

STUDY OF THUNDERSTORMS

LIGHTNING STROKES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

No One Has Yet Devised a Special Method of Protection For Man in Thunderstorm—Why so Few Lightning Strokes Fall in the Cities.

Probably no other scientific subject has so much interest for the general public as that of meteorology. The work of the Weather Bureau is watched more closely than that of any other department of the Government, and scarcely a newspaper reader fails to see what it has to say about the weather. One division of meteorology, however, has more interest, especially for women, than any other just at present, now that the hot season with its thunderstorms is approaching, and protection against lightning is a fruitful subject for discussion. This protection has two sides—that of life and property—one interesting the farmer more than any other person, and the other mainly womanly. The discussion over the best means of protecting buildings from the electric fluid from the clouds has been going on for many years, and the lightning-rod agent has always been the butt of the cartoonist and the comic paragrapher; but the danger to human life has always been left alone by these worthies, probably because no one has yet devised or attempted to devise special methods of protection for man in a thunderstorm.

It has been commonly asserted that more lives have been lost by lightning than by violent winds and tornadoes, but that seems to have been disproved by the United States Weather Bureau, which has been investigating the subject for the last dozen years. The subject was taken up in 1890 by the Bureau in a desultory sort of way, a few of the largest newspapers in the country being carefully searched for records of deaths by lightning. Then the officials at the various weather bureau stations throughout the country searched the local newspapers and reported their facts. As this did not yield the results desired, a clipping bureau was employed in 1899 and 1900, and in the two years nearly 30,000 clippings were received. The search was then abandoned, one reason being the work of classification of the enormous mass, and another the conviction that no really useful information was obtained in this way. The result of the work is given in a paper prepared by Alfred J. Henry, one of the meteorologists of the Bureau, under the direction of his chief, Willis L. Moore.

In his report he shows that, as far as the Bureau was able to learn, 713 persons were killed or received fatal injuries from lightning in 1900. Of this number, 219 were killed in the open, 158 in houses, 57 under trees, and 56 in barns. The circumstances about the rest, 151, were unknown. The number more or less injured was 973, of whom 327 received their injuries in houses, 243 in the open, 57 in barns, and 29 under trees. The circumstances under which the remaining 317 cases occurred is unknown. It is believed that these statistics very nearly show the actual injuries by lightning in the United States in 1900, and it may be accepted as a fact that 700 to 800 lives are lost each year by lightning stroke. From the data obtained, it has also been possible to form some idea of the death-rate due to lightning in the various States and Territories. Thunderstorms occur with considerable frequency over all the territory east of the 100th meridian, excepting a narrow strip along the northern border. West of that meridian, except in the Rocky Mountains, the frequency steadily diminishes until it is practically zero at the Pacific Coast. There are three regions of maximum thunder-storm frequency—one in the Southeast, with its crest over Florida, one in the middle Mississippi Valley, and one in the middle Missouri Valley. The average number of days with thunderstorms in the first-named region was 45, in the second 35, and in the last 30.

The greatest number of fatal cases occurred in the Middle Atlantic States, and the next greatest in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. The greatest number of deaths in any single State during the years 1896-1900 occurred in Pennsylvania—185; followed by Ohio with 135, and Indiana, Illinois, and New York with 124 each. The greatest fatality from a single stroke occurred at Chicago, where eleven persons were killed while huddled upon a pier on the north shore. From these and other figures the facts are deduced that statistics of deaths by lightning based upon total population are not comparable, except for areas having about the same density of population. It is stated that in general the death rate by lightning per million of total population of any section is about one-half in the cities of what it is in the rural districts, and that the more densely populated the districts the less the rate.

Mr. Henry says that while the belief is general that the chance of injury by lightning is less in cities than in the country, it is hard to determine what the foundation is for such an idea. It is not surprising that so few lightning strokes fall in cities when their area is compared with the immense territory embraced in the rural districts. The modern city's buildings, with metallic roofs and steel frames, are fairly good conductors of electricity, and much less in danger of receiving a damaging stroke of lightning than an isolated dwelling in the open country. Then the multiplication of telephone, telegraph, and electric-light wires in many cities adds to the effectiveness of silent discharges in relieving the electric tension during a thunderstorm. All this, however, Mr. Henry declares, is set at naught if a cloud with a tremendous store of energy approaches, and all of the wires

in ten cities would not prevent it from discharging right and left until its store of energy has been dissipated, and only then will the danger be over.

