EXCEPT HIS MOTHER. >

Folks all called him to account; Stamped him as a worthless loafer; Said he never wou'd amount To a common striped gopher; And whate'er he might commit-So they vowed to one another-They'd not be surprised a bit. (That is, all except his mother.)

Till a sudden crisis came Sacrifice and courage testing, Leaped to lips a hero's name, Laud from e'en the coldest wresting. And the chap thus signalized Was "that loafer," and no other! Then the folks all were surprised! (That is, all except his mother.) -Edwin L. Sabin, in Good Housee-

At Bristow Station.

keeping.

Bristow Station was in the Pan lonely and dreary place it would be with cattle pens, then a straight track ditched them to prevent a smashup for thirty miles over the prairie.

from three or four tramps a day, and, been sent in Bert's absence. 'ine inthough the instructions from the di- jured tramp who had left him that afvision superintendent were to "dis- ternoon had, for some reason, returncourage" them, he took his own course | ed to the track later on. He must in the matter. To "discourage" them have seen the open switch and sighted meant to threaten them with pains the runaway empties. He had made and penalties and refuse them even a his way down to the station to give drink of water. To Bert it looked Bert the information, and finding him too much like childish spite, and, gone had sat down to the instrument though he may have done some growl- and warned Clairsville. He had given ing now and then, he always had a Bert no hint that he was an operator, bite to eat and a bit of tobacco for the but such was the case. He had sent "tourist" whose language was respect the message through in good shape ful. As a matter of fact there were and saved the road a big smashup. flood and field.

If Bert did not obey his instructions to the letter the section boss on that suddenly and strangely impressed section did. He was a burley big Bert. The hands he touched were fellow, regarded by his employes as a | cold. bully and a coward.

word on the subject, however, until aggravated by a recent injury." The one summer afternoon he happened "recent injury" consisted of three along with his car and his gang just broken ribs. The fact that this was as a tramp had reached the station received at the hands of the section and was resting in the shade. Bert boss was not stated. That the poor had not seen the fellow as yet, when chap had ever managed to walk a hunhe heard a row outside. The section dred rods the doctors declared a wonboss had spied the hobo and stopped derful thing. He was nameless, hometo give him a drubbing. The tramp less and friendless, and the railroad was a man about 30, and it needed only company had no sentiment and no one glance at his face to prove that he gratitude. The poor bruised body was not born to the road. He had an was laid in a pauper's grave, unmarkintelligent eye and his speech was that ed and uncared for, and only Bert of an educated man.

The boss went hunting for tramps. If one was found track walking he York Evening Sun. received such a thumping that he could hardly crawl off to a highway, and no freight train with a hobo on the bumpers could pass the boss that his sharp eyes would not detect the culprit.

Perhaps it was the man's flerce samity toward tramps that softened

Bert's heart.

The section boss was already slamming him around when Bert interfer. party led by Dr. Henry Mason Baum, ed. As the big brute let go of his victim he gave him a whirl and brought him down on the iron rail. The hobo lay there until Bert assisted him to rise. He complained of a pain in his side, but after resting for awhile it States. seemed to pass off. The story he told was not new to the agent. Born of good parents and with a good start In life drink and a spirit of adventure had been his bane. He did not menion what occupation he had followed, and Bert, in his genial thoughtful way, refrained from exhibiting too much suriosity. After accepting lunch a bracer of whiskey and a few coins, he lift the station and continued west-

The tramp had been gone about an hour when a thunder storm came up, and for an hour it rained furiously. A mile to the east of Bristow they were putting in a new bridge over a small creek, with the rails laid on a business to worry about that bridge, and he hadn't given it a thought when he received a message from Clairsville, nine miles to the west, that the section gang had been dumped into the ditch and all badly hurt. Then arose the question whether it was his duty to remain at the station and be ready for a call, or to make a trip to the new bridge and see that all was safe.

ward. This was toward sundown.

