

THE SMALL CROPS.

Do not miss having small patches of few plants and will thrive on a damp location. Sage, if once established, ornamental in a garden.

PLOWING THE GARDEN.

Plow the garden location deep and work it well with the harrow until the ground is very fine. One half the labor will be saved if this is done, as the laying off of the rows and the well when the ground is fine. For a small garden there is no tool so serviceable as a steel hand rake, as it can be used not only for making the | not think it best to invest one's whole soil fine but also for destroying young | capital in one line of production. For-

FERTILIZERS FOR PLANTS.

When you use fertilizer you may apply some kinds of plant foods that are not desired. Plants have the power of selection of foods, and will invariably select that which is best suited for their purposes. A plant that requires more potash than phosphoric acid will not use a larger quantity of phosphoric acid because of its being plentiful in the soil, but will make an effort to secure the potash; hence, it is not economical to use fertilizers without attempting to select the kinds which will be favored by the particular crops to which they are applied.

EXPERIENCES WITH SCALE. I have had considerable experience with various oils as a remedy for San Jose scale. Experience teaches me that we need a more effective remedy than these. The best thing I have yet found is an emulsion, the composition of which is as follows: Refined kerosene 10 gallons; whale oil soap 8 pounds; water 40 gallons. I am sure this is more effective than the emulsion of twenty per cent. kerosene, with laundry soap. With whale oil soap, the oil and water mix much better than with hard soap. I believe fifteen per cent crude petroleum will kill as many or more scale than twenty per cent. kerosene, but the petroleum is more apt to kill or injure the tree. Petroleum is harder to mix with the water in an emulsion, a good point in favor of kerosene.

I believe a tree will stand twice as much oil when there is sap in it as the safest and best time to spray is when the sap is circulating, about the time the buds begin to swell in the spring. It may be applied in late summer or early fair; this last spraying is very effective. The scale is very easily killed then and it stops the great breeding in progress at this time.-R. W. Coviness, in New England Homestead.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The six years' rotation of crops is a very good system of farming to work on because you can bring the land into a high state of cultivation at little cost: First year, corn; second, barley or oats with clover; third, hay; fourth, pasture; fifth, pasture; sixth, wheat or oats. Much attention should be given the part with the corn. It barnyard manure that has been made on the farm in any given year, should be carted out on it.

In the following spring when sowing it done with barley or oats with clover; finish off with a dressing of lime. The lime should be newly slack- help the breeder in his work of seleced and put on the land as hot as poston and a half. This quantity of barnwith lime, will insure a fine rich crop to plow down; all other crops will will be enough, as hay is hard on the land; its tendency is, of course, toward tall, slender grass. Two years of pasture will incline the grass to bush and spread; pasturing the land also enriches it .- Henry Matthew, in the Epitomist.

TOMATO CULTURE.

The tomato has come to be one of though elderly people tell us it was once raised for its beauty. The red and yellow plum are grown for picking and preserving, but for the late market, when large quantities are wanted, the large varieties are preferable. The first step toward success is good, early plants. We plant in hot bed about the middle of March if the weather permits, if not, we sow in boxes in the house. Soon after the second leaf puts out we transplant to larger boxes, and if short of room we have taken the plants up, thoroughly stirred the earth, and reset many of them in the same box. This procold to plant out, we transplant to a trust.-Prof. A. S. Doty, in American cold frame. The more transplantings they have, the stronger, better plants

we get. boards, banked against the side and a speed of eight miles and weighs 250 generally covered with cloth, although | pounds.

glass is sometimes used. In this we put about a foot of good rich earth. Plants that have undergone the several remevals from box to box and lastly to the cold frame, seldom give any trouble when transplanted to the garden bed. In cold backward springs I have kept them in the cold frame until they were budded to blossom, sage, mint, thyme and other pot yet seldom lost a plant. The several plants. Parsley can be grown from transplantings give stronger roots, seed the first year, and will last two stouter stems and branching, bushy or more seasons if cared for. Spear tops, instead of the pale spindling mint will grow and increase from a things kept in the hot bed without transplanting, awaiting suitable weather for planting out. We are will remain for years. Pot plants take never in a hurry to plant in the garden up but little room and can be made until spring is well advanced. The consequence is, we generally have plants enough and to spare.-Jennie M. Wilson, Agricultural Epitomist.

