Shriek, hoarse, Mad with my force; Drunken with speed as I rush on my Swiffer than wind; Shaking the earth as I fling it behind,

IES.

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Take

ited

Stand! Stare! Filly and mare,
Nostrils dilated and snuffing the air.
Plange, bolt:
Chipper and colt:
Here is a steed that shall moch your revolt.

Wide, high! Cleaving the sky, Drumming the bridge into thunder, I fly. Clang! Crash! Onward I dash; How the wrought girders ring, hammer and clush.

Strong, slow, Upward I go, Ramping the rocks to the death-smitten

snow, Strain, fight, Grip the rails tight; Now the grip the grim giant shall show you his might.

a little surprised when Helen Waters gave them a bright green parrot for a wedding present. They did not consider it either ornamental or useful and not in the least essential to their newly married happiness.

said Alice Ponsonby to her husband. "I can't think what she meant by it." "Oh, I simply didn't want to dupli cate any of your other presents," ex-

Ponsonbys' perplexity, "and I didn' think anybody else would give you r parrot. And besides it will be some thing for you to talk to, Alice, and to keep you company way down in that lonesome Woodlawn flat when Tom is in town at work all day."

And so "pretty Polly" in a finely polished brass cage found a place in the parlor of the Ponsonbys' dwelling place, where he could look down in the street and scold and fret, parrot fashion, at whatever went on to incur its displeasure. The care of the pet was a new thing to Alice, and Polly was allowed to go hungry more than once in his early days in the new But Alice soon became ac customed to the new care, and almost before she knew it she had developed a decided fondness for the bird.

In her spare moments of play with it she tried to teach it to say a few things in addition to the "Polly wants a cracker," and the other stuff that all parrots seem to know as soon as they have first cracked their shells. And in the course of time the thing began to like Alice also, and to slide along its perch and appear pleased whenever she came into the room.

Tom Ponsonby, and always sputtered only stay."

kirting the precipice, daring the deep. ye not down lest your senses may

gh the dark, tunnel with never a spark. but the end might come suddenly

Keen! Bright! wift to the light; Day flashes radiant, mocking the night. h, steep, inging, I leap; ing the valleys, esultant, I sweep.

Whistle and blow; Pulling the lever and letting her go.

Smoking I turn; Roaring in triumph, the mountain I spurn Shriek! Scream! Downward in steam,

Earthquake and thunder and-gone like a -Bertrand Shadwell, in the Chicago Post.

OUR POLLY HATCHED A SECRET.

T certainly was an odd thing to Sunday, but not to dinner, according do, and the Ponsonbys were not to the original plan. "I'll drop in during the afternoon." she wrote in a note, changing the time, "and if you don't mind, I'll bring my friend, Mr. Stevens, who has asked to call on that day. He is a pleasant fellow and I should like you "It seems to be a sort of a joke," to know him."

Miss Waters and her escort saun-



WON'T YOU COME OVER TO DINNER? tered into the Ponsonbys' flat about 5 o'clock that Sunday afternoon, and their first thought, after a few words about the parrot and an exchange of compliments between the young ladles concerning their clothes, seemed to be

to get away again. "But you mustn't be going way over to the North Side at this time of day until you have had supper," said Alice. "I'm sure you must be hungry. and you've been here such a short time. Tom and I can have the sup-But somehow it didn't seem to like per things ready in a jiffy if you'll



and seelded whenever he came near. "Queer brute, ain't it?" Tom would say to his wife. Then he would tense It by poking his finger into the care and pretending to abuse his wife, which the parrot very soon learned to resent. The bird was fealous, in fact, and it soon came about that whenever Tom Ponsonby gave his wife a farewell kiss in the morning or took her into his arms when she welcomed him home in the evening, "pretty Polly" would put in an owr, so to speak, and sputter out its angry displeasure.

