



INFERIOR SEED NOT CHEAP.

Inferior seed is not cheap at any price. Do not be tempted to pay high prices for some new variety of which you know nothing. Every year there are wonderful yields given of new varieties of which nothing is mentioned the next season. Get the best to be had, but do not venture too deeply on things that are new.

SHEEP AS WEED DESTROYERS.

One advantage in using sheep as destroyers of weeds is that they graze very close to the ground, and as soon as a young and tender weed starts it is at once cut down by the sheep. As they give the weeds no opportunity of growing the pests will be eradicated. A plot of land can be cleared of thistles if the thistles are first cut down and sheep turned on the land, as they will then keep them down. No kind of plant can thrive that is frequently cut down as soon as it appears.

FEED FOR DAIRY CALVES.

Begin with sweet milk and gradually replace it by sweet skim milk, adding a tablespoonful of oil meal to take the place of the fat removed. As the calves increase in size, keep oats, shorts and hay before them so that they will learn to eat all of these. Young calves should never be given cold milk under any circumstances, nor should too much milk be given. Four quarts twice a day is amply sufficient for the first month. After that it can be gradually increased.

MISTAKES IN PLANTING.

One of the causes of complaints with garden seeds is that many farmers make mistakes in planting and caring for the crops. Lima beans are planted with early peas, and string beans are put in too soon. While the peas will endure cool weather and thrive, the beans will be chilled and fail to make growth. All tender plants, such as beans, melons, squashes and sweet corn, should be planted only after the ground is warm. Beets, carrots and parsnips may be planted as soon as the ground will permit.

COLD AFFECTS SEEDS.

The degree of cold to which seeds may be subjected probably depends upon the vitality of the seed and the amount of moisture contained. It is claimed by some that cold merely suspends the power of germination, as seeds of barley, squash, oats, cucumbers, sunflowers, peas and other plants have been kept over 100 hours at a temperature of from 133 to 192 degrees centigrade, by the use of liquid air. The seeds were thawed slowly (50 hours), planted, and many of them germinated.

SECURING SEVERAL CROPS.

Small gardens, intended for supplying the families of farmers, should be made to produce two or three crops during the year. As is well known, there are early and late crops, and the land can be made to do service from spring until frost appears in autumn. Early peas can be gotten out of the way for late cabbage, and kale or other early greens should be consumed in time to permit of using the plot for egg plants, tomatoes or other later crops. Of course, no good results can be obtained unless an abundant supply of manure is used, as the plants in a garden should be forced from the start. Many inexperienced persons will secure an early crop and then allow weeds to take possession of the garden. Not a single weed should ever be permitted to grow on garden soil at any season of the year. By persistently destroying weeds as fast as they put in an appearance there will arrive a time when there will be no weeds in the garden.

LOOK AFTER THE HORSES' TEETH.

When a horse drops the food when it is partly chewed the cause is generally in the teeth. The teeth of the horse are subject to a great deal of wear. They will become sore sometimes, and the gums and mouth inflamed when the animal's health is not good. The safest and surest way to effect a cure is to take the horse to a veterinarian for examination and treatment. We had a work team out to pasture one summer, and at one time, when the horses were brought to the house and stood before the kitchen door, eating some clover, I noticed that one of them dropped nearly all her food while trying to chew it. I noticed, too, that the horse had lost flesh since I saw it several days previously. When examining her mouth we could not detect anything amiss, so we took her to a veterinarian, and he found a small stick wedged into the roof of her mouth. As soon as relieved of this the horse could eat all right. It is best for farmers to look well to their horses when feeding in the pasture.—E. L. H. in New York Tribune.

TO RENOVATE A HARNESS.