PEACH CULTURE.

An interesting and exhaustive paper on "Commercial Peach Culture" was read by Professor Taylor at the ancovering of the seed can only be done | nual meeting of the Ohio Horticultural | The frieze was cut in a habit backed society.

> He advised proper business caution in going into the business, and did mealy, in years of scarcity, prices would be very high and favored localfties free from frost and winter-killing would sell their whole output at three or four times what they would bring in seasons of plenty. This made the business very profitable. Such opportunities had mostly passed The country was so diversified in climate and means of distribution were so perfect that there was an abund ance of fresh fruit in the large markets at all seasons and people would not pay fabulous prices for peaches or anything else. He would therefore make peach-growing a part of some other business, either farming or gen eral fruit growing. Plant only in localities especially favorable, freedom from late spring frost being a prime factor. The winter climate should

also be considered. For selections for first planting the experience of careful growers in the vicinity should be the main guide, it being foolish to plant varieties which for some cause had failed. He would plant a number of varieties suiting the whole season, and varying tastes and markets. Yellow peaches delight in a heavier soil than white-fleshed sorts. He would propagate from wellknown types of bearing trees. There was no question that in some way there were several types of several leading sorts, some of which were decidedly better than others. For the first two years he would plant corn or beans in the orchard, but after that it did not pay, as it interfered so much in cultivation as to make the crop unprofitable. Finally, in producing fruit, grow only the finest, which end is reached by good cultivation, ferwhen perfectly dormant. Decidedly ing and shipping use carefulness and economy.

THE VARIATIONS IN CATTLE.

One of the most exasperating things which a breeder of cattle has to encounter is the variation in individuals which constantly crop up, and which in some instances prove exceedingly annoying. It is expected in breeding up a herd of scrub or common catthe individuals during the first few generations, but according to all laws of breeding this variation should become less noticeable each year as care ful methods are followed. Some cattle appear to show a special tendency to considerable variation in the individuals. I remember particularly a good Berkshire sow which could be depended upon to bring about one inshould be well cultivated, the weeds ferior pig into existence in each litcarefully picked out and made garden | ter. While all the others were up to clean. The first six years your farm the standard and showed remarkwill require a good deal of work in able uniformity of good breeding, one weeding; after that it will not be little fellow invariably inherited some nearly so bad. Every particle of poor tendencies from remote ancestors which condemned it. This tendency was not eradicated in some of the sow's progeny for two successive breedings which followed.

The variation in the individuals is.

of course, one of the points which tion. It is by discriminating between sible, with the land perfectly dry, the excellence of the best and the about one ton to an acre; on clay, a poorest that we are enabled to mount to higher standards by persistent efyard manure in the land stimulated fort. Yet this tendency to individual | be taken with the toe, and the movevariation is also the weak point in of grass. The secret of good farming the chain. It is the opening in which is plenty of grass, and plenty of it the wedge of degeneracy can easily enter. Let the animal with poorest grow equally well. One crop of hay record and virtues be bred, and the poorest of her progeny likewise be selected for further breeding, and the downward course would be marked and rapid. Nature seems to have placed this as a stumbling block in the way of those who are not careful to make their selections according to merit. Whether accidental or otherwise the perpetuation of the breed depends entirely upon the selection of our most important garden products the best. If we once let down the bars there will set in a flood which will carry us down to the lowest depths. To understand this one should some day reverse the conditions usually followed in breeding. Take any fine breed and note the variation in the individuals, and select for the work the poorest of the lot. Then make each succeeding selection from the poorest for future breeding, and within a short time the stock bred will not be worth the keeping. Not only this, but the variation in the individuals will increase rapidly until it becomes almost remarkable. It is by careful selection that we eliminate cess is gone through with three or four this tendency to variation in the inditimes; then if the weather is still too | viduals, and to that alone must we

The lightest automobile runabout is The cold frame is a simple frame of one of three horse power, which has

Cultivator.