He knew that the creek would be bank full from the downpour, and, as it was in the dry season when no rain was expected, the temporary tracks might be swept away. After fifteen Egypt the burial place of that region, minutes in doubt and worry he telegraphed Clairsville that he was going to the creek and at once set out on a run. He had scarcely started when a gale sprang up in his very teeth, were the tombs of kings, so possibly and within ten minutes it was all he were these mounds the tombs of the could do to make way against it at a chiefs or rulers of a prehistoric race. walk. Darkness had fallen before he reached the culvert. The bridge

was gone! The first train due was a freight at 9 o'clock. This train would side-track at Bristow for the express bound east. is at the doors of St. Louis. If pro-He had brought a red lantern, and this vision could be made for a visit to the he managed to secure to a pole sus- locality of scientific men of Europe pended over the track. That would they would carry back with them new to the station in time to flag the ex- prehistoric race of America-impres-

The wind was howling along at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and a dozen different times in returning over that mile of track Bert was blown flat or clear off the track into the ditch. Even with the gale at his back it took down .- Ohio State Journal.

him as long to go back as it had to come, and he was thoroughly played out when he reached the station. Even, before he mounted the platform he heard the instrument calling aim and realized that something was up.

A surprise awaited him as he opened the door. Sitting at the table, with his head on his arms and apparently asleep, was the tramp of the afternoon. The instrument was calling "B" "B" as if lives depended on an instant answer, and Bert had to reach over the sleeping man's shoulder to reply. In a minute came this message from Clairisville:

"What the dicken; is the matter with you? Are there any more empties on the way?"

"What do you mean?" Bert asked. "I mean that I have ditched the seven cattle cars, and want to know

if any others got away?" It took some minutes to make matters plain. Several times Bert shook the sleeper and called to him to vacate the chair, but he did not move. The Handle section of Texas, and a more 4 o'clock freight had brought down sixteen cattle cars, and after backing hard to find. There was but one them in on the siding and pulled out building, which served for freight and left the switch wide open. The house, passenger depot, ticket and section gang had passed the spot withtelegraph office. Bert Brown, the K. out noticing the switch, and when the & M. agent, had to do all the business gale came up seven of the cars had and cook his own meals over an oil blown out on the main track and startstove. There were four trains daily ed down the road at thirty miles an ever the road, but, unless flagged, the hour. The other nine would have foltwo passenger trains went through lowed had not one of them jumped the Bristow at a fifty-mile clip. To the track and held the rest. Clairsville west of the station was a long siding had received word or the runaway and

Bert could always count on a visit It was a ghostly telegram that had

with the express.

times when he could sit down with "Here-wakeup-wake up, and shake one of them for an hour and be inter- hands and let me thank you," Bert ested in the tramp's adventures by shouted as the mystery was solved and he felt his heart growing big. No reply broke the silence which

The inquest was held at Clairsville, Agent and boss had never had a and the verdict was "heart disease, Brown stood beside the last resting place of Bristow Station's hero .- New

GREATER THAN PYRAMIDS.

Hill in Illinois Surpasses, as a Huge Rock, Egypt's Relic.

Monks's Mound, on the boundary line between St. Clair and Madison counties, Illinois, was visited by a of Washington.

Sixty-three mounds form the group, and it was pronounced by Dr. Baum one of the wonders of the world and the largest antiquity in the United

"The unanimous view of the party was that the mound was wholly the work of man," said Dr. Baum. "Possibly it was never completed. The principal mound exceeds the great pyramids of Mexico.

"Most of the earth used in making the elevations was transported more than half a mile, and the scenes of excavation, where the builders got their earth, are still visible in the depressed places. Roughly estimating the labor, I should say that it required the efforts of 10,000 men for three years to build the mound. All of the earth was carried in baskets.

"Years ago a trench was dug into the side of the mound, but not to a temporary track. It was not Bert's sufficient extent to reveal what it contained. In order to determine what the mound was used for, it would be necessary to carry trenches from different parts toward the centre, and this would not only require skilful excavating, but considerable time and money. This excavating ought to be

done before the World's Fair. "The surroundings are much like the Warka neighborhood, in the Tigro-Euphrates valley. Just as the plain stretching out from the Warka was the great burial place of that region, and that around the pyramids of so the Cahokia neighborhood was the place of sepulture of the population that once inhabited the Mississippi valley. As the pyramids of Egypt

"This remarkable locality-the richest in the United States from an antiquarian's standpoint-should be

made a national or state park. "One of the wonders of the world stop the freight, and he would get back impressions of the greatness of the sions that they do not now dream of.