"Break away, break away," learned to say on such occasions, and seldom failed. Tom thought it was clever of "the benst," and it not infrequently happened that he embraced



his wife more for the sake of hearing the parrot sputter than to demonstrate his real affection.

his real affection.

In this way the parrot became an important member of the household, and it was really a pleasure for Alice Ponsonby to report that her pet was "getting along just fine" when she met Helen Waters at tea time one Sunday evening at the senior Ponsonbys.

"Really, I wish you could see it now and hear it talk," said Alice. "Won't you come over to disuer next Sunday, and we'll bring you hope in the after.

you come over to dister next suntay, and we'll bring you home in the after-

Heles Waters did come the next

"It would be a pleasure for me to stay," replied Helea, "if Mr. Stevens

loesn't mind." Mr. Stevens didn't mind, of course, and the Ponsonbys bustled back to the kitchen to fix up a Welsh rarebit and the accompanying indigestibles, lenving their guests to talk to the parrot and look over the books in the front

room. They had been gone but a moment when they were startled by the most excited sputterings and squawkings that came back through the open door-

ways. "Break away! Ereak away! Leggo.

there! Break away!" The parrot was in a fury of excite nent and was strutting around his cage at a great rate when Alice tashed in from the kitchen. She found Helen Waters standing far back in a corner blushing to the roots of her hair while Mr. Stevens, very much flushed and flustered, stood close by awkwardly trying to untangle his cuff button from the lace at the back of the young lady's neck.

"Why, what's the matter with the parrot?" demanded Alice, her eyes starting with wonder. "What's all

the racket about?" "I den't know, Alice, I'm sure," stnumered Helen, becoming more confused every moment. "He's frightened me nearly to death with his screeching. I don't know what startled him, I'm sure, only-only when you and Tom went out of the room Joe I mean Mr. Stevens—got foolish and put his arm around me and kissed me. But Alice, Alice, it's all right, Alice, dear, for we're engaged and have been for a month, only we didn't want anybody to know just yet, because we can't be married for a year, and Alice, dear, you must promise me not to say anything about it till I tell you."

"Say anything," ejaculated Alice. "Of course I shan't say anything ex-tept bless you both, my children. And you're a migue lucky fellow, Mr. Stevens, isn't he, Tun?"

"I know I'm lucky," responded Stev-our hall ens, staffing proudly at the young lady Chronicle.

to whom he had just been linkedby the cuff button-"but that parrot scared me out of a year's growth all right and gave away a closely guarded secret."

"Yes," put in Helen, "that miserable

parrot! I'd like to-"He isn't a miserable parrot," interrupted Alice. "He's just lovely, and when you're married I'll let you borrow him sometimes Sunday afternoons when your girl friends bring their young admirers around to call on you." -K. M., in the Chicago Record-Herald.

The Iron Mao's Story.

Do you remember the span over the South Channel at Cornwall, Ontario, in 1898? I can tell you exactly the time-it was almost noon, on the 6th of September, on a Tuesday-when the pier gave way. There were sixteen men killed in that. The bridge was almost finished, and was ready to turn over to the railroad people in a week or two. It had three camelback spans, and its piers were supposed to be on blue hard pan. A cofferdam had been built over one of these and filled up with concrete and cement. Big, solid blocks of stone had been put upon that,

We had been given the foundations for it all right, and we'd put our fron work on that. There was a big traveler up, and when the pler gave and two spans crumbled with a crack the traveler, of course, came down. One man on it never tried to jump, and ode the traveler as it fell, hanging on o a cord (of steel). He was never hurt. That particular steel bar hap pened to stop ten feet away from the water, and he simply climbed off.

"Once," said Billy, returning to his reminiscences, "a man I knew, who was working on the ridge of an iron house roof, lost his hold and commenced to slide down the corrugated iron. It was a slide of about twentyfive feet to the edge, and then came a drop of fifty feet, as he knew, on some beaps of scrap-iron. Down he went, and just at the edge a rivet caught his corduroys and held him there."-Les-Be's Monthly.