THE QUEEN'S LUCKY SHOT.

Many years ago Queen Alexandria visited Bisley and was invited to try ger fortune at the targets at a distance of 600 yards. The rifle was placed in position for her, and with her first shot she hit the bull's eye. This rifle is now one of her most treasured possessions and is preserved in a glass :ase in one of her private rooms at Sandringham.-London Standard.

ARTISTIC COMBINATION.

An artistic combination that came (rom a modiste's workrooms showed now three blues and white might be nappily toned into a perfect symphony. A short length of rough blue frish frieze was the starting point from which this construction began. rained walking skirt garnished by oands of blue French serge. Just enough frieze was left from cutting the skirt to give a very carefully shaped coatee that was decorated with more of the serge, and portions of a half yard of handsome cream white melton formed the double collar for a front made from a bit of cream white panne sparkling with tiny dark blue spangles. Just enough of the panne was found on a remnant counter to supply a pounched front, which was set on a vest lining that buttoned in the rear, and though every inch of the naterial had to be purchased at a barrain the ultimate effect was rich and elegant to a degree.—Chicago Record.

PERIL IN CELLULOID COMB. A physician says that he sees a great deal of advice in the newspapers on the care of the hair, but very few warnings against wearing celluloid combs. Most "shell" combs that are not bona-fide tortoise shell, and there-'ore expensive, frail and easily broken, are made of colored celluloid, and one may assume that eight women out of every ten wears at least one of these langerous things in her hair. The loctor in question calls her attention to the fact that celluloid is so inflamnable that it may at any time ignite. even at several feet from an open fire, and that in any case it will do so in 1 temperature of a few degrees hoter than boiling water. The obvious ieductions is that if we cannot afford to purchase shell combs for our hair then this highly convenient and use-'ul ornament should be left severely alone. On the whole, it is better to be without a celluloid comb than to oun the risk of losing even six square 'nches of one's scalp, as recently happened in the case of one of the said

HOW TO WALK UPSTAIRS. that it is enough to have a pretty face. a fascinating smile and to have mastered the art of conversation.

dal Advertiser.

It is also imperative that you know how to walk upstairs. It is fallacious to assume that a graceful woman knows by instinct how to climb stairs. It is a little trick tle to find a considerable variation in left out of nature's category of charms, and it has to be acquired with some care and difficulty. But it pays. And if you question the necessity for it,

> see going upstairs and you will be convinced. The woman who has mastered the art of going upstairs in truly scientific fashion is the one who, as to her gait, may be likened to a Diana following the hounds. So enthusiastic is one devotee of this theory that she

watch carefully the next woman you

"Place me with my rival in the presence of a man in whom we are both interested, and the first thing I should do would be to walk upstairs. This would be the very last thing she would dare attempt if untrained in

To mount stairs properly there should be no waddling from side to side-none whatever; no trudging, as though the object were to push holes in the steps; no leaning forward and no apparent weariness. The body should remain erect, the step should ment to the next step made with a springing motion-a caress of the structure, if you will, instead of a kick. This produces a gradual, graceful, poetical elevation, instead of cumbersome hauling of the body upward .- New York World.

THE YOUNG-OLD WOMAN. "However do you suppose they manage to keep it up!" exclaimed a comfortable looking matron, indicating by a glance a party of four imposing looking mondaines, dressed in the height of fashion, who were seated at a nearby table in a well known restaurant and talking together with the vivacity and loud laughter of untamed schoolgirls. "Who would imagine," she continued, "that those women were my contemporaries? And yet they are all as old as I am.