OLDER THAN THE INDIANS.

Bones of Prehistoric Men Unearthed by the Recent Tennessee Floods.

After noticing the more material destruction wrought by the recent flood there are interest and fascination in studying some of its freaks which appeal more to sentiment and the student. Ancient graves were washed up at several places. The editor visited one of these Monday. On Dave Wade's farm, between his residence and Richland Mills the flood washed up what is called an "old Indian graveyard." The burying place was located on a knoll rising gently from the creek and evidently supposed to be above high water by the prehistoric people who buried their dead there with such care. But all trace of a graveyard had long since disappeared and not even a tradition remained among the old negroes in the neighborhood.

The field was worth \$60 an acre before the flood and last year sixteen acres, including the old graveyard produced fourteen bales of cotton. The land had been in cultivation long before it came into possession of Mr. Wade, and, as stated, there was neither trace nor tradition of a graveyard.

But when the creek spread over the bottoms as never before, this knoll extending down into the bend of the creek suffered great destruction by the swift current flowing across it. The soil was swept away and when the flood receded the graves were exposed. We cannot tell how deep the bodies were originally buried, nor how many graves are yet uncovered, nor how many were swept away, leaving no trace. About a dozen graves were left exposed. Some of these were evidently graves of adults and some are graves of small children.

The vaults were formed somewhat similar to vaults in graves of today. Thin slabs of limestone, evidently brought from some distance, perhaps across the creek, are placed edgewise along the sides and ends. The graves are about two feet to six feet in length, and ten to sixteen inches wide, indicating that the bodies were buried on the side as they are too narrow to permit a body to lie flat on the back as we bury, and persons who first looked into the graves saw the skeletons were lying on the side. The body had been placed in the vault which was covered by other flat rocks, and thus it was expected by the mourners and loved ones who placed it there that the body would rest undisturbed to the end of time. But when the flood exposed these carefully prepared vaults, they were soon opened and in the absence of other souvenirs, the bones of these ancient people were carried away. A seashell was found in one grave, but the others contained nothing but decayed bones.

The Indians who occupied this country up to about one hundred years ago, did not usually bury their dead with such care. They simply opened a grave, wrapped a blanket about the dead body, laid it in the shallow grave and filled in the earth. Students of ethnology claim this country was inhabited by a race of idol-worshipping people, commonly called the "Mound Builders," who were driven out by the Indians. These mound builders are believed to have been superior to the Indian in many respects, but they worshipped idols while the Indian worshipped the "Great Spirit."

The graves recently washed up on the Wade farm may have some connection with a discovery made about thirty years ago in the bluff on the opposite side of the creek. Dave Imman, who then lived at the Mrs. Hays place, went to some dogs that had chased a rabbit into the rocks on the bluff. Among the rubbish he found two small clay figures, one the form of a man, the other a woman. They were in sitting posture, perhaps four or five inches high.—Pulaski Citizen.

Why Burglars Prefer Quakers as Victims.

An epidemic of burglaries that have occurred in suburban towns during the past few weeks and that have been brought to the attention of the local police has caused the detectives considerable annoyance. Their investigation of the robberies disclosed the fact that in almost every instance the house visited by the thieves was a home of a member of the Society of Friends. For a time this puzzled the police, but now they think they have found the reason. They say it is due to the fact that no Quaker will keep firearms in his home. The thieves know this, and when they set forth on a suburban expedition they choose some section peopled largely by Quakers and confine their depredations to the homes of the Friends. The average burglar has a wholesome dread of a shotgun, and prefers to enter a house where, while they are being arrested, there is not one chance in a hundred of their being shot.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

End of Noted Mustard Seed Case. The famous "mustard seed case," the suit of Henry Runkel vs. Robert Dixon, came to an ending in the Circuit Court at Kenosha, Wis., when a jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff and fixed his damages at \$76.25 and the costs of the action. Four years ago the suit was started. Runkel had purchased from Dixon a large quantity of what he supposed to be rape seed, but which when sown proved to be wild mustard seed. The plants came up and the Runkel farm was overrun with the wild mustard. He demanded \$5,000 damages and the case has been in court ever since.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

WHY PLANTS ARE PRETTY.

