names), embroidered with sequins. "We make the net here, send it to

Germany, where the expensive part of the ornamentation is done, and import it back again, multiplied in value many times over. We can do foundations well enough, we English. Look at hats. There is no better straw than we turn out at Luton, and the basis of most of the best hats you see comes from there.

But the straw is an infinitesmal item in the cost of the hat. Its value comes from the silk of the trimmings, the flowers and feathers-and, above all, the clever Parisian fingers that blend the materials together into a harmonious creation."-London Express.

A PROFITABLE OCCUPATION.

Girls with pleasing voices find remunerative employment in factories where "talking dolls" are manufactur-These dolls contain a miniature phonograph, and the girls are kept busy talking into tiny machines that are afterward fitted into the dolls. They recite the familiar nursery jingles, "Mother Goose" rhymes and other literature for small folk. A tube connects with the mouth of the doll, and through this the phonograph is heard when the doll is wound up.

Since dolls equipped with these and other ingenious inventions have been put on the market the business of doll making has assumed vast proportions. and in many of the factories women form a large part of the employes.

There is constant demand for attractive new features, and the little people of today would never be satisfled with the dolls of a few years ago.

"The children are so exacting nowadays," said a woman who understands this business to a reporter, "that if you show them a doll which does not close its eyes when it is laid down they'll invariably say: 'No, I don't want that. I want my doll to go to sleep.' They must have real hair on the dolls, and they are quick to notice whether the tiny toes and fingers are perfect."

The work done by women consists largely of the finishing touches necesburn, for it not only burns, but smarts sary in completing the dolls and dressing them. Certain forms of work are assigned to each employe, and in a ing this season; not with thin fabrics, factory which turns out dressed dolls one girl makes all the ruffles required, another the underwear, another the before going out into the sharp, biting hoods, and still another fashions the

Doll repairing is an exceedingly profitable branch of the work. Children are proverbially tenacious in fingers or other parts. The jointed The inflamed condition of the eyes dolls, which may be placed in any largest dolls there are heavy hooks on the ends of the elastics to be fasted safe for women to engage in that branch of industry.

> Many of the most expert of the women doll repairers are Germans, who have been taught the trade by their husbands and brothers, and find it easy and profitable. Women engaged in this occupation have the advantage of being able to carry it on in their homes, or in connection with other work. The various parts to be supplied can be obtained from the manufacturers, and the repairer makes her own scale of prices according to the amount of repairing to be done and on in addition a brisk business of dolls dressmaking and sell little handmade garments at fancy prices.-New York Tribune.

> Colorado and lowa have both restored the death penalty for murder. There are now only four States in which the death penalty is not inflicted-Wisconsin, Michigan, Maine and Rhode Island.

There is a total of 3895 commercial Such a wish is almost equivalent to horticultural establishments in the a command, and there are many United States, with land and build-

BRIEFLY TOLD.

Condensed Special Dispatches From Many Points.

PATHER AND SON KILLED BY TRAIN.

Sled Which They Occupied Struck by the Buffalo Flyer-Minister's Wife Arrested-Masked Burglar Cut Her-Scranton Car Blown Up-To Answer For Murder-Hugger Fined \$25-Charters.

These pensions were granted Pennsylvanians; Jacob Rhoads, Shaneysville, \$8; Saylor, Warble, \$10; William Cunningham, Pavia, \$10; Samuel H. Mays, Verona, \$12; Henry Knepp, Fombell, \$8; George W. Vawn, Shade Val-DeWitt C. Lampman, \$14: Mary Lower, Lewisburg, \$8; Lucy Sayles, Wellsboro, \$12; William Black, Leechburg, \$12; Chauncey C. Hays, Townville, \$10; Andrew H. McDonald, Paterson, \$12; John Sowers, Coyleville, \$12; Anthony M. Marshall, Johnsonburg. \$8; George T. Hamilton, Indiana, \$10; Mary Ann McClelland, Lowville, \$8; Jane Reilly, Erie, \$8; Elizabeth Zimmerman, Shiremanstown, \$12; Sarah D. Clark, Millvillage, \$12; Sarah A. Yard, Towanda, \$12; William W. Reed, Sachet, \$8; Ellis S. Young, Tyrone, \$6; Chas Shaffer, Coraopolis, \$8; Silas H. Little, Saxton, \$10; John W. Ross, Washington, \$12; Theodore Stafford, Millerton, \$8; William Roberts, East Canton, \$12; Andrew Weaver, Hol-brook, \$17; Mary E. Curtis, Smethport, \$8; Mary A. Morrow, Bradenville, \$8; Jane Emerson, Union City, \$12; Margaret Finn, Hollidaysburg, \$8.

The dead body of Jonas A. Hodgkins was found along the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Cumberland Township. He had evidently been killed by

The Spring Shaft, at Locust Gap. which has been idle ever since the storm of four weeks ago, has resumed operations. The shaft just after the storm had over 200 feet of water in it. The Lawrence Colliery, at Mahanoy

Plane, and the Shenandoah and Knickerbocker Collieries, Shenandoah, employing 1,800 men and boys, resumed after an idleness of four weeks owing to the flood.