The contrast was undeniably striking, only Mrs. Z., who made the remark did not realize how much it was in her own favor. Middle aged she undoubtedly was, and her hair was silvered, but the sweetness of her kind face and the dignity of her figure and dress were far more attractive than the pseudo youthfulness of her old

companions. The latter type were in their way, however, rather wonderful, and Mrs. Z. is by not means alone in her wonderment as to how these modern exemplifications of the merry wives of Windsor contrive to keep up the pace. Their spirits seem quite perennial. Year after year they continue to play their elderly pranks, and are convuls-

ed with merriment over what impresa an outsider as very childish jokes, while their laughter which sounds too much like the Scriptural crackling of thorns to be altogether pleasant, still gives evidence of their vivacity. To sober people the way they clutch on to their juvenility-gown themselves in splendid raiment and lace their figures to youthful slimness -is not attractive. Poor women! Although they know it not, they grow ghastly through it all, and sooner or later, in spite of themselves, they must succumb. These merry dames cannot keep old age at bay forever, and the surrender under such circumstances will not be beautiful.-New York Tribune.

TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.

I think a few hints on the hygiene of the skin may prove of service to many of our sex. The world of women is apt to get divided into two classes -the women who make a fetich of their complexions and the women who do not try to make the best of the natural gifts that nature has bestowed upon them.

Without entering on the vast subject of the value of relative washes or tonics for the skin, I wish to give a few hygienic hints which may be found of service to those who have the womanly instinct of wishing to make the best of the beauty and health that Providence has given them.

Sleep is one of the great preservers of youth. Eight hours of regular sleep at night and a short nap during the day will do much to keep the face free from wrinkles. Always sleep with the bedroom windows open a few inches at the top, both in summer and winter. A daily morning bath, tepid in winter and cold in summer, with a brisk rub to follow, will be found to keep the skin fresh and clear.

At least a couple of hours must be spent in the open air, either in walking, bicycling, or playing games, as circumstances permit.

All tight clothing must be avoided, as it disturbs the circulation, and is often the cause of enlarged veins and red noses.

The effect of diet on the skin is of the utmost importance, and many dermatologists have made a careful study of this aspect of the question. Abstention from all rich food and stimulants has been tried with success. A great lady, who was famous even in her old age for her beautifully clear complexion and freedom from wrinkles, was once persuaded to tell the secret of her youthful looks. The answer was very simple. Abstinence had been the rule of her life. No tea. coffee, or stimulant of any kind; instead of taking animal food, try some boiled fish, or a couple of eggs every day. Drink lemonade or water, eat foctor's patients.-New York Commer- apples, grapes and figs regularly. Take the raw juice of a lemon every other day.

Never fail to walk several miles If you are a woman and wish to per day. Bathe frequently in almost be altogether charming, don't imagine cold water. Above all, never let anythat it is enough to have a pretty face thing have the power to worry you. but always try to remain calm and cheerful.

This excellent advice if possible to follow, is worthy of a trial. I can only offer it to my readers with the assurance that it has proved successful, and has helped in more than one case to preserve youth and beauty. It is needless to add that this goes a long way to create happiness.-London Telegram.



Embroidery done in ribbon is a very expensive but very exclusive dress trimming.

A novel new French corset opens at the side, thus doing away with the open space in the back.

A face veil of point d'esprit, finished with a narrow ruffle edged with black satin bebe ribbon, is exceedingly new Fluffy muffs of dainty-toned chiffon will be carried almost until summer

weather, as they are ornamental rather than protective. Baroque pearls of large size are used

clasps seen on many of the purses of | brown sugar; cover with more butsuede and soft leathers. There is nothing prettier than the apparently overlapping skirts may

each be piped with a different color. The ever popular knife pleated skirt is now greatly enhanced by applica tions of lace and beautiful embroider ies, which show sprays or garlands of

Navy designs, such as adorned the juvenile sleeve, are the latest addition to the front of the white cheviot Ascot stock, being placed on the tie just below where it knots over.