THE AGENCY OF INSECTS IN MAKING FLOWERS BEAUTIFUL.

Nowhere Else in the Realm of Life Can We So at a Glance Perceive the Interaction Between All Living Beings.

The following is an extract from an article by Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University, in Harper's Magazine, entitled "The Relations of Animals and Plants:"

If we watch a honey-bee, or, better, a humblebee, in his every-day round, we may note that he discerns the sought-for flower afar off. His actions indicate this from a hundred feet or more away. He knows the kind he seeks by its gray corolla, which serves him as well as a tavern sign that looks up and down the travelled way serves other wayfarers.

When the bee comes to the place of business he finds convenient footing provided by the petals, so that he can easily plunge the fore part of his body into the center of the cup.

Then he has an immediate reward in a sip of nectar, and, it may be, further pay in the store of pollen that can be gathered, balled upon his thighs and taken to the hive.

As he tumbles about in the flower the bee soon becomes covered with pollen, which adheres to the short hairs on his body, with the result that some of it is conveyed to the next blossom that is visited, and serves to bring about the praiseworthy cross-fertilization.

As the bees in their round are in the habit of spreading the work of any one day on the same kind of plants—though in the course of the season they resort to a variety of species—the pollen they carry about, though still much of it is wasted, is vastly more effective than if it were trusted to the chance of the wind.

What we observe in the actions of bees as they visit a simple flower, such as a rose, is only the beginning of a series of relations between plants and insects which, with other species of insects and other shapes of blossoms, is often wonderfully elaborated; most noticeably so in those plants which are contrived with reference to the visits of particular species of moths or butterflies.

Here we often find very curious arrangements of the corolla, so that the insect, in seeking the nectar which allures it, is sure to have some of the pollen fastened upon its body in a position where the dust will be brushed upon the pistil of the next flower of the species which is visited.

The contrivances of the plant are matched by those of the insects in a way which indicates a singular collaboration between them which has served to give to each group in large part their shape, and to the insects much of their intelligence.

It is evident that flowers have become beautiful by endeavors made during ages since the cool period to attract the visits of bees, butterflies and moths, and that these creatures have shaped their bodies, their modes of life and their instincts upon their profitable relations with the flowers.

Nowhere else in the realm of life can we so at a glance perceive how profound is the interaction between all living beings, however diverse they may be, when the needs of life bring them in contact, as in these exchanges of insects and plants.

The groups are in two very widely parted realms, yet out of their necessities; there has come an intercourse which has led to a vast enhancement in the quality of each of them; the lower life has won beauty from the relations, and the higher intelligence. To this interaction is mainly due development of the vast array of insect species, perhaps two million in number, and in hardly less measure the variety among plants.

Wanted Too Much.

"Some folks want the earth, and that's no lapse from the confines of vanity," remarked the head watchman, connected with a big downtown jewelry establishment. "A couple of months ago the boss handed me one of the best watches we have in the house. He said he wanted it regulated and instructed me to give it my best attention, explaining that if the timepiece proved satisfactory the store could dispose of an even dozen like it to the purchaser, who represented a corporation requiring correct time in the conduct of its business."

"Well, I adjusted the delicate machinery and asked the possible purchaser to carry the watch in his pocket for several weeks and then bring it to me to note how it was behaving. He reappeared at the end of seven weeks and, reporting that the timepiece during that period had lost five seconds, announced that his requirements had not been met and that the sale was off. The boss curtly remarked that he did not care for such trade, adding that any closer running than had been exhibited by the watch was well-nigh impossible.

"No," concluded the watch maker, "if some folks wouldn't be satisfied if they handled the watch that controls the earth."—Washington Star.

Wildfire in Dismal Swamp.

The great Dismal Swamp has again been afire, but the flames were got under control. Frightened wild animals, as well as human beings, were driven from the boggy fastnesses swept by the flames. There is no small game left in the northern part of the swamp to speak of.