While Charles H. Dutton, a traveling salesman, was on his way from Lock Haven to Williamsport, his pocketbook, containing \$550, was stolen from his The pocketbook was afterward found along the railroad track, but the money was gone.

The "Buffalo Flyer," which was running late, struck a two-horse team at Watsontown, instantly killing Joseph Cromley, aged 38 years, and his only child, a son about 10 years old. They were returning home in a sled after delivering a load of grain, and when they reached a grade crossing just within the limits of the town the accident occurred. Both of the horses were badly mangled and the sled was wrecked.

Mrs. Margaret Hutchinson, wife of Rev. Samuel Hutchinson, of Wilkinsburg, was held for court under bail by an alderman on a charge of assault preferred by Miss Nellie Stark, formerly employed at the Hutchinson home. Miss Stark testified that Mrs. Fiutchinson accused her of being too familiar with Mr. Hutchinson, and this led to the al-

leged assault. A trolley car was badly wrecked at Scranton by running over a piece of dynamite that was placed on the Washington Avenue track. Detective Sylvester Cosgrove, Officer Frank Kupchinski and Motorman Frank Kinsley were inindicted for murder by the grand jury. They are charged with killing Daniel McAuliffe in one of the riots a few weeks ago, growing out of the street car strike

Charters were issued by the State Dspartment to the following corporations: American Manufacturing & Novelty Company, Erie; capital, \$25,000. William T. Leggett Company, Pittsburg; capital, \$1,000. McKeefrey Coal Company, Pittsburg; ccapital, \$100,000. Bruening Cork Company, Pittsburg; capital, \$1,000. Domerman Rivet & Bolt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg; capital, \$10,000.

Nelson Rosa, of Ulster Township, was arrested and lodged in the county jail, charged with the murder of M. Vespasian Mills, of North Towanda, who was found dead on his barn floor on the night of December 20. The evidence in possession of the officers was not made known. It is said that Rosa and Mills were very friendly.

A masked burglar entered the house of Charles Moyer, in Reading, and with a bread knife attacked the housekeeper. Stella Yost, who was alone in the dining room. Her calls for help brought in the neighbors, and the intruder escaped, taking several pieces of jewelry. Miss Yost received a few slight cuts. Governor Stone fixed the dates of exe-

cution for the following: Amos Sterling, Philadelphia, Thursday, February 27, 1902. Eugene Clements, Philadel-phia, Tuesday, March 11, 1902. Jacob Pesendorfer, Philadelphia, Thursday March 13, 1002.

While Mrs. Collins and Thomas Miller, of Nesquehoning, were on their way to catch a train at Lansford, both fell. Mrs. Collins' leg was broken, while Miller's wrist was fractured.

George W. Rorapaugh was arrested for hugging women on the unfrequent-ed streets of West Scranton. He was identified in police court by a number of his alleged victims and was fined \$25. Judge Lynch notified the Grand Jury that there is too much gambling, dog and cock fighting going on at Pittston and that body will investigate the mat-

Felix Dornsife has confessed that he is guilty of several of the burglaries recently committed in Williamsport, with the Cochran jewelry robbery. but denies that he had anything to do

Ray Riegle, Anthony Omish, John Rokasky and Wally Split, whose ages range from 12 to 15 years, were detected stealing from stores in Shamokin and were sent to jail to each serve thirty days.

William Thomas, who was arrested at Roanoke. Va., for stealing \$2,000, which he spent in two days in Philadelphia, was sentenced at Pottsville to two years in jail by Judge Bechtel.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of

rade says: With the unprecedented ioliday business ended, transporting acilities are more nearly adequate for egular requirements. Merchandise noves to consumers more promptly, and n the iron region there is less interrupion to work because of insufficient fuel. Normal conditions have by no means eturned, however, and it will be some ime before shippers can safely guaranee deliveries on a specified date. Buyng of staple commodities is on a large scale, fully sustaining quotations at a nigh level, except in the few instances where efforts were made to hold prices above the point warranted by the ratio of needs to supplies. Activity continues it cotton mills, although domestic buyng is on a moderate scale. Exporters are bidding freely for heavy goods, but as a rule fall short of holders' views, and little new business is recorded. Jobbing trade in wollens gradually expands, new lines selling fairly at moderate advances over prices prevailing a year ago. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 3,567,710 oushels, as against 4,818,471 last week and 5,901,095 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date (twentyeight weeks), aggregate 153,334,271 oushels, against 102,827,640 last season. Corn exports aggregate 136,873 bushels, as against 270,236 last week and 4,897. 345 last year. July 1 to date, corn exports are 20,957,624 bushels, as against 102,546,210 last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 346, as against 270 last week, 322 in this week last year, 295 in 1900, 304 in 1899, and 323 in 1898.