What Are the Bounds of Creation? It may occur to some persons that we cannot conceive of an end of space. and it is hardly likely that infinite space would exist without matter; and hence that the universe necessarily is infinite, says T. J. J. See in the Atlantic. This argument proceeds upon the supposition that we can conceive all things which exist-an admission hardly warranted by experience. For as we can conceive of many things which do not exist, so also there may exist many things of which we can have no clear conception; as, for example, a fourth dimension to space, or a oundary to the universe

Thus while our senses conceive space be endless, it does not follow that the universe is in reality of infinite extent; much less can the absence of an empyreau prove that the cosmos is finite, even to our experience; for this effect may be due to dust in space, or the uniform absorption of light by the ether. In the exploration of the sidereal heavens it is found that the more powerful the telescope the more stars are disclosed, and hence the practical indications are that in most directions the sidereal system extends on indefinitely. But the possible uniform extinction of light due to the imperfect elasticity of the luminiferous ether, and the undoubted absorption of light by dark bodies widely difjused in space, seem to forever preclude a definite answer to the question of the bounds of creation.

Khalifa Coined His Own Money. Henry S. Wellcome, who has recently returned from a seven months' exing story of the financial policy of the Khalifa of the Sudan, who was the successor of El Mahdi in command of the wild tribes in that part of Africa. It carries a moral of interest to the United States and other civilized nations. This khalifa, finding his people in need of a currency, coined dollars of copper, taking the material from the sheeting of boats that had been wrecked on the Nile. It was the unlimited coinage of an irredeemable dollar, and the khalifa issued a decree that the right hand of any one who refused to recognize it as legal tender should be cut off. On one side the coin bore his bust, on the other side a pair of crossed lances, and the design was not inartistic. Mr. Wellcome obtained the dies and brought them with

him to London. For several years the khalifa supported himself and his Covernment by the issue of this copper money, paying all salaries and for all supplies with it. After two or three people had had their bands cut off for refusing to necept it in payment, it became the currency of the Sudan. When the English overthrew him its value vanished and the coins are now worthless except as curiosities.-Chicago Record-Herald.

Hint to People With "Places." It is now quite the fashion for people who live in the country, says the London Mail, to put on their notepaper the nearest railway station, telegraph office and postal town. It often happens that there are several miles from the address on the notepaper.

Lord Salisbury has fallen in with this latest device in a very novel and amusing way. At first sight the Hatfield notepaper looks like a picture puzzle, but if the little pictures are carefully examined it dawns upon the recipients of letters from the Prime Minister that the railway engine, the telegraph pole and wires intimate that telegrams should be sent to Hatfield, and that the latter place is also the nearest railway statica to the Pre-

mier's house. American Money in England.

Another sign of the American con-quest. A fruiterer in the West End is marking his goods in United States coinage—strawberries, for instance, at sixteen cents a basket. This is a trifle superfluors, for most Americans who come over here know perfectly well the value of English money, and of English goods too. Yet, after all, the truiterer is perhaps only foreshadow-ing the inevitable. We are having a new coinage, and we might as well accept the situation—call our sover-eigns five-dollar pieces, our shillings "quarters," our sixpences "dimes" and halfpennies

FARM AND GARDEN.

Keeping Flesh on the Stock.

It costs just as much to regain the value of any animal or plant as to produce such. A pound of flesh lost must first be regained before the next pound can be produced. In the mean-time there is loss of labor and time. When weeds prevent the growth of plants there is waste of time in removing the weeds, which could have been destroyed when they were young. It is not only the loss of the articles which diminish the profit, but the waste of valuable time cannot be recovered, which keeps the farmer at a disadvantage.