The budding vegetation was dried up, and nearly five square miles of the finest timber land in the swamp were

left with only charred and blackened stumps, the sole evidence of what had been worth thousands of dollars to the mills.

The high winds that have swept the coast during the past few days fanned the fire, and it was only the prevailing direction of the gale that drove the flames outward to the edge of the swamp, where they died. The flames illumined the sky for a great distance, and the woods near the swamp were impassable for smoke.—Richmond Dispatch.

THE INSIDE ROUTE.

Talk About Avoiding the Perils of Hatteras for Coastwise Vessels.

Cape Hatteras, the most dangerous point upon the Atlantic seaboard, will cease to exist as a menace to coastwise navigation if the present plans of the United States Government are carried out, the details of which will be called to the attention of Congress at the present session, and an appropriation urged for the execution.

For generations the name of Cape Hatteras has been synonymous with storms, shipwrecks and loss of life. All sorts of schemes have been proposed to minimize its dangers. Millions of dollars have been spent in attempts to properly light these celebrated Diamond shoals, which surround Cape Hatteras. It was found impossible after years of labor to build a lighthouse there. The heaviest and stanchest lightship ever constructed was placed at Diamond shoals only to be blown away from her giant mushroom anchors.

During all this time steamers lost their bearings, vessels were driven ashore and millions of dollars' worth of property and hundreds of lives continued to be lost. Every winter brought a long record of disasters on Cape Hatteras.

The sailors coming from San Francisco dreaded this one spot more than any other in the long voyage round the Horn. The coastwise vessels tried to give it a wide berth. But it has remained as a permanent menace to navigation, and has done more to injure coastwise commerce on the Atlantic than any other agency.

The plan to avoid the cape contemplates an ingenious and thoroughly practicable system of inland canals and channels, by which coastwise trade will be enabled to pass behind Cape Hatteras protected from the fury of the ocean the whole way down the coast by low-lying sandbars.

The Dismal Swamp canal, a miserable ditch of comparatively small importance is to be deepened through its whole length. Here, bordered by cypress, gum and magnolia, large coastwise vessels can sail or tow in safety.

The extra insurance now put on ships because of Cape Hatteras and its dangers, will, it is claimed, more than pay for the cost of towage in this new inside route. The saving in time will be great, and the safety to human life will be an item of no small importance.

The magnificent fleet of yachts kept in northern waters can then pass up and down the coast in safety. When the inside route is finished a great advance in coastwise transportation is expected to take place.

An inside passage from Boston to Florida is believed by officials to be one of the possibilities of the future. The present plan is looked at as the first and most important step in this development.

To a large extent the proposed waterway is a natural one, and to fit it for the passage of vessels of the larger class, as contemplated in the survey now being made, is simply a matter of dredging channels through the various sounds lying back of the narrow strip of land which forms Cape Hatteras and the dangerous coast on its north and south.

Hampton Roads, which will be the northern entrance to the inside passage, is considered one of the safest and most easy of access of all the harbors on the coast. Vessels will be able to enter the Elizabeth River at Norfolk and thence down the Dismal Swamp canal to Pasquotank, into Albermarle sound, Pamlico sound, Cobscook, Back sound and Beaufort harbor.

When the improvements contemplated are made it is probable that the "inside route" will be continued below Beaufort Inlet. This will give the United States the greatest stretch of protected water in the world. It will be valuable in war time, as small warships and whole fleets of torpedo boats can pass from northern waters almost to the gulf without once going outside.—Washington Evening Star.

Dentistry Through a Hole in a Sheet.

"The Nawab of Rampur, which place is about 1,000 miles to the northwest of Calcutta, came down from his home to call on us," said Dr. D. S. Smith, of Calcutta. "He brought 150 people with him the whole 1,000 miles just to see about getting his mother's teeth fixed. She wanted a set of false teeth and because every English woman had two sets the maharaja must have two sets also. The Nawab of Rampur is a Mohammedan, so, of course, the mother could not show her face. Likewise on that account I had to go to Rampur to do the work. Two thousand miles to make two sets of false teeth. Well, it cost the Nawab 4,000 rupees. The old woman—she was a grandmother, as is almost every older woman in India—lay back with her face covered up and I worked at her mouth through a hole in a sheet."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The yearly interest upon France's debt is equal to \$4.20 for every man, woman and child in France.