I notice in your paper an inquiry about cleaning and oiling buggy harness. I give a method of caring for harness as practiced by an expert horse trainer on my father's farm many years ago. First take the harness apart. Have a tub of warm water and good hard soap. Wash each piece thoroughly, using a cloth. Hang the several parts on nails to dry. Make all necessary repairs. Provide neat-foot oil or some other oil equally as

good, heated to a temperature that will not burn the hand. Then while the leather is a little moist, draw the parts of the harness through it, wiping them with a piece of cloth. Hang the parts up and let them hang for a day or two. Provide a tub with warm water and good castle soap. Make a strong suds and draw the several parts of harness through it. Wipe them dry with a cloth. They should now be about as pliable and nice as new leather; and the sun will not draw the oil out and make the harness disagreeably sticky to handle.—Milton Logan, in New York Tribune.

SCAB ON SHEEP.

Some years ago I had an experience with scab in a flock of sheep I had bought. At first I did not know what ailed them, but after careful investigation concluded it was scab. Driving the flock into a building, my wife and I examined every individual. Where we noticed wool pulled out, we opened the wool and poured in a solution of carbolic acid and water. In a quart bottle we put a tablespoonful of the acid and then filled the bottle with water. This we used at about blood heat.

The ram was the worst affected of all; his shoulders were a mass of scabs. I sheared the wool from the affected parts, poured on the solution and scrubbed with a corn cob. We kept careful watch on the flock, and whenever we noticed any of them rubbing themselves, they were caught and given the above treatment. We had perfect success. We eradicated the scab and at the same time killed a large proportion of the ticks with which the sheep were infested.—William Douglass, in Orange Judd Farmer.

SAVING FEED FOR WINTER USE.

I spent twelve hours filling a driveway in one of our barns with stover from 275 shocks of corn, two large loads each of bright wheat straw, sorghum cane and kafir corn, and one load soy beans, all cured in fine condition. I have a large shed open on the east side, in which was stored all the above except corn stover, which was in rick. The power cutter was set between rick and shed so we could reach any feed at will. We cut first one and then another so that they were fairly well mixed in the cutting. We had only a twelve-foot carrier and it required some labor to run back the cut feed and in so doing it was pretty well mixed. The owner of a large traction engine was employed to furnish power at a cost of 30 cents per hour for time while running. We furnished board and feed. It required one man to feed cutter, one to cut and place on cutter, and one to place feed in reach of latter, and two boys cared for the cut product.

The soy beans, planted in rows and cultivated, were cut with corn knife, thrown in piles suitable for curing, and were left a few days, turned over and two or three days were tied in bundles with twine, shocked up for some days before hauling in. The cane and kafir corn were treated in like manner, only the latter was left standing in shock much longer. This season has been an ideal one for curing all kinds of forage, as there has not been sufficient wet and cloudy weather to discolor any but standing feed. We will put under cover all the stover we can and do the next best thing, rick the remainder, to be put in as we make room for it. We feed nearly all under cover. We have a few tons of cow-pea hay that will be fed, peas and all, along with our other feeds, to all kinds of stock that we handle except hogs, and the latter are very fond of peas.—C. H. McCormick, in New England Homestead.

QUAINT SAYINGS OF A JUDGE.

Some Philosophical Comments Made by a British Jurist.

Judge Bacon, who resides in the London (England) County Court is one of the wits of the British Judiciary. He has to deal with all races and all classes, and has become famous for terse decisions and quaint sayings. Here are some of the utterances that he recently delivered from the bench:

On the veracity of a woman—"Women tell stories so much more easily than men."

Concerning Interpreters—"People who translate a language they do not understand into one they know less."

When the evidence was contradictory—"There is nothing astounding in perjury. It has long ceased to surprise me; it only saddens me now."

About money lenders—"My own impression is that the lender is about as honest as the borrower. As a rule there is no misrepresentation that a man will not make when he wishes to borrow money, and when he does not want to pay it back he will repeat the operation."

To a defendant who declared she "couldn't stay there and listen to such lies"—"Think of me; I have to listen to them every day of my life."