Destroying Potato Beetles. Potato beetles are easily destroyed by the use of paris green, and they also have many natural enemies. It is surprising, therefore, how they come every year in such large numbers, which may be due to the delays in destroying them. If a few beetles appear no consideration is given the fact, and they are thus allowed some opportunity to multiply. Every beetle destroyed early in the season or as soon as it puts in an appearance will reduce the work necessary in destroy-ing many of them that might appear but for systematic effort with the beetles that appear early.

Summer Crops and Drought. Some of the summer crops are injured by drought every year, but late In the summer rains sometimes come regularly; that is, at intervals which do not permit of excessive dryness. Such plants as sweet potatoes and melons can endure longer periods of dry weather than some others, but much depends on the work of the grower. No weeds must be allowed to grow near plants in the rows, as more moisture is taken from the soil by weeds than by some crops. Cabbage plants should be worked often, as they thrive all the better by fre quent cultivation, and it should be the rule to kill every white butterfly, as they are the parents of the cabbage worms. Much of the injury from droughts could be reduced if the farm er would keep the surface soil always

A Movable Trough. A handy trough for watering or feeding cattle in the barn is illus trated herewith. Hiram Worthley got is up. It may be of any desired di-



mensions, but is usually about four feet long and one and a half feet wide.
If built slanting, stock can eat up clean any feed in it, or the trough can be readily cleaned. It is very handy for watering cattle in winter. as the trough full of water can be rolled down in front of the cattle and from one to another as soon as they are through drinking. Where running water is handy. It can be let into this tub and quickly rolled in front of the cattle. With wheels made of hard wood this device will last for years, and can also be used for a variety of other purposes about the barn. It is one of those handy contrivances that save labor and add to the pleasure and profit of farming.-Orange Judd particularly. These crops are the in-

Salting Poultry.

There is an impression abroad that salt is a deadly poison to poultry which is true only under certain circumstances. It is not generally known that poultry could be salted as regularly as any other stock, and when this is attended to there is no danger that fowls will eat enough salt to kill

Salt is absolutely necessary to conthued health, and where it is with held the craving for it becomes so great that when it can be got at an overdose is taken, and after that all that remains to be done is to bury the corpse after the inevitable has hap pened, for death is certain.

In salting poultry the clean salt should not be used as, if this were done, some of the fowls would get an overdose, through the natural greed! ness of fowls. The salt should be given in some kind of mash; it does not matter much what this is composed of. Cornmeal, wheat, bran or any other kind of ground feed, wet up with water or milk and salted a little more than the same amount of food for human consumption would be

should be fed at least twice a week. The reason fowls eat to excess when they begin to crave salt and have an opportunity to get at it is because they have no means of knowing when they have enough except through inability to swallow any more. They simply eat until their crops are full before they quit. A man cats as long as food tastes good to him because the food goes to the stomach direct, and as soon as he has had enough his food does not taste good and he quits. A fowl find something that tastes good and eats as long as the supply lasts or un-

til the crop is filled to the limit. It has been recorded of men long deprived of salt that when they could get it they are until they were made sick, and it is the same with fowls, only death follows an overdose. flock of fowls that is regularly salted will not ent very much clear salt, as they do not feel a demand for it, and do not eat it greedly.

Once fowls have taken an overdose of salt there is no help for them, and naturally young poultry is much more susceptible to its action than older ones.-Farm, Field and Fireside.

Many fail to make use of that great abor-saver, the hay fork, because barns are not properly arranged to accommodate the usual hay-fork rigging. Many old barns have their timbers framed in a way to cause some menlty in this respect. Still there are many barns now without this holp that with a little planning might make use of the fork. Our cut shows an for using an extemporised rig-

timbers. A pulley is located above the mow to be filled. The rope from it, a, has the fork at its end. The bay is lifted straight up from the load be cause held by the rope and pulley (b). operated by the man on the load. When the forkful will clear the edge



A LABOR-SAVING HAY FORK. of the mow, rope b is slacked as re quired, either to drop the forkful at the front, the middle or the rear of the mow. The rope a, after passing over the pulley above the mow, is carried down as directly as possible to the horse, which draws it out. The direction may, of course, have to be changed by a pulley in the barn be-The cut is given as a suggestion, to be modified as circumstances demand.-Farm and Home.