Some of the hats of Irish lace have the lace stretched over wire frames Others made all of the lace have a thin lining in the crown.

Waists of cream white crepe de chine or India mull are tucked all over from neck to belt with matching sleeves, and made with a slightly loose and full dip front overhanging a belt of real gold filigree, or a bebe sash | Make same as other jellies (recipes with loops and long ends at the back

Savings Bank to Assist Brides.

At Moscow a savings bank has been opened for the purpose of assisting prospective brides to obtain the neces sary dowry for catching husbands Dowries are expected to range from \$100 to \$1500.

Current Literature tells of a young ster who aptly defined a daschund as "one of those dogs that are a dog and a half long and only half a dog

For the Housewife.

DAINTY CANDLESTICKS.

A table of dainty yet inexpensive andlesticks in the second-floor halls of country houses, after the English style, is now a fad of fashionable folk. Nothing costly is considered good aste, just plain pressed-glass ones or :hina decorated in Dresden flowers or a quaint pottery piece or two.

CHUTE TO THE LAUNDRY. Among the latest household conreniences is the soiled clothes chute. This is a zinc-lined, boxlike chute about eighteen inches square, runling from the top floor of the house to the laundry in the basement, with small doors opening on each floor. The soiled clothes are dropped into this, *alling immediately into a receptacle below, in the laundry.

A DAMP-PROOF WALL.

If you are troubled with a damp house wall, brush it well over after first removing the paper with the folowing mixture: A quarter of a pound of shellac dissolved in one quart of naphtha. Give the wall two or three coatings, letting it stay several hours between the applications. Then repaper, and you will have no further trouble.

SAVING SOAP.

Scraps of soap should never be wasted, but he carefully collected and put away. When needed for washing Jannels they can be cut in small pieces and boiled to a jelly and afterward diluted with rainwater. This will make a beautiful lather. Small pieces of toilet soap should be collected and kept by themselves. Then melt them up again with a nttle milk and form into cakes.

COOL PORTIERES.

Rope portieres and Calcutta nets are important features of the late summer home, and this spring their artistic colorings offer excellent possipilities. They will take the place of neavy draperies between rooms and are recommended for their lightness and beauty of design. Other fabrics that will appeal to lovers of the artis-Mc are Guildhall tapestries, colonial thuslins and Tycoon prints. In very good taste also the ruffled materials for curtains; the latest have colored vorders. Some of these borders are pronounced and in sharp contrasts, end some are in dull green and old gold.

SUMMER HANGINGS.

The newest draperies for the summer cottage are boldly effective and very original. There are Algerian rugs, made of hemp and decorated with the most eccentric patterns, showing green dragons on blue grounds, giant flowers of brilliant red against a background of soft brown, and other old but striking and decorative conceits. These hangings are heavy in weight and well suited to ward off the too cool breeze from a draughty doorway or exposed corner of the veranda, but as they are not soft or woolly they do not attract evary particle of dust in the vicinity to find lodgment in their meshes.

Some of the new madras are in most artistic designs. One of white is divided into squares by lines of gold, and some of these squares frame a conventionalized dragon in dull, soft colors. When this stuff is held up to the light it has the effect of a stained glass window. Another madras is in shades of rose, light brown and green, in a design suggestive of the Beauvais tapestry.-New York Commercial Advertiser.

RECIPES.

Apple Dowdy-Butter a baking dish, line the bottom and sides with buttered slices of bread; fill the dish with sliced apples and grate into them a little nutmeg; mix half a cupful of water and half a cupful of molasses together and pour over the apwith good effect for the button-like ples; sprinkle over this half a cup of tered bread; cover the top of the baking dish with a tin plate and bake in three-tunic effect in skirts. The three a moderate oven two hours; loosen the edges with a knife and turn out on a dish; serve hot, with sugar and

Potato Croquettes-Beat the yolk of one egg until thick, then add to it one cupful of mashed potatoes, one table spoonful of cream, a few drops of onion juice, half a tablespoonful of butter, teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a very little nutmeg, salt and cayenne to season; mix and turn into a small pan and stir until it leaves the sides of the pan; turn out to cool; when cold form into cylinders; roll them in egg, then in bread crumbs; fry in hot, deep with no lining even in the crown far placing several in the frying basket.

