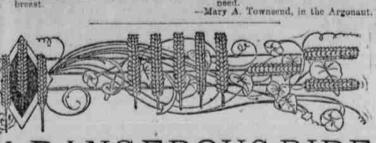
ust for one hour to slip the leash of In eager haste from thought's impatient neck, And watch it coursing—in its heedless Disdaining wisdom's whiatles, duty's

th, it were sweet where clover clumps And daisies hiding, so to hide and rost; nd except my own heart's stendy

heating. Rocking itself to sleep within my



pecting in different parts of the ate, I resolved to go to Los Vegas, New Mexico, and try to get a position the railroad, as I niways had a ing for that sort of work.

Well. I only got as far as Trinidad. hen I found myself without a dollar the world, and of course I had to p over and see if I could not get ething to do.

I went to the Sante Fe railroad stapa and applied for work, but falled get any encouragement. Then I nt to the different trainmen and ide diligent inquiries, but none of em knew of any job that was open A conductor, who was then running cal freight on this line, promised give me a position as brakeman, if would remain in Trinidad two eks. His head brakeman was goig to quit him, he informed me, and could have the place if I chose to gred; but two days later he was reeved to another division of the road, nd I was left without any prospect of aployment in Trinidad.

I then resulved to go to Los Vegas once, but, having no money to pay y fare, I was at a loss to know what lo. At last, however, I decided to to the railroad station and endeavto get some of the brakemen on freights to let me ride.

When I arrived at the station I st pulled up and was standing on side track to wait the coming the eastern-bound express.

first approached the conductor explaining my condition, asked a to carry me over his division, but Hamissed me with the curt reply his train was a freight train he was forblidden to earry passen-

couraged but not despairing, the to induce him to allow me to on one of the box cars. Got any money?" he asked.

Not a cent." I replied, "but-You'll have to walk then," he said,

result; then I began to feel pret-

blue. I walked up the track along centre. It was a beautiful plece workmanship, fresh from the e Mexican Central. While I was standing there the

in was uncoupled just back of the motive, and the lower section cked down to another switch.

few minutes later the express d been run back was brought on to main track and went thundering its way to Raton. You see the ns had to be pulled up this long ade in sections, then, and an engine is kept at the point to do the work. s soon as the train had disappeared the stope. I heard the bell ring. then the other section began to we forward. Not until that moat, when the disagreeable sensaof being left behind took possesof me, dld I have the remotest a of attempting to steal a ride. th it occurred to me that I might ally ride on the engine at the rear of the train, and no one be the ser; but I hesitated to do such a I ride, I ought to walk.

hus encouraged. I ran forward and green. ped aboard the moving engine en I crept into the tender and seatmyself where I would be hid from servation of any one who might a along the train. I knew that the shot by them like a flash. keman would shield me if he ald, but I must not allow the conor to discover my presence

be train was now moving faster I faster, and the clatter of the els over a joint in the rails told teh and on to the main track. soon struck the long, stery and moved very slowly. There level space, a quarter of a mile perhaps, just below the last of two miles. We had reached and were starting up the last when the engine stuck.

leard the loud, rapid puffing of the otive as the wheels slipped on track, and then the train graducame to a standstill. Then we a to move backward, and I knew were backing on to the level space.

d pretty fast down

Just to lie there, filled with the deeper breathing. That comes of listening to a free bird's

song! some at times this full un-All swords will rust if scabbard-kept too

And I am tired!—so tired of rigid duty.
So tired of all my tired bands find to do!
I yearn, I faint, for some of life's free beauty.
Its loose beads with no straight strings running through.

Ay, laugh, if laugh you will, at my crude But women sometimes die of such a greed,—
Die for the small joys held beyond their And the assurance they have all they

BY WILL LISENBEE.

HAD come from the East to seek | then there came a ratiling of cars as my fortune in Colorado. After it began to move forward again. Then spending nearly two years in pros- I felt a violent jerk, I heard something break, and the engine on which I was riding stopped, while the train moved on up the track, The violent pull given by the exas-

perated engineer had broken the coupling, and I was being left behind. I knew that the break would soon be discovered, and when the conductor should come back to investigate the accident, I would be found and put

off the train. As soon as I realized this, I began to look hastly about me for some place in which to conceal myself. Happening to glance downward, I discovered the door leading down to the furnace standing open, and in a moment I had concealed myself in the

fire box, closing the door behind me. Scarcely had I gained the shelter of that rather unusual hiding place when I felt the engine begin to slowly move down the track. For a short nain there till the vacancy oc- time I thought nothing of this, and momentarily expected to hear the train back against it, but as the moments went by and the sound of the train grew fainter and fainter, I came to the conclusion that the breaking loose of the engine had not been discovered.

I now resolved to erawl from my place of concealment, but as I atit was latched on the outside, and I was as securely fastened in as if I nd that a long freight train had had been locked in the strongest pris-

> The engine was now gaining speed at every turn of the wheels, and would oon be rushing with frightful rapidity down the steep incline.

With a feeling of horror I realized my awful peril, for I knew that in descending the ten-mile grade there was little hope that the engine would stay upon the rails. I shouted at the gine, but only the sound of the swiftcurves along the route, and some of of to-day vary the sport. these were on the very verge of deep tried the other brakeman with secut so great that I was almost be aide myself with terror.

Glancing downward through side of the train, wishing that I grate I could see the road running like esently I stopped to admire a new and faster rolled the engine, sending motive that was in the train near up a cloud of dust that almost stifled

The engine now rocked violently ps, and was being taken south for from side to side, and every moment I expected it to leave the track. If I could only escape from my prison there might yet be time for me to jump and save myself. Once more I took hold of the Iron door and shook it with all my might, but it remained it by and then the section that as solid as the walls of iron about me,

I now despaired of escape, and, almost simpefied with the terror of my situation, I sat there and walted for whatever might happen. The speed was growing frightful, and every instant I expected the engine to leap from the rails and go erashing down into one of the deep ravines that skirt-

Suddenly I felt the engine lurch via lently from side to side as it rounded a curve, then, to my joy, I saw that the furnace door had been thrown open by the shock. With a cry of delight I sprang through the opening and was soon standing in the cab.

A single glance told me that it would be worse than madness to leap from bg, and should have given up the that fast flying engine, which was a had not the brakeman pointed