Patchwork Farming. A good deal of modern farming might be called patchwork farming, because in the attempt to raise about everything there can be used or needed on the farm little thought is given to making a special study of any single crop or crops. It is all right to have a kitchen garden, where all the vegetables needed for the table can be raised; a small orchard, where summer and winter fruits can be raised to fill the cellar with delicious products of tree and vine for family sumption, and probably a special field where the small grains and root crops can be cultivated to supply the flock of chickens with food, the few pigs and dairy cows with what they need; but if all these crops exhaust the resources of the farm and farmer the greatest mistake in the world is made. Not a single crop is then raised to yield an income. It is patchwork farming, carried on to make a little of everything contribute toward furnshing the family with needed food. Can one wonder that sooner or later there will come a demand for clothes or other needful articles that cannot be raised on the farm, and no money to purchase them with.

There are many such farmers today. They never had any money; they exist simply by raising all the food they actually require. There is nothing to sell, except possibly a few is to demonstrate the success of this eggs or a pound of butter occasionally. The returns for these hardly prove sufficient to buy tobacco, matches and darning cotton. Such farming is a relic of the past, when there was no specialization in business, and when every man had to be his own carpenter, tailor, bootmaker and merchant. We have outgrown such primitive methods in every line of work, and the farmer who clings to it must be inevitably left in the wake.

Now, specialization in farming does not mean giving up all the time and attention to one crop, but it does mean finding out what particular crops the farm is best adapted to raising, and then making such a special study of it as to be able to raise it in perfection. One may have a rotation of two or three crops which he needs to study On them the farmer not raise them to eat himself, or to exchange for other goods. He raises them to sell for money, and then uses this as he wishes to purchase necessitles or luxuries. With the attention given to the special crops the farmer stands in a fair way to keep abreast of the times, and if he has any time and land left he can devote them to the cultivation of a variety of smaller crops for home use. But if both can not be raised it is better to become a thorough specialist and devote all the attention to one cop.-A. C. Laight, in American Cultivator.

Churning Temperatures.

Churning consists in bringing the fat globules of milk and cream together under such conditions that they will adhere and form butter. When the temperature is too high the fat has little consistency, and small particles of butter formed are so easily torn up again that separation is not efficient Under such conditions, also, the butter is soft and of poor quality.

If the temperature should be above the melting point of the fat it will be impossible to obtain butter by any amount of churning. On the other hand, when the temperature is too low the fat globules are hard and do not readily adhere to each other, and un der this condition, also, churning is difficult.

The most favorable temperature will depend upon the melting point or consistency of the fat, and as this is sub ject to considerable variation it is impossible to fix temperature which will give the best results under all condi-The consistency of the fat in milk

is affected by the breed of cow, by the feed which she receives and by the period of lactation. As a rule, cream from Holstein or Southern cows should be churned at a lower temperature than that from Jersey cows. When succulent feed is given the tempera ture should aways be lower than when dry feed is given. As the pe riod of lactation advances the fut becomes harder and the temperature of churning should be raised,

The amount of fat in cream is an other factor which affects the temperature of churning, it being practicable to churn rich cream at a lower ten perature than poor cream. General a low temperature gives a firmer a better quality of butter, and a good rule to follow is to churn at as low a temperature as possible and have the churning completed in from thirty to fifty minutes. This temperature may vary, inder different conditions, from forty degrees Fahrenheit to over sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and abould be de-termined for the cream which he han-dies.—Dr. S. M. Bebcock, of the Wis-consin Agricultural College.