PENNSYLVANIA

BRIEFLY TOLD.

Special Dispatches Boiled Down for Quick Reading.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS GRANTED.

Two Killed and Twenty-Five Hurt in a Trolley Disaster—State's Claim to Be Paid by the Government—Washington Bank Merger—Alighted on a Tree Top—Lightning Bolt From a Clear Sky—Searks "Doctored" Meat

Pensions granted: Robert Elliott Pittcain, \$8; John F. Price, Willoughby, \$12; Enoch Hugg, Phillipsburg, \$10; Frederick Ott, Pittsburg, \$12; Joseph T. Guthrie, Reynoldsville, \$12; Geo. F. Flegle, Hope Church, \$30; Nicholas Ahles, Carrollton, \$12; Joseph Shook, New Castle, \$8; John Thomas, Windber, \$8; Theodore Lebaron, Grand Valley, \$10; Alexander C. Robb, Mifflinburg, \$10; George F. Aier, Pittsburg, \$12; Jas. H. Powers, Allegheny, \$12; John Mates, Turtle Creek, \$8; Ellen Roberts, Bradford, \$8; Margaret Anstadt, Boone, \$8; Mary Wiland, Blandburg, \$8; Margaret Himmel, Carrollton, \$8; Hannah A. Alston, Allegheny, \$8; Clara E. Dennis, Turbulville, \$8; Caroline Baner, Pittsburg, \$8.

Patents granted: Robert M. Downie, Beaver Falls, drilling machine; John Booth, Uniontown, wheel; Bertrise R. Hogan, Erie, sectional ladder; Washington D. Keyes, Blairsville, Lehr for annealing plate glass; Herbert Kintz and H. J. Lennard, Sharpsburg, wrench; Thomas Lindsay and L. L. White, Wilmerding, lamp hanger; William J. Long, and J. B. Nolder, Miller, electric rail bond; Ananias D. Miller, Mt. Pleasant, fluxing and separating compound, also treating ores; George P. Rehn, Boyertown, shutter fastener; Louis Rieche, Lansford, block signal system; John J. Roll, Natrona, grate front and fender; Ralph V. Sage, Johnstown, truck bolster; James Tracy and W. A. Bollinger, Allegheny, valve controlling mechanism for automatic water heaters; John H. Youmans, East Troy, garment stretcher.

The United States War Department returned to Governor Stone a warrant for \$102,300, which was sent back to it some time ago by Adjutant General Stewart. The money was in settlement of claims against the Government, and Adjutant General Stewart did not think it was sufficient to pay all of the claims and notified the War Department to that effect, at the same time sending back the warrant. The department has notified the Governor that other claims have been allowed, and sent back the warrant as part payment.

Miss Winifred Murtaugh, of Chester, asked the court at Media to compel the Delaware County Trust Company to turn over to her certain diamonds and other jewelry and fine lace which she says her affianced husband, James T. Burke, purchased for her in London in 1900. Mr. Burke died abroad before he had delivered the articles in question. The trust company is the executor of Mr. Burke's estate and refuses to turn over the articles unless the Court says it is legal to do so. Judge Johnson reserved his decision.

Two persons were killed and twenty-five injured in an accident on the Easton and Nazareth Street Railway Company's line, at Twenty-first and Wood streets. The accident was due to the overturning of a car, which probably got beyond the control of the motorman on account of the brakes refusing to work. The dead are Joseph Derhammer and Edward Commodore, both of Nazareth.

Lightning struck a tree in the lawn of Vinton Morris, of Pymatuning township. The family, consisting of four, were stunned, but none were seriously injured. The bolt descended out of an almost clear sky. A remarkable feature about the affair was that Morris' 6-year-old daughter had a napkin ring in her hand which was melted, but the child was not injured.

William Hanson, aged 34, an employe at the Commercial hotel, Ford City, was found dead in his cot in the hotel office. He was in Kittanning attending a circus, and went home in his usual health. He was last seen about 1 A. M. An hour later, when the policeman entered the hotel, Hanson was found dead.