> We All Know Them. Give some people an inch and they will take anything that isn't nailed



AIDS TO WHITEWASHING.

The use of the fruit-spraying pumps makes easy the task of whitewashing stables, henhouses and cellars, and it is much more effectual than the use of the brush, because by making the stream a little larger and more forcible, which most spraying nozzles admit of, a stream can be sent into cracks and crevices where the brush would not reach. It may not prove as penetrating or as powerful a disinfectant as the gas from burning sulphur and charcoal, but it takes next rank, and can be used where it might not be well to use the sulphuric acid gas, as in cellars under living-rooms. If it is to be used as a disinfectant, or as an insect destroyer, the addition of a little carbolic acid or a little dissolved copperas to the whitewash may be an advantage, and we prefer the latter, at least in cow stables, because it emits no offensive odor. Let the lime be thoroughly slacked, and strained through a cloth, so that it may be thin enough to work well in the nozzle. And sides, ceilings, corners and floors can be well sprayed in one-fourth the time needed for the use of the brush. Applied during the hot weather, it, does not take long to dry, and two coats can easily be given if one does not look thick enough when dried.

LARGE LITTERS OF PIGS.

We never saw a litter of pigs so large that the sow did not have milk enough for them until they were two weeks old. We have been told of such a thing as one having more pigs than she had teats, and in such a case it might be necessary to kill the extra ones or put them on another sow, or to bring them up on a bottle, but we think such cases are about as rare as that of the cow that had five calves, and one had to look on while the others were getting the milk. But usually the prolific sows are also the best milk producers, and as we have said have enough if properly fed to supply their pigs until two or three weeks old. By that time they can be taught to feed themselves at the trough and by the time they are from six to eight weeks old they will prefer the trough to the mother's milk, and may be taken from her. By feeding regularly three times a day while with the sow, giving no more than they will eat up clean, or taking away whatever they leave every time, they will soon learn to eat at the trough. We think that a mash of bran or shorts with skimmilk, the more milk the better, is the best feed for them, but some claim to have good success with soaked shelled corn. We never tried it, but after they were a week old we began to add cornmeal to the bran, gradually increasing the amount.-The Cultivator.

GROWING CELERY.

When the plants are about three inches high, they should be sprayed gently with bordeaux mixture. They should be sprayed the second time after they become six inches high, and again when nine inches to a foot high. This spraying will prevent r . and blight and every variety of celery is liable to attacks of these diseases.

Cultivation must be thorough and constant. A wheel hoe and rake is a good tool for the purpose. The space between the plants in the row must be kept clean by hand, and all weeds should be kept out. Do not work the ground when the plants are wet, as dirt on the leaves causes rust and rot. As a matter of fact, no plants should be cultivated when wet with dew or

In blanching the idea is to shut out the light and free circulation of the air. These boards should be set close to each side of the row and held in place by stakes driven beside them. The top should be left open in order that the plants may not be hindered in their growth. The plants in the space between the boards will continue to grow and will soon become white and tender, and as the growth proceeds above the boards the latter may be brought together at the top, until the space between them is perfectly dark, and the plants will continue to grow. The stalks should be marketed or taken out as soon as they are sufficiently tender.-Thomas Alphram, in New England Homestead.