A woman pleaded inability to pay a debt on account of illness. Four doctors had attended her—Judge Bacon: "Four doctors! and you have survived. Wonderful!"

Suggested by a solicitor an undecipherable signature—"It must have taken a good deal of time and trouble to hit upon such a signature as that, with dots and scrawls all over the place. I suppose he considers illegibility a sign of intellect."

At Whitechapel County Court—"The morality of the Hebrew ought to be as high as that of the Christian. It is derived from the same source, and the rabbis inculcate a standard of just dealing of the purest and highest character."



SHOES AND STOCKINGS.

Shoes and stockings, even when not exactly matching the costume, should at least harmonize with its color. White, however, should always be worn with a white dress and black with black; the rest as nearly as possible to match the costume. Otherwise wear black, which is always safe. Plain black silk stockings, with black satin shoes, may be worn with most evening dresses. There is no more becoming footgear.

THE REVIVAL OF CORAL.

Coral has also been revived, both in long, rough cut "strands" and in carved designs for brooches, sash clasps, pendants and other ornaments. For children and young girls nothing looks fresher or more youthful than coral when worn with the sheer white dress fabrics and open embroideries displayed for summer wear. Unlike pearls or brilliant gems, when worn on the neck and arms it brings out the beauty of the complexion instead of emphasizing the "dinginess" and flaws of an unhealthy skin.

A GARDEN HAT.

A very pretty garden hat is made of a palm-leaf fan, which is deprived of its stick, has a hole cut in it a little nearer the handle than the middle of the fan, is faced on the under side with white or any other light mull, and has a full crown of the same material set in where the hole was cut. A large fluffy bow of the mull and strings of the same will make a hat so cool and pretty that you will never recognize in it the sordid, commonplace fan which, while it may have been very serviceable, was never pretty.—Good Housekeeping.

PATCHES FOR GRANDES DAMES.

Velvet hints are being dropped, says an English fashion writer, that among the many revivals of past fashions and customs promised for this wonderful year that of patching is to be numbered. It is one which will certainly accord with the rich attire that is undoubtedly to be worn, and if, too, the political salon is to be restored, as indeed is most probable, opportunity will be given to our grandes dames of wearing their patches with a purpose. In former days a coach and horses was a favorite design, but the "lady of quality" in King Edward VII's reign will doubtless adorn herself with motor cars, air ships and other modern inventions.

A GIRL'S PURSE.

Poems and stories used to be written about the infinite variety of articles to be found in a boy's pocket. Girls do not have pockets—so much the worse for them—but the things they stow away in their pocket-books would put a boy to the blush. A girl emptied her purse the other day. "I have to clean it out," she explained, "every once in a while, just as I do my bureau drawers." These are some of the things that were in it: Two one-dollar bills, a fifty-cent piece, two quarters, a five-cent piece (lead), and ten pennies; a "lucky" Italian coin, a Japanese "pocket piece," two receipts, three bills, a parlor car check, four street railway transfers, five mutilated stamps, a pencil stub, matinee coupons, three keys, newspaper clippings and a cleaner's check for gloves. That was not at all an unusual case. Almost any girl can match it.—New York Press.

CATCHES SNAKES FOR A LIVING.

Miss Grace Somers is a young woman of California who spends her days chasing the deceptive snake. Miss Somers has never forgiven that first snake of which history bears evidence for causing her grandmother of remote ages to be expelled from the Garden of Eden; but finding she cannot undo the harm she has determined to get even. She starts out every morning to a range of mountains where snakes abound, and many and exciting the adventures she can relate. She is accompanied by a dog, Buster, who shares with her the dangerous sport. Miss Somers cures and prepares the skins, and sells them to be made up into purses and belts. It may be added that Miss Somers was a type-writer girl, but disliked the drudgery of office work and abandoned it for the rattlesnake chase.—Woman's Home Companion.

BENEFITS OF EXERCISE.