A blind horse belonging to Watson Bros., coal operators, Beaver Falls, backed over a precipice near the edge of the pit mouth, and went crashing to the bottom, 150 feet below. The animal was crushed to pieces and the wagon smashed into kindling wood. The driver, Thomas Wood, escaped by jumping and alighting in a tree top.

The stockholders of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and the Washington Trust Company, both of Washington, voted to merge the two institutions. The new concern will be known as the Washington Trust Company and will have a capital of \$300,000.

The commencement exercises of the Beaver Falls High School took place Wednesday. The class members were Ivy Chandlee, Clara Behnman, Elizabeth Craig, Stella Bliner, Edna Peirce, Vera Hamilton, Howard Douds and Thomas Moorhead.

Col. David C. Keller died at his home in Reading, aged 63. He served with distinction during the Civil War and was prominent in Grand Army and Masonic circles. He was formerly commissioner of Berks county.

Pure Food Commissioner Cope has directed that suits be commenced against the Clover Creek Branch in Blair county. The inhabitants of the town of Royers and Creminia, after being accustomed to railroad travel for twenty years, are again dependent upon stage coaches to get to the outer world.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

Bradstreet's says: "With almost uniformly good wheat, corn, oats and cotton crop reports, improved retail demand caused by warmer weather, a full volume of re-order business for this season of the year, good collections and heavy railroad earnings, the only cloud on the situation would seem to be the continued unrest of labor and the idleness of large numbers of industrial workers as a result thereof.

Wheat is slightly lower on good crop reports, but straightened supplies of corn and oats make holders confident. Corn visible supplies are only half those of last year's, and 60 per cent. of the stock is in Chicago. Cotton was depressed early on confident short selling, but rallied later. Hog products generally are rather easier, lard is lower and butter is also off.

Business failures for the week number 152, as against 190 last week, 102 in this week last year, 167 in 1900, 158 in 1899 and 231 in 1898. Failures in Canada number 17, as against 22 last week, and 24 a year ago. Clearings aggregate \$50,379,887, a gain of 8 per cent. over last week and of 30 per cent. over last year.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, \$3.15-3.35; best Patent, \$4.80; choice Family, \$4.05. Wheat—New York No. 2, 88c; Philadelphia No. 2, 85c; Baltimore No. 2, 86c. Corn—New York No. 2, 70c; Philadelphia No. 2, 66c; Baltimore No. 2, 67c. Oats—New York, No. 2, 46c; Philadelphia No. 2, 51c; Baltimore No. 2, 49c. Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$15.00. No. 2 timothy \$14.00-14.50; No. 3 timothy \$12.00-13.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples—New per brl \$3.50-4.50; do No. 25, all varieties, per brl \$2.50-3.50. Asparagus—Norfolk, per dozen \$2.00-2.50; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland, per dozen, prime, \$1.50-1.80; do, seconds, \$1.25-1.50; do, wild, 75c-1.00. Beets—Charleston, per crate \$1.25-1.50; do, Norfolk, per bush 45c. Cabbage—Charleston, early York, per crate \$1.25-1.50; do, North Carolina, per crate \$1.25-1.50; do, Norfolk, per brl \$1.25-1.40. Cucumbers—Florida, per basket or box \$1.25-1.75; do, Charleston, per basket \$1.50-1.75; do, North Carolina, per basket \$1.50-1.75. Eggplants—Florida, per crate \$1.50-2.00. Green peas—North Carolina, per half-barrel basket 75c-1.25; do, per full barrel \$2.00-2.25; do, Charleston and Savannah, per half-barrel basket 75c-1.00; do, Norfolk, per basket \$1.00-1.25; do, Rappahannock, per brl —\$2.25; do, per basket \$1.00-1.05; do, Potomacs, per brl \$2.50-3.00; do, York River, per brl —\$2.25; do, per box —\$3.00. Kale—Native, per bushel box 12c-15c. Lettuce—Native, per bushel box 50c-70c. Onions—Bermuda, per box \$1.00-1.25; do, Egyptian, per sack \$2.75-3.00. Oranges—California seedlings, per box \$2.25-3.25; do, navels, per box \$3.25-4.00. Radishes—Native, per 100 bunches, red, 60c-75c; do, per 100 bunches, white, 50c-60c. Rhubarb—Native, per bunch 1 1/2-2c. Spinach—Native, per bushel box 25c-30c. Spring onions, per 100 bunches 60c-75c. Squash—Charleston, per bushel box 75c-1.00. Strawberries—North and South Carolina, per qt. 47c; do, Norfolk, per qt. 50c; do, Eastern Shore, Virginia, per qt. 58c; do, Maryland, per qt. 58c; do, Rappahannock per qt. 48c; do, Anne Arundel, per qt. 81c. String beans—Charleston, per basket, green, \$1.00-1.25; do, wax, \$1.50-1.75; do, Potomacs, per brl \$2.50-3.00; do, carrier, fancy, \$2.50-2.75; do, fair to good, \$1.50-2.25; do, cnlls, \$1.25-1.50.