INSECT ENEMIES OF FRUIT. The work of spraying the fruit trees and vines is usually done in the spring, but even now an examination of the trees will show that they require nearly as much attention as in spring. The nests of caterpillars can now be seen in the orchards and in the forests. The catalpa trees have been almost completely stripped of leaves in some sections by large green worms that attack the trees almost before their presence is detected. In the vegetable garden there will be found worms and bugs innumerable, and that they can do considerable harm, even in a few hours, is well known. An eggplant can be entirely consumed by potato beetles in less *han two hours, and the large green worm will strip a tomato vine in less than half a day. To save the fruit and vegerables, therefore, requires vigilance and work. The scale insect is the most destructime enemy of trees, as it attacks nearly all kinds, and, its destruction must be attempted with the determination to succeed. A strong solution of whale oil soap has been found an excellent remedy. As the rains carry it away, an application should be made after every rain until assured that the pest has been eradicated. Kerosene staulsion, which is cheap, will instantly invention for amusing children.

destroy all kinds of caterpillars, and is made by dissolving a pound of hard soan in a gallen of boiling water. When the soap is completely dissolved remove the solution from the fire and add a gallon of kerosene, churning the mixture for 15 minutes by oumging with a sprayer. A creamy mixture results. Add from 10 to 20 gallons of cold water (according to strength desired and spray the trees. For peach trees the mixture should not be too strong, about one of kerosene to twenty of water being preferred. Success depends upon getting the mixture on every part of the tree. The mixture can be improved if a gill of crude carbolic acid is added for every gallon of kerosene used .- Philadelphia Ree-

DIPPING FOR PARASITES. Parasites of all kinds are not only injurious to the wool of sheep, but to the health of the animals as well, and dipping to destroy them should be re sorted to wherever and whenever they are present at shearing time. There is no other way to remove the trouble some pests except by repeating dip ping, and sometimes it requires a good many to accomplish the desired end. Ticks will worry the thin, weak sneep more than the strong ones, and they seem to congregate on them in such numbers as to cause their death. Some times the ticks appear on the sheep shortly after dipping, and the impression is made that the dipping did not free them from the parasites; but this is a mistake. The trouble was that the ticks were in the sheds or stables where the sheep were kept, and by putting the animals back in their infested quarters the ticks soon covered them again. The living quarters of the sheep must also be treated with the solution by spraying and washing, and in this way we protect the animals from a future invasion. A second dipping should follow the first about ten days later, and the living quarters should also receive a second spraying. Sometimes where the parasites are very numerous a third dipping and spraying may pay.

There are many kinds of solution for dipping sheep, and most of them have their virtues and also their disagreeable features. Tobacco stems furnish one of the cheapest and most effective ·ips, but the solution has the disadvantage of being very obnoxious to both the animals and the workers. The results, however, are not al all injurious. There is no permanent sickness or injury caused by this. One might feel a little nauseated at times in the work, and the sheep may even show signs of sickness, but no actual injury wil result therefrom. while all the parasites will be effectually destroyed. The solution should be made strong and at a proper temperature to keep the sheep from getting a chill, and they should be held under for at least one good minute. That should prove sufficient for the most obstinate cases.-S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

CARE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

There are three things necessary to the long life of a machine-(1) shelter, (2) oil and (3) paint. But you can get along with less paint if you have plenty of shelter. A shelter can be made for all farm implements at a very small cost surficient to keep off the rain, snow and the hot summer sun. How often one sees machinery standing out in the field ail winter long, left where unhitched from when through mowing or whatever else, far greater damage done to it than all the work it has done. Every farmer should have a tarpaulin cover, and put it on at noon and again at night to protect from the sun, as well as from sudden showers, the expensive machinery.

As there is a half dozen good brands of oil costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, no farmer need by without a sufficient supply. Don't smear cog wheels with oil or grease; as the oil gathers sand and dust that very soon cuts the cogs to a small point and causes them to break; where necessary use graphite. Do not run a belt, chain or binder canvass any tighter than is necessary to make it do its work, as undue tightness strains not only the belt or chain but the entire machine. Paint your wagons, plow and harrow at least once in three years. We can buy colors and grind them with just enough linseed oil to make it of the consistency of thin putty, then add half as much turpentine as you have of this mixture, put in a small amount of japan dryer to each quart of paint, then thin with linseed oil until it will spread well, or one can buy ready mixed paints ready for use, which is sometimes more convenient to use; but I do not think them as good. From \$2 to \$3 will buy paint enough to paint

all the farm implements one time. When the implements are put away in the fall give them a good oiling just as though going to use them and every bearing about the binder oil well and then a day or two before you want to use the binder take a can of coal oil and put a liberal quantity in every cup or oil hole and oil the knife well. Do this to cut off the gum and you will be surprised to see how much easier it will make the machine start up. About every machine and implement will be found a nut or two that will not stay on. Wet a woolen string in strong brine water and tie it around the projecting end of the bolt, this will rust the joint that will stay tight forever. Again I will say that oil and paint cost much less than wood and cast iron. If all of us farmers would paint up all the farm implements they will not only last longer but look much better when used so much .-- Louis Campbell, in Agricultural Epitomist.