Next to bodily cleanliness, exercise may be reckoned as the greatest aid to beauty. In fact, exercise is almost necessary to cleanliness, for it is a great incentive to perspiration, which is nature's way of throwing the impurities of the body to the surface of the skin, from where they are then removed by the use of water. Open air exercise should be taken every day, but according to strength. One should return home after walking, riding or cycling with a sense of being pleasantly fatigued, but without any feeling of exhaustion. Exercise should be taken regularly, and, if possible, dumbbells should be used night and morning. The corset should not be worn while exercising with dumbbells. Skipping is an excellent exer-

cise for the figure, and it is one of which our grandmothers were fond. It is usual with children to throw the rope forward when skipping, but it is far better to throw it backward, for it expands the chest much better.—Pittsburg Press.

DEPARTMENT STORE FITS.

"You're not tall enough," Nellie, said the superintendent of the department store who had been spending a few days of his vacation with cousins in the country. "If I put you into our cloak department, where you would have to be pulling and holding and reaching up all day, your arms would be ready to drop off at night. We have to employ six-footers, or women who are near that height, in the cloak department."

"You would do best at a counter," the superintendent went on, "say the dress-goods or white goods departments, where customers are likely to sit down while they are being waited upon. That's where you would have the advantage over a tall girl, for there is a good deal of stooping over to be done, and a tall girl would soon get a 'crick' in her back."

"Perhaps the glove counter would suit you better still. You play the piano, don't you? That means that you are strong in the hands and have a good fingers. When you come to try six or eight pairs of gloves on a customer before she is fitted, you'll find that the piano that strengthened your hands did you a very good turn."—Youth's Companion.

AIGRETTES VERY POPULAR.

We have frequently insisted on the importance given to aigrette in the new models. Milliners are now placing orders for aigrette to match the colors of straws—cream yellow, beige, brown, light blue, pink and red, not forgetting black, perhaps more used than any. There is no very great demand for amazons and ostrich tips just now, as the millinery world is divided in respect to them, some of the first houses reserving them for later on, while others continue to favor them. The Maison Lewis may be reckoned among the latter. Many of their straw models are trimmed with feathers encircling the edge of the brim or fastened underneath. For combinations with feathers, draperies of tulle and lace are preferred to flowers.

Here, too, are seen fringes of ostrich used with effect in the bordering of hats. Modistes are showing circular arrangements of ostrich tips that will be used to trim straw hats, the tips being usually chosen the same color as the straw.—Millinery Trade Review.

WOMEN AS "FADDISTS."

New York women as a class are probably the greatest "faddists" in the world. Every new vogue spreads among them like a virulent epidemic, which runs its course, and then completely dies out. What is advocated one year as a positive essential of life the next, never to be thought of again until long after in some other form. In the case of the person new concepts are especially popular, and anything that promises to aid a woman to remain young and beautiful is eagerly tried, and for the time being enthusiastically believed in. Just now it is the hair that is the object of solicitude, and Lady Modish and her friends are all firmly convinced that the way has at last been found to keep it luxuriant and beautiful in spite of its enemies in the shape of time and disease that threaten its destruction.

"Every other woman I meet," exclaimed a society woman the other day, "is having her hair treated by a specialist, and is firmly convinced that she will, as soon as the prescribed course of treatment is over, have abundant silky locks. No matter how heroic the treatment prescribed, they are ready to follow it if they can only keep their hair from becoming scanty and faded. I should like to have my sittings oftener, Mr. C.," I heard a woman say to the well known portrait painter the other day, "as I am to have my head shaved as soon as you are through with me." Another one of my friends, who has become a victim to this prevailing mania, has her face covered with a curious rash, which she says is the temporary effect of the prescribed hair remedies, and goes about in consequence heavily veiled. And yet I do not believe in the end one of these women will be one whit better off than I, who use only soap and water, and let nature take its course."—New York Tribune.

WHAT TO WEAR.