For Better State Highways. NE of the marked exhibits of

machinery at the Pan-American Exhibition this summer constitutes a collection of the latest and most improved roadbuilding and road-repairing machines. It is intended to make this exhibit of permanent benefit to the country by showing in detail to visitors what can be accomplished in improving our pubile highways, and incidentally the national conference upon road improve-ment that will be held in Buffalo late in the summer will tend to emphasize this point. In many rural parts of the country little is known of modern road-machines, and it is to convince highway superintendents and resi dents of the rural districts of the econ omy in road building and repairing when the latest labor-saving machines are used. As delegates from all the different States will meet in Buffalo at the good roads conference, it is ex pected that a new impetus to roadbuilding will thus be given to all parts of the country.

In connection with this it is inter esting to note some of the changes and plans for road improvement that have been made by the State of New York for the coming year. It is estimated from official figures that contracts will be given out this year for road improvements in the State involving an expenditure of nearly a million dol-The State has appropriated \$420,000 for road improvements for the current year, and about a similar sum will be expended by the different coupties. This State appropriation is in strong contrast with past sums voted for road improvements, and is more than twice the amount ever turned over by the Legislature for such purposes. In 1890 the sum appropriated for State highways amounted in round numbers to \$150,000, and in the two preceding years \$50,000 each, making the current appropriations much larger than for the three previous years.

The expenditure for the current year is no indication of extravagance, but rather a conservative and sensible outlay of funds at a time when road improvements have reached what might be called an economical period of evolution. Because of the invention of new road machinery it is possible to construct public country highways today at a cost of one-third and one-half the expense required five years ago. It that the road machinery exhibit has been made at the Pan-American. When good highways are once made to-day according to careful engineering plans, the modern road-repairing implements enable the counties and towns to keep them in excellent condition at a very little annual outlay of

funds. As an illustration of the reduction in the cost of road-building through better engineering methods and the employment of new road implements. it is estimated by the State Engineer's office that the new road extending from Newburg to Woodbury in Orange County, New York, can be constructed at a cost of about \$2000 per mile the whole distance of eleven miles. This road is a broad macadam running through some very hilly and rough parts of the county. Similar roads a ears ago cost upwards of \$5000 depends for his cash returns. He does and \$7000 per mile. This reduction in the cost is not entirely due to improved road machines, although they form the most important factor in the question. The engineers have developed better and more economical plans for building and improving roads, and the price of trap-rock for finishing off the surface has been reduced in cost. There has been a more general de mand for crushed stone since the modern road-improvement crusade was started, and this has caused the construction of many new quarry factories, and the invention of new machines for crushing and supplying the stone. It is estimated that the difference in the cost of trap-rock to-day saves the engineers nearly a thousand dollars a mile in road construction. The New York State Engineer is

busily employed in considering further reduction in the cost of trap-rock for State road building purposes, and he has suggested the advisability of the State purchasing a trap-rock quarry, and putting the convicts at Sing Sing to work in them preparing the stone for public highways.-Harper's

Go Hand in Hand.

All experience with horseless carriages and vehicles of every sort shows more and more clearly that the success of the automobile is inseparably connected with the improvement of country roads and city streets. Where the highways are always in good condition nothing prevents the from doing what is desired. It goes anywhere and does anything within reason. But where or when the roads are soft the horseless carriage is a practical failure. This broad fact means much for the improvement of the highways of the United States. It will give new force to the agitation for good roads which has been gaining ground of late.-Cleveland Leader.

Improve Country and Town.

One of the essentials in this life is a good road from the farm to the marcet. The product of the farm can be marketed at a lower cost. This means that you can buy more for your money. It saves your live stock. The farmer need not send up the country for so many horses and mules. One orse can draw more on a good rot than two can on a bad road. roads and street sprinkling improve the county and town.