Potatoes—White—Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu. No. 1, 75c-85c; do No. 2, 60c-70c; do, New York, per bu. best stock, 85c-90c; do, second, 65c-75c; Western, per bu. primed, 85c-90c; do, Florida, per bu. No. 1, \$4.50-5.00; do, second, \$3.00-3.50. Sweet potatoes—Potomacs, per brl, fancy, \$3.50-4.00; North Carolina, per brl, fancy, \$3.00-4.00; Yams, North Carolina, per brl, fancy, \$3.00-3.50.

Seed Potatoes—Maine Houlton Early Rose, \$3.25 to \$3.35; Maine grown Beauty of Hebron, \$3.25 to 3.35; Maine grown Burbank, \$3.25 to 3.30; Maine grown Green Mountains, \$3.25 to 3.30. Butter—Separator, 23c-24c; Gathered Cream, 22c-23c; Imitation, 19c-20c; Prints, 1-lb. 22c-23c; 2-lb. 23c-24c; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., 22c.

Eggs—Fresh laid eggs, per dozen, 16c-16 1/2c. Cheese—New York State cheddar, 11 1/2-12 1/2c; do do flats, 11 1/2-12 1/2c; do do small, 12c-12 1/2c. Ohio—Flats, 10 1/2-11c; do picnic, 11 1/2-12c. Skims, 9c-10c. Swiss cheese, 14c-15c.

Live poultry—Hens, 12 1/2-13c; old roosters, each, 25c-30c; spring chickens 30c-32c; winter chickens, per lb. 18c-22c; young chickens, 12c-13c. Ducks, 10c-13c. Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 11c-12c; cows and light steers, 8 1/2-9c.

Live Stock.

Chicago—Cattle—Choice steady to strong, others weak to lower; good to prime steers \$7.00-7.55; poor to medium \$5.00-7.55; stockers and feeders \$2.75-5.25; cows \$1.50-2.00; hogs \$2.50-3.00; canners \$1.50-2.50; bulls \$2.00-3.00; calves \$2.50-3.00; Texas-fed steers \$5.50-6.85. Hogs—Mixed and butchers \$6.00-7.25; good to choice heavy \$7.15-7.35; rough heavy \$6.50-7.15; light \$6.70-7.00; bulk of sales \$6.50-7.20. Sheep—Choice, steady; good to choice wethers \$5.70-6.25; Western sheep \$5.75-6.25; native lambs \$5.00-7.00; Western lambs \$5.25-7.00. Colorado lambs \$7.25.

East Liberty, Cattles—steady; choice \$6.50-7.25; prime \$6.50-8.00; good \$5.80-6.50. Hogs steady; prime heavy hogs \$7.40; mediums \$7.20-7.25; heavy Yorkers \$7.15-7.20; light Yorkers \$7.05-7.10; pigs \$6.00-7.00; rough \$6.80. Sheep lower; prime wethers \$5.60-6.80; culls and common \$2.50-3.50; choice lambs \$6.75-7.00; veal calves \$7.00-7.50.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

St. Paul's Building Exchange refuses to recognize the Building Trades Council.

New York plumbers and gas fitters will receive \$4.25 a day, commencing July 1.

E. E. Schmitz, the labor mayor of San Francisco, says he is not a candidate for Governor.

Efforts are being made to induce Congress to pass a bill establishing a government type foundry. The International Typographical Union is reported to be taking the initiative in the matter.