Heavily corded folds on silk dresses. Empire coats with Russian lace appliques. Narrow chiffon folds herringboned together. Heavy hand embroidery on silk waists. Any number of little slender silk tassels. Embroidered taffeta discs. Strip-like vest effects of moire velours. Sleeves broadening at the forearm. Fish net as a foundation for dainty frivols. Touch of narrow black velvet ribbon on everything. Etamine as the star summer fabric. Black English thread lace in exclusive evidence. Repousee lace in the same quantity. Lamae lace collars with cheville embroidery. Fine linen with embroidered silk dots. Barege with Renaissance appliques. Satin-striped tulle shirtings. Paris muslins with Pompadour printings. Dolly Varden hats for misses. Velvet or moire ribbon hat bows.

For the Housewife.

SWEETENING THE DINING-ROOM.

Let me tell you a pleasant method of sweetening your dining-room after your meal is ready and you are about to have it announced. Into a cup of boiling water pour a teaspoonful of lavender extract; a delicate, penetrating, refreshing odor results, which soon performs its duty. In default of fresh air and sunshine, nature's disinfectants, this is one of the most practical and satisfying methods I know of. If you care to invest in a bottle of lavender salts you have always a means of perfuming your bedchamber, by leaving the stopper out; but this takes more time to be effective.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PROPER WASHING OF FLANNELS.

Of all the unfortunate articles that suffer in the laundering process, flannels are the most unfortunate. The delicate handkerchiefs are sometimes scrubbed as if they were unbleached muslin sheets, but they can survive this treatment once at least, while flannels usually succumb to the very first washing and shrink or harden or both. There are so many mistakes that can be made in the work that it is no wonder flannel washing is difficult. In the first place, it is a mistake to rub the soap directly into the flannel, but they should be washed in water to which has been added sufficient soap jelly to make a good lather. One tablespoonful of ammonia added to each gallon of water used is a very good thing, too. Then, the use of very hot or cold water is a mistake. If the flannels are left lying about after washing, another false step has been taken, for they should be hung to dry immediately, and, if possible, in the open air. For the rest, do not dry them too slowly, nor so quickly that the heat of the drying room will make them steam. Finally iron them when they are nearly dry, and with a comparatively cool iron. A tablespoonful of powdered borax in a pail of water will keep fine white flannels from turning yellow in the wash.—New York Sun.

THE HYGIENIC BEDROOM.

The modern bedroom must be as simple as it can be to be hygienically correct. There must be no carpet to collect dust and germs. The floor must be of hard wood, without crevices or cracks for dust or anything else to lodge in. The only rug should be a foot rug or "descent du lit," as the French term this rug, which in French houses is always spread before the bed. This should be a thick, warm rug to protect the uncovered feet on rising.

The windows should not be heavily curtained, but outside the regular curtains of the room there should be dark curtains impervious to the light, that may be drawn at night and shut out the rays of the early sun, so that the sleeper may rest in a darkened room as late as is desirable. These curtains must not, however, prevent a constant current of fresh air flowing through the sleeping room, so arranged that no direct draught of air will flow upon the sleeper.

All permanently upholstered furniture is out of place in a sleeping room. All cushions to lounges, chairs or foot-stools should be so arranged that they are as movable as the pillows of a bed. The simple light bedsteads and open washstands of metal which have taken the place of cumbersome wooden furniture have everything to commend them. We have not, however, reached in this matter, the ideal of the Japanese, and our simplest bedrooms are still comparatively fussy.—New York Tribune.

CLEANING BRASS.

A great deal of modern brassware, including brass bedsteads and ornamental pieces of brass, are now lacquered, and such brass cannot be cleaned. When the lacquer begins to crack, as it invariably does in the process of years, the brass must be relacquered.