LATEST QUOTATIONS. Flour. - Best Patent, \$4.90; High Grade Extras, \$4.40; Minnesota Bakers,

\$3.2523.45. Wheat—New York No. 2, 90%c; Philadelphia No. 2, 87a87½; Baltimore Corn-New York, No. 2 70%c; Phil-

sdelphia No. 2 671/2c; Baltimore No. 2, Oats-New York No. 2 53c; Philadel-

phia No. 2, 541/2c; Baltimore No. 2, 53a

Green Fruits and Vegetables .- Apples -Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, packed, per brl, \$3a\$3.75; do New York assorted, per brl, \$3.50a4.50; do, No. 2s, all varieties, per brl \$2.50a3.00; do, Fany Eastern, per brl \$4,00a4.25. Cabbage-New York State, per ton, domestic, \$8.00 19.50; do, Danish, per ton \$10.00a11.00. Carrots-Native, per bushel box 35a40c; per bunch 1211/2. Celery-New York State, per dozen stalks 20a25c; do, native, per bunch 21/2a3. Cranberries-Cape Cod, per brl \$7.00a7.50; do, Jerseys, per brl 6.50a7.00; do, Cape Cod and Jerseys, per box \$2,00a2.25. Kale-Naive, per bushel box 121/215c. Lettuce-North Carolina, per half-brl basket \$1.00 11.25; do, New Orleans, per brl \$3.50a 400; do, Florida, per half-brl 1.50a2.00. Onions-Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bushel \$1.25a1.35; do, Western, yellow, per bushel \$1.25a 1.35; do, Western, white, per bu \$1.40a Oranges-Florida, per box, as to size, \$2.00a2.25. Oysterplants-Native, per bunch 21/2a3c. Spinach-Native, per bushel box 40a5oc. Tomatoes-Florida, per six-basket carrier --- a3.00. Tur-

aips-Native, per bushel box 20225c.
Potatoes. - White - Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu, No. 1 80a85c; do. seconds, 65270c : do. New York, per bu. best stock, 80a85c; do, seconds, 65a70c; do, Western, per bu, prime, 80a85c. Sweets-Eastern Shore, Virginia, kilndried, per brl \$1.75a2.00; do, Maryland, per brl, fancy, \$2.00a2.25.

Provisions and Hog Products.-Bulk clear rib sides, 91/4c; bulk clear sides, 91/4c; bulk shoulders, 91/4c; bulk clear plates, 91/4c; bulk fat backs, 14 lbs and ander, 91/4c; bulk fat backs, 18 lbs. and ander, 91/2c; bulk bellies, 101/2c; bulk ham butts, 91/4c; bacon, shoulders, 10c; sugar-cured breasts, small, IIC: sugarrured breasts, 12 lbs and over, 103/20: ugar-cured shoulders, blade cuts, 91/4c; sugar-cured shoulders, narrow, 91/4c; sugar-cured shoulders, extra broad, o1/2c; sugar-cured California hams, Blue; hams, 12 lbs and over, 12c; refined lard, tierces, barrels and 50-lb. cans, gross, 103/4c; refined lard second-hand tubs, 11c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11c.

Eggs .- Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, -a29c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, -229; Virginia 29c; West Virginia 27a28 Western -229; Southern 25a26; coldstorage, choice, at mark, 2021: do do, oss off. -- a22c.

Hides.-Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 111/2123/2c; cows and light steers, 9%atoc.

Butter.-Separator, 25a261/2c: Gathered Cream 23a24c; Imitation 19a2oc; Prints, 1/2 lb, 27a28c; Prints, 1 lb, 27a 28c; Rolls, 2 lb, 26a27c; Dairy Prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, 25a26c, 23a24c, 19a22c. Cheese.—New Cheese, large, 60 lbs, 11

to 111/4c; do, flats, 37 lbs, 11a113/8c; picnics, 23 lbs, 1134c to 1134c.

Chicago.-Cattle-Good to prime \$6.60 a7.60, poor to medium \$4.00 a6.75, stockers and feeders \$2.25a4.75; cows \$1.25a 4.75; heifers \$2.70a5.00; canners \$1.25a 2.30; bulls \$2.0024.60; calves \$3.5026.50; Texas-fed steers \$3.2535.25. Hogs— Mixed and butchers \$6.0026.50; good to choice, heavy, \$6,30a6.50; rough, heavy, \$5,90a6.20. Sheep-Lambs strong to 10c nigher; good to choice wethers \$400a 4.65; Western sheep \$4.00a4.75; native lambs \$3.50a6.00; Western lambs \$5.75. East Liberty.-Cattle-Choice \$6.40a 6.60; prime \$5.85a6.10; good \$5.35a5.65. Hogs steady; prime heavies \$6.40a6.45; heavy mediums \$6.40a6.45; light do \$6.35 a6.40; heavy Porkers \$6.20a6.30; light do \$6.05a6.15; pigs \$5.80a5.90; roughs \$5.00 a6.00. Sheep firm; best wethers \$4.00a 4.25; culls and common \$1.50a2.00.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

New York has a workwomen's col-Michigan produces the largest cellery

Denver plumbers have a co-operative The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has nearly 100,000 members. Hospitals are being erected in Pennsylvania coal mines as ordered by the

egislature. The Chinese Six Companies, of San Francisco, are collecting assessments to fight the Geary law at Washington.