Celluloid floating toy" are the newest

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Pennsylvania pensions: James Watson, Job. \$10; Benjamin F. Durbin, Washington, \$10; John F. Nogar, Marshburg, \$6; Samuel P. Gamble, Pittsburg, \$6; Joseph K. Bush, West Finley, \$8; Harry S. Allabough, Silverdale, \$16; Samuel Gault, Wilkinsburg, \$8; Calvin Williams, Julian, \$10; From \$8; Calvin Williams, Julian, \$10; Enos Rogers, Rockhill Furnace, \$17; Ludwick Kimmel, Normalville, \$10; Daniel A. Kimmel, Normalvine, Charles H. Merriman, Pittsburg, \$10; Charles H. Adams, Stroudsburg, \$6; Hannah Wood, Athens, \$8; Mary Jefferies, Dunbar, \$8; Isabella McLaughlin, Buena Vista, \$8; Margaretta C. Robb, Huntington, \$8; Margaret Brown, Titusville, \$8; Isabell Atwell, Pittsburg, \$8; Elizabeth Watson, Job, \$8; Elen Raub, Sayre, \$12; William H. Harrison, Carnegie, George J. Calhoun, Washington, \$8 Elisha Willoughby, Roulette, \$12; Wil liam Kendrick, Ashlev, \$8: James Kidd, McCoysville, \$12; Lafayette Snyder, Saegertown, \$8; Thomas O'Brien, Pitts-burg, \$6; Joseph P. Pyle, Erie, \$6; Daniel Sechler, Ft. Hill, \$14: Thomas Harkinson, Honey Grove, \$12; Elisha B. McGara, Indiana, \$10; William H. Gill, Julian. \$10; Charles Hall, Titusville. \$10; Benjamin F. Null, Ruffsdale. \$8 Sherman Lyons, Bellefonte, \$10; Jacob S. Miller, St. Marys, \$10; John Minney, Donora. \$12: Mary J. Griffith, Houtz-dale, \$8; Theresa Rhoades, Boynton,

Fire destroyed the boathouse of the Bird Club, of Chester. The blaze was of incendiary origin, resulting, it is believed, from revenge, because of several arrests made by the police for robberies at the clubhouse. The building was of wood, two stories high, and worth with its contents about \$1200, fully insured.

John Strohl is dying in the Allentown Hospital from stab wounds over the eye and on various parts of his body. How Strohl was injured is a mystery. All that is known is that he had a quarrel with several strangers at a Sixth Ward hotel and was found un-

Fire in the store of the Imperial Dry Goods Company, in the opera house building, Altoona, entailed a loss of \$45,000 to the store and building and a loss of \$10,000 to the stock of the Price Clothing Company in the building ad-

While picking huckleberries on the Seven Mountains, back of Cooper's Gap. near Lewiston, John Slater and William Burns, of Reedsville, killed a rattlesnake which measured seven feet and had twenty-two rattles.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Works of York have received an order for 18. 2000 eight-horse plows for the South

African market. Daniel V. French and Thomas S. Clark, of New York, and John W. Beatty, of Pittsburg, well known in the art world, have accepted the task of acting as a jury to select a design for the monument to be erected in Pittsburg in memory of Col. A. L. Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died in the Philippines. Competitive designs are to be submitted before De-The contract will be let by the Hawkins Memorial Committee. Twen-ty thousand dollars will be expended on the monument.