Fire irons and any brass which is subject to heat or the weather must be cleaned. The best material to do this is the old fashioned rottenstone. The English use two kinds of cleaning paste for brass. The first consists of four tablespoonfuls of rottenstone, mixed with two tablespoonfuls of soft soap over the fire. This paste should be applied with a little water and rubbed vigorously over the brass with a soft chamois skin. The second paste is made with four tablespoonfuls of rottenstone, one tablespoonful of sweet oil, and turpentine enough to make a thick paste. Apply it to the brass with a little turpentine, and rub the brass smooth with chamois. Some cleaners polish their outside brasses with nothing more than rottenstone and sweet oil, rubbing them vigorously with chamois skin or leather afterward. Bath brick should never be used on brass, as it scratches the metal, however finely it is powdered. Whiting is of no value in cleaning brass.—New York Tribune.

The following ambiguous advertisement recently appeared in a Detroit paper: "Notice—If—who is supposed to be in Chicago, will communicate with his friends at home he will hear of something to his advantage. His wife is dead."

Recent discoveries have given a fresh impetus to boring for petroleum in Japan.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co's "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Varying weather has produced erratic fluctuations in prices and affected business very differently, according to locality. Retail distribution of merchandise has maintained a good average. Manufacturing plants are well employed, except where wage disputes interrupt. Coffee and silver touched low record prices, but the average of commodities advanced.

Manufacturers of cotton goods are still behind with deliveries. Wool moves slowly.

Lack of moisture has checked the wheat growth in the Southwest and snow has retarded farm work in some spring wheat States, but it is probable that there is the customary exaggeration of damage reports for speculative purposes. Corn receipts for the week reached 1,394,479 bushels, against 1,138,398 a year ago. Meats were well sustained. Cotton rose to the top point of the season.