Jellied Walnuts-One-fourth box gelatin or one tablespoon granulated gelatin, one-fourth cup cold water, one-third cup boiling water, threefourths cup sugar, one cup orange juice (scant), and juice of one lemon. have appeared). Covor bottom of shallow dish with the mixture, using one-half. When cool and firm place over it one inch apart halves of English walnuts, cover with remaining mixture, chill and cut in squares for

eerving. Lemon Soup .- Heat three pints of bouillon or any clear stock, and pour it upon a well-beaten egg placed in tureen. Add juice of a large lemon, half pint croutons and serve at once.

A census of Berlin, Germany, gives the population at 1,901,567.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW,

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co's "Weekly Review of, Trade" says: "Two large strikes scheduled to begin on May 1 were averted, at least temporarily, and a number of smaller ones were settled, but many new controversies have begun. Collections are more prompt, as a rule, fewer extensions being asked. Shipments are less delayed by traffic congestion and railway earnigs thus far reported for April exceed last year's by 7.2 per cent.

"Cereal prices have been less inflated by speculation than they were last week. The general tenor of crop news was much more encouraging, aside from Kansas despatches, which indicate that wheat needs moisture, although corn

and oats have good prospects.
"Failures in the United States this week were 227, against 212 last week, 261 the preceding week and 226 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 17, against 18 last week, 24 the preceding week and 24 last year."

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour-Spring clear, \$2.90a\$3.15; best Patent, \$4.80; choice Family, \$4.05. Wheat-New York No. 2, 885/sc; Philidelphia No. 2, 861/2a87c; Baltimore No.

Corn—New York No. 2, 70%c; Philadelphia No. 2, 65 1/2 a66; Baltimore No. 2, 68½c.

Oats-New York No. 2, 471/2c; Philadelphia No. 2, 51c; Baltimore No. 2, 50

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 sorts, per brl \$3.75 a4.25; Asparagus-Charleston, per dozen, prime, \$1.75a2.25; do, per dozen, seconds, \$1.00a1.50. Beets-Carolina, new, per bunch, 4a5c. Cabbage-New Florida, per crate \$2.50a3.00; do, Charleston, Early York, per crate \$2.75a3.25. Celery-Florida, per box or crate, \$1.75a 2.25. Cucumbers-Florida, per crate \$3.00a4.00. Eggplants-Florida, per crate \$3.00a4.00. Green peas-Florida, basket \$1.25a\$1.50; do, Charleston and Savannah, basket \$1.50a2.00. Horseradish-Native, per bushel box 75a9oc. Kale-Native, per bushel box 15a17½c. Let-tuce—North Carolina, per half-barrel basket \$1.00a1.25; do, Norfolk, per halfbarrel basket 60a75: do, native per bush-el box 50a60. Onions-Egyptian, per sack \$2.75a3.00. Oranges-California seedlings, per box \$2.25a3.00; do, navels, per box \$3.00a3.75. Radishes-Norfolk, per basket, buttons, 50a6oc; do, Norfolk, per barrel, long, \$1.00a1.50. Rhubarb-Native, per bunch 11/2a2c. Spinach-Native, per bushel box 40a50c. Spring Onons, per 100 bunches 65a7oc. Strawber--Florida, per quart, refrigerator, 15 a20c; do, open crate, 12a16c; do, Georgia and South Carolina, per quart 18a String beans-Florida, per basket, green, \$1.75a2.25; do, wax, \$1.75a2.25. lomatoes-Florida, per six-basket carier, fancy, \$2.00a2.25; do, fair to good, \$1.50a1.75. Turnips-Native per bushel