John Henry, of Tamaqua, says he will impete for the \$50,000 prize which wil be offered at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 for the best flying machine. Within a few months he expects to complete his machine after four years' work. The machine has two pairs of wings, one pair for lifting and the other for propelling, power being derived from an electric motor. The machine is expected to lift twenty times its

Burglars carried off the clothing in the house of John Greenbo, at McKeesport, during the night. None of the members of his family or of their four boarders was able to leave the house to give an alarm, as all their clothing had been stolen. The inmates were forced to borrow clothes from the neighbors in order to appear on the street.

Nearly 10,000 persons attended the tenth annual farmers' picnic at Gras-mere Park, Bloomsburg, the people coming from Columbia, Luzerne, Lycoming and Sullivan counties. Albert Cornell, of the State Grange: John G. McSparran, of Lancaster, and County Superintendent W. W. Byans delivered addresses.

Mrs. William Walp, of Seybertsville, was attacked in the kitchen of ber home by a rattlesnake which lay coiled in a pantry and sprang at her when she opened the door. The woman seized an on poker and after an exciting battle

killed the reptile.

Three cows belonging to Claude
Peters, a farmer, near Martinsburg, ate a quantity of dynamite which a gang of Pennsylvania Railroad men who were erecting telegraph poles had left in a field. In a short time all of the cows

The State Forestry Reservation Commission held a meeting at Harrisburg and considered offers of 28,000 acres of forest land in various counties of the State, but purchased only 400 acres. The other tracts offered will be examined by experts before a purchase is

Hon. Thomas U. Shaffer, for 30 years publisher of the Renovo Record, and member of the State Assembly from 1885 to 1889, is dead, aged 59 years. A canning factory to employ 250 hands will be established at Reinhold's

Reber, the 9-year-old son of Post-master William McKimm, was run over by a street car at Oil City and killed.

While he was carrying his father's dinner, James Hanna, Jr., 11 years old, was struck by a train at Chester and

While walking in his sleep, Edward Cross, aged 8 years, of Chester, imagined that he was swimming and dived down a stairway, sustaining serious in-

A 3-months-old son of Henry Brown, of Fulton Township, has three great-grandfathers living. They are Thomas Hoopes, Samuel Finnefrich and Reason Ross., all residents of Fulton Town-

John Craven, aged 15, ran away from his home in Braddock last week and joined a circus. Owing to the illness of the parachute jumper while the cirtus was in Allegheny, the boy volunteered to take his place and made a 1000-foot drop with the parachute. He unded on electric light wires and dropped to the ground, 30 feet below, unin-

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

Bradstreet's says: Midsummer quief has gone from distributive trade, and stimulated by really brilliant crop prospects and good prices for farm products, fall business has begun to expand. Buyers are arriving in large numbers at all markets, and this week promises to see demand further increased. Manufacturing industry, which has been more than usually active this summer, continues well employed Failures are few and liabilities small: prices are steady. July railway earnings returns show 7 per cent, gain over last year. Bank clearings continue to show gains over last year.

Advices from the boot and shoe trade are irregular. Business at the West is active and at Philadelphia the jobbing trade is brisk and manufacturers are busy on orders. At Boston shipments, though larger than last week, are still far below those of last year, the decrease being fully 12 per cent. Leather and hides are very active, however, and skins of all kinds are taken as fast as received.

The weight of imported iron is pressing on domestic sentiment, though no perceptible effect is yet seen on prices for pig iron, which is still in active request for next year's delivery.

Steel rails, plates, bars and sheets are active at the West, but the edge of the demand for plates and sheets appears to have been taken off at Pittsburg. Western rail mills are all sold up for the first half of 1903. Structural material is active at Chicago and at Pittsburg, where sales have been very large this week. Shipbuilding interests have taken 40,000 tons of plates at Pittsburg. Hardware, as predicted, has had no dull season this year and business is as active as ever.