Failures for the week numbered 212 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 18 in Canada, against 26 a year ago.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, \$2.90a\$3.15; best Patent, \$4.80; choice Family, \$4.05. Wheat—New York No. 2, 86½¢; Philadelphia No. 2, 85a85½¢; Baltimore No. 2, 83 cents. Corn—New York No. 2, 69½¢; Philadelphia No. 2, 68a65½¢; Baltimore No. 2, 67½¢. Oats—New York No. 2, 42¢; Philadelphia No. 2, 50½a51¢; Baltimore No. 2, 51a51½¢. Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$15.00a15.50; No. 2 timothy, \$14.00a14.50; No. 3 timothy, \$12.00a13.00. Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, New York mixed, per barrel, 3.75a\$4.25; Asparagus—Charleston, per doz., prime, \$2.25a\$3.00. Beets—Florida, new, per crate, \$3.00a\$3.50. Cabbage—New York, per crate, 1.75a\$2.00. Celery—Florida, per box or crate, 1.75a\$2.25. Cucumbers—Florida, per crate, 2.25a\$2.50. Eggplants—Florida, per crate, 3.00a\$4.00. Green Peas—Florida, per box, 2.50a\$3.00. Horseradish—Native, per bushel box, 80c.a\$1.00. Kale—Native, per bushel box, 12½a15¢. Lettuce—North Carolina, per half barrel basket, 1.50a\$2.25. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bushel, 40c.a\$1.00; do., Western, yellow, per bushel, 40c.a\$1.00. Oranges—California seedlings, per box, 2.50a\$3.00. Oysterplants—Native, per bunch, 1½a2¢. Radishes—North Carolina, per bunch, long, 1½a2¢; do., Norfolk, per bunch, 2a3¢. Rhubarb—Native, per bunch, 2a3¢. Spinach—Native, per bushel box, 40a55¢. Spring Onions—Per 100 bunches, 60a65¢. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, refrigerator, 20a25¢; do., open crate, 14a18¢. String Beans—Florida, per basket, green, 1.75a\$2.25; do., wax, 2.00a\$2.25. Tomatoes—Florida, per six-basket carrier, fancy, 2.25a\$3.00; do., fair to good, 1.50a\$2.00. Turnips, native, per bushel box, 15a20¢. Potatoes.—White—Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu. No. 1, 75a80¢; do., seconds, 65a70¢; do., New York, per bu, best stock, 80a85¢; do., Western, per bu, prime, 80a85¢. Sweets—Eastern Shore, Virginia, per truck bbl, \$2.50a2.75; do., Maryland, per bbl, fancy, \$2.75a3.00. Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 10c; bulk clear sides, 10½¢; sugar-cured breasts, small, 11½¢; sugar-cured breasts, 12 lbs and over, 11¼¢; sugar-cured shoulders, extra broad, 10½¢; sugar-cured California hams, 9c; hams, canvased or uncansvased, 12 lbs and over, 12½¢; refined lard, tierces, barrels and 50-lb cans gross, 10½¢. Butter.—Separator, 31a32¢; gathered cream, 27a28¢; imitation, 23a24¢; prints, one-pound, 31a32¢; rolls, two-pounds, 31a32¢; dairy prints, Md., Pa. and Va., 29a30¢. Eggs.—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, —a15½¢; Eastern Shore (Maryland and Virginia), do., —a15½¢; Virginia do., —a15½¢; West Virginia do., 15a15½¢; Western do., —a15½¢; Southern do., —a15¢. Duck—Eastern Shore, fancy, 19a20¢ per dozen; do., Western and Southern do., 17a18¢. Goose, per dozen, 20a25¢. Cheese—New Cheese, large 60lbs, 12½¢ to 12¾¢; do, flats, 37 lbs, 13a13½¢; picnics, 23 lbs, 13½a13¾¢. Live and Dressed Poultry.—Chickens.—Hens, per pound, 12a12½¢; old roosters, each, 25a30¢; do., young steers, 11a 12¢; do., spring, according to size, 28a 35¢; do., winter, 18a22¢. Ducks.—Fancy, large, —a13¢ per pound; do., small, 11a 12¢; do., muscovy and mongrels, 12a 13¢; guinea fowl, each, 15a20¢. Pigeons.—Old, strong flyers, per pair, —a25¢; do., young do., 20a25¢. Dressed Poultry.—Capons, fancy, large, 18a19¢ per pound; do., good to choice, 16a17¢. Hides.—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 pounds and up, close selection, 10a10½¢; cows and light steers, 8a8½¢. Live Stock. Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, 6.75a\$7.25; poor to medium, 4.65a \$6.50; stockers and feeders, 2.50a\$3.25; cows, 1.50a\$2.75; heifers, 2.50a\$3.25; canners, 1.50a\$2.50; bulls, 2.50a\$6.00; calves, 2.50a\$5.50; Texas-fed steers, 5.25a \$6.25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', 6.80a\$7.30; good to choice, heavy, 7.25a \$7.40; rough, heavy, 6.00a\$7.15; light, 6.75a\$7.00; bulk of sales, 6.95a\$7.20. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, 5.25a \$6.00; Western Sheep, 4.75a\$6.00; native lambs, 4.75a\$6.85; Western lambs, 5.50a \$6.00. East Buffalo.—Cattle firm; veals, tops, 7.00a\$7.25. Hogs—Mediums, 7.35a\$7.45; pigs, 6.80a\$6.90; roughs, 6.75a\$6.90; stage, 4.50a\$5.25. Sheep and Lambs—Top lambs, 7.40a\$7.50; fair to good, 7.00a \$7.20; culls and common, 5.75a\$6.75; yearlings, 6.50a\$6.75; sheep, tops, mixed, 6.00a\$6.50; fair to good, 5.50a\$5.75. LABOR AND INDUSTRY Montreal's electric workers are still on strike. New York city has appropriated \$300,000 for new public baths. San Francisco iron workers, who were at odds, have amalgamated. Brooklyn plumbers won the \$4 a day wage scale and Saturday half-holiday. Kansas Farmers' Co-operative Association saved \$12,000 in handling wheat last year. Homestead, Pa., will establish a building trades council along lines similar to the Pittsburg council.