Potatoes .- White. Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu, No. 1, 90a95c; do, do do, do do, seconds, 80a85; do, New York, per bu. best stock, 95a1.00; do, do, conds 80200. Sweet Shore, Virginia, per truck brl. \$3.50a 4.00: do, do do, Muryland, per brl, fan-\$3.50a 4.00; do, York River, per brl. No. 1, \$3,50a4.00. Yams, North Caroli-

na, per brl, do, \$2.50a3.00. Seed Potatoes.-Maine Houlton Ear-Rose, \$3.25a3.35; Maine grown Beau-of Hebron, \$3.25a3.35; Maine grown Burbank, \$3.25 to 3.30; Maine grown reen Mountains, \$3.25a3.30.

Provisions and Hog Products.-Bulk lear sides, 10%c; bulk clear sides, 10%c oulk shoulders o; bulk bellies 101/2; bacon shoulders old; sugar-cured breasts. 12 lbs. and over, 121/4; sugar-cured houlders, blade cuts, 91/4; sugar-cured California hams 91/2; hams, canvased or ncanvased, 12 lbs. and over, 13; refined lard, tierces, brls and 50-lb can gross, o3/4: refined lard second-hand tubs, II. Live Poultry.-Chickens-Hens -a12c old roosters, each, 25a30; young stags, 12a13; spring, according to size 28a35; winter 20223. Ducks, fancy, large, -a 12c; do, do, small toatt; do, muscovy. and mongrel 11a12. Guinea fowl, each, 15a2oc. Pigeons, old, strong flyers, per air, 25a30c.

Butter.-Separator, 23a24: Gathered Cream, 22a23: Imitation, 19a20; Prints, 1-lb. 24a25: Rolls, 2-lb, 23a24; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., -a23.

Eggs.—We quote: Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen —at6c; Eastern Shore (Maryland and Virginia) -a16; Virginia -a16; West Virginia 151/2216; Western - 216; Southern 151/2; Guinea 8a9: duck, Eastern Shore, ancy -17; do Western and Southern -a16: goose -a20. Cheese.-Large, 60lb. 12a121/4c; mediam. 35 lb. 12a121/2; Picnies, 22 lb, 121/2a

Hides.-Heavy steers, association and salters late kill, 60 lbs and up, close seection, 102101/2; cows and light steers 35834c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers \$6.75a7.30; poor to medium \$4.50 a6.40; stockers and feeders \$2.50a5.00; ows \$1.40a5.75; heifers \$2.25a6.00; caniers \$1.40a2.40; bulls 2.25a5.40; calves \$2.00a5.00; Texas fed steers \$5.25a6.25. Hogs-mixed and butchers' \$6.70a7.15; good to choice heavy \$7.00a7.25. Sheep—lambs lower; good to choice wethers \$5.50a6.10; fair to choice mixed \$4.75a Western sheep \$5.25a6.10; native mbs \$4.75a6.50.

East Liberty-Cattle steady; \$6.80a7: prime \$6.50a6.75; good \$5.85a 6.35. Hogs lower, prime hogs, \$7.25a 30; best mediums \$7.15a7.20; Yorkers, \$7a7.10; light do, \$6.50a6.75a .00; pigs, \$6.40a6.50; roughs, Sheep steady; best wethers, \$5,70a5.85; culls and common, \$2,50a3.50; choice lambs \$6,50a6.70; veal calves, \$6a6.75. choice

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Union upholsterers are organizing etterment of the industry. into Chicago All railroads running

will be asked to pay a uniform scale of wages to freight handlers. The initiation fee to the Pittsburg locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters of

the district has been advanced from \$15

Buffalo bricklayers will receive 50 cents an hour and stonemasons 45 cents. The carpenters refused an offer of 321/2 cents an hour. They want 371/2 cents.