Business failures for the week ending August 7 number 169, as against 168 last week and 185 in this week last year. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending August 7 aggregate 4.244.363 bushels, against 3,888,534 last week and 8,831,199 in this week last year. Wheat exports since July I aggregate 22,398,203 bushels, against 35, 932,237 last season. Corn exports aggregate 50,611 bushels, against 28,405 last week and 990,714 last year. For the fiscal year corn exports are 558,421 bushels, against 8,718,361 last season.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, \$3 10a3.30; best Patent, \$4.50; choice Family, \$3 75. Wheat—New York No. 2. 741/c; Philadelphia No 2, 72a721/2 c; Baltimore No 2, 69%c. Corn-New York No. 2, 65c; Phila-

delphia No. 2. 68a6814; Baltimore No. 2, Oats-New York No. 2. 63%c; Philadelphia No. 2, 75c; Baltimore No 2,

Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$19.00a19.50; No. 2 timothy, \$18.00a18.50; No. 3 tim-

othy \$17.00a17.50 Green Fruits and Vegetables .- Beets, Native, per bunch 1c. Blackberries, Esstern Shore, per quart. 4a5c. Cabbage - Native per 100 \$1.00a1.50; Wakefield, per 100, \$3.00a5.00. Cantaloupes Florida, per crate 50ca \$1.00. Cucumbers-Charleston, per basket 12a20c; do North Carolina. 12a20c Eggplants, Native, per basket 55:60c Ruckelberries, per quart 6a7c. Lettuce, Native, per bushel box 30a50c. Onions, New, per basket 80a90c. Peaches, Florida, per carrier \$1.00a1.25 Pineapples, Florida, per crate, \$1.75a 2.50. String beans, per hysbol 2.50. String beans, per bushel, green. 30a35c; wax, 30a40c Tomatoes, Poto-

asso do, fair to good 20a25c.
Potatoes. Norfolk, per bri, No 1, \$1 00a1 25; do, seconds, 75ca\$1 00; do, culls, 50a50c; do, North Carolina, per

mac, per six-basket carrier, fancy, 30

bri, No 1, \$1 00a1 25. Butter, Separator, 22a23c; Gathered cream, 21a22c; prints,1-lb 25a26c; Rolls, 2-lb. 25a26; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va.,

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, Cheese, Large. 60-lb, 10% a10%c; medium, 26. lb, 10% a104; pienies, 22-lb 10% al O% e.

Live Poultry, Hens, 111/a12c; old roosters, each 25a30e; spring chickens, 12a1216, young stags, 12a1216. Ducks

Hides, Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60-lbs and up, close selection, 12% a12%c; cows and light steers 9%a100. Provisions and Hog Products.-Bulk clear rib sides, 1960; bulk shoulders, 10%c; bulk bellist, 180; bulk ham butts.

10%c; bacon clear rib sides. 18c; bacon shoulders. 11%c; sugar-cured breasts. 11%o; sugar cured shoulders, 11%c; sugar oured California hams, 11%c; hams canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs. and over, 148,e; refined lard tierces, bris and 50 lb cans, gross, 111c; refined lard, second-hand tabs, 11%0; refined lard. half-barrels and new tubs, 11%c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 10a15c lower good to prime steers \$8 00a8 90; medium \$4 75a7 75; stockers and feeders \$2 50 a5 25; cows, \$1 50a5 75; heifers \$2 50a 50; Texas-fed steeps \$8 25a5 50. Hogs, Mixed and butchers \$6 75a7 65; good to choice, heavy \$7 40a7 70; Sheep, sheep and lambs slow to lower; good to choice whethers \$3 50a4 00; Western sheep whethers \$3 50a4 00; \$2 50a3 75.

East Liberty. Cattle steady; choice \$7 50a7 80; prime \$7 00a7 25. Hogs, prime heavy \$7 80a7 85, mediums \$8 00; heavy Yorkers \$7 75a7 80. Sheep steady, Best wethers \$4 15n4 30 culls and com mon \$1 50a2 00; choice lambs \$5 25a5 60.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

There is a strike of bricklayers at Kiel for an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours. Differences between the Carriage Workers' Union and the employers at

Albany, N. Y., have been seettled.
At Oakland, Cal., the Southern Pacific Company has acceded to some of the demands made by the machinists. Bricklayers at Glasgow, Scotland, have secured an advance of 1-2d. an lour, which they had to give up about