Better Roads Are Needed. American roads must improve great ly before this country can hope to match French feats with horseless ve-hicles. Some day we shall have high-ways such as are enjoyed in France. Then there will be great race records for nutomobiles on this side of the atlantic.—Cieveland Leader.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW General Trade Conditions

General Trade Conditions.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun'a weekly review of trade says:—Now lines of woolen goods for delivery after October I opened at moderate reductions from last year's prices, as generally expected by the trade. Supplies of heavy-weight goods have been reduced to a satisfactory point and the situation in all branches of the industry is such as to engender confidence. Cotton goods are dull, neither buyers nor sellers exhibiting any eagerness to make propositions. Mults are not fully employed either North or South. Shee shops are producing at full capacity, with orders arriving steadily.

Variations in the corn market indi-

with orders arriving steadily.

Variations in the corn market indicated manipulation by stock market interests. Reports of damage to erops were undoubtedly exaggerated. High prices prevailed throughout the week however, and 2,440,021 bushels of old corn were taken out of cribs and marketed at big profits. Foreign buying is insignificant, Atlantic exports for the week amounting to only 1,02,301 bushels against 3,099,897 a year ago, when quotations were about 15 cents tower. Wheat prices are more rational and the movement is heavy. Receipts for the week were 6,898,528 bushels, against 5,046,997 last year, and Atlantic exports 5.046,997 last year, and Atlantic exports 4.873,309 bushels, against 1,604,935 a year ago.

Failures for the week numbered 198 in the United States, against 231 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 28 last

Bradstreet's financial review Money was easy all week and the far-orable bank statement of Saturday al-lays apprehensions as to high rates of interest when the demand tor move the crops assumes full propor-

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour-Best Patent, \$4.65; High Grade Extra, \$4.15; Minnesota bakers,

\$3.0023.20.
Wheat—New York, No. 2, red, 79c;
Philadelphia, No. 2, red, 74a74½c;
Baltimore, 70a74½c.
Corn—New York, No. 2, 57¾c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 58½a59c; Baltimore,

Adelphia, No. 2, 50724597, No. 2, 58459. Oats—New York, No. 2, 40½c; Philadelphia, No. 2, white, 48c; Baltimore, No. 2, white, 43½244c. Rye—New York, No. 2, 59½c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 59c; Baltimore, No. 2,

Green Fruits and Vegetables-Ap-Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples, brl, fancy, \$1.50a2.00; do, common and small, 75c.a\$1.00; Beets, Native, per bunch, 1a13/2c; Blackberries, per quart, Rochelle, 3a4c; do, Wilsons, 4a4/2; Cabbage, Fat Dutch,\$1.50a2.50; Cantaloupes, North Carolina, per crate, 50c. 1.00; do South Carolina per crate, Gems, 1.00; do South Carolina per crate. Gems, 75c.a\$1.00; do, Anne Aruadel, Gems, per basket, 60a75; Carrots, Native, per bunch, 1a1½c; Corn, per brl. 50c.a\$1.00; Cucumbers, per bushel basket, 30a40c; Currants, New York, per 8-lb basket, 15a20c; Eggplants, per basket, 75a80c; Huckleberries, per quart, 5a6c; Onions, per half-barrel basket, 65a70c; Peaches, Maryland and Virginia, per box, ordinary, 25a40c; do, good, 75c.a\$1.00; ordinary, 25a40e; do, good, 75ca\$1.00; Pears, per basket, 25a40c; Pineapples, per carrier, 75ca\$1.25; Raspberries, red, per quart, 8a10c; Squash, per bas-ket, 30a40c; Tomatoes, per 2-basket car-

ket, 30a40c; Tomatoes, per 2-basket carriers, \$1.00a1.50; Watermelons, Florida and Georgia, per 100, \$14.00a22.00.

Potatoes—White, New Norfolk, per brl, No. 1, \$2.50a2.00; do, No. 2, \$1.00a. 1.25; do, culls, 75c.a\$1.00; do, York River, per brl, No. 1, \$2.25a2.50; do, culls and seconds, 75c.a\$1.25; do, Rappahannock, per brl, Rose, \$2.25a2.50; do, Chili Rose, per brl, \$2.00a2.25; do, seconds, per brl, \$1.00a1.25; do, Eastern Shore (Maryland), per brl, \$2.40a2.69; do, native, per bushel box, 75a80c; Sweets, New, North Carolina, per brl, \$4.50a5.00.

\$4.5025.00. Provision and Hog Products-Bulk rib sides, 9½c; clear, do, 9¾c; shoulders, 8½c; do, fat backs, 14 lbs and under, 8½c; do, 18 lbs and under, 8½c; bellies, 101/2c; do, mess strips, 81/2c; do, ham butts, 81/2c; bacon clear sides, 10/4c; do, clear, 10/4c; do, shoulders, 91/4c; sugar-cured breasts, small, 13/4c; do. do, 12 lbs and over, 13/4; do do. do. do, 12 lbs and over, 131/2; do do, shoulders, bladecuts, 91/4c; do do, narrows, 91/4c; do do, extra broad, 101/4c; do do, Californa hams, 94c; hams, to lbs, 13 to 13/2c; do, 12 lbs and over, 12/4c; do, 15 lbs and over, 12/4c; do, skinned, 14c; do, beef, Western, can-vassed and uncanvassed sets, 141/2; do

do, tenders, 15%c; mess pork, \$16.50.
Live Poultry—Hens, 10a10%c; old roosters, each, 25a30c; spring chickens, 12%a13c. Ducks, 7a8%c. Spring ducks, Saroc Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 10/4a1134c; cows and light

steers, 9a944c. Eggs-Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, -a13c; Eastern Shore (Maryland) and Virginia), per dozen, —a13; Virginia, per dozen, 121/2 a13; Western and West Virginia, per dozen, 121/2a13; Southern, per dozen, Dairy Products-Butter, Elgin, 21a

22c; separator, extras, 201/a2t; do, firsts, 19a2o; do, gathered cream, 18a2o; do, imitation, 17a18; ladle extra, 15a17; ladles, first, 14a15; choice Western rolls, 15a15; fair to good, 13a14; half-pound creamery, Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, 21a22; do, rolls, 2-lb, Cheese-New cheese, large, 60 lbs. 91/100; do, flats, 37 lbs, 91/101/4; pic nics, 23 lbs, 101/101/4.

Live Stock.

Chicago—Good to prime steers \$5.352
5.90; poor to medium \$4.00a5.25; atockers and feeders \$2.40a4.60; cows \$2.75a
4.50. Hogs, mixed and butchers \$5.65a
6.10; good to choice heavy \$5.90a6.10; rough heavy \$5.00a5.85; light \$5.75a
5.90. Sheep, good to choice wethers
\$3.80a4.25; fair to choice mixed \$3.35a
3.80; Western sheep \$3.30a4.00; year-lings \$4.00a4.50; native lambs \$4.00a
5.40; Western lambs \$4.4085.40.
Fast Liberty—Cattle steady; extra-

\$.40; Western lambs \$4.408.40.

East Liberty—Cattle steady; extra,
\$5.85a6.00; prime \$5.50a5.70; good \$5.20
a5.40. Hogs steady; prime assorted
mediums \$6.20a6.22½; best heavy Yorkers \$6.20; heavy hogs \$6.15a6.20; common to fair light Yorkers and pigs \$5.10
a6.15; skips \$4.75a5.75; roughs \$4.25a
5.75. Sheep steady; best wethers \$4.20
a4.30; culls and common \$1.50a2.50;
yearlings \$3.00a4.50; yeal calves \$7.00a
7.25.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Bulgaria sends eggs to England. New York has 40,000 night workers. Russia supplies most of the world's

Bullalo exhibits melude a 122-po

A Broston, Mass., shoc factory has 1,200 cumployes.

The University of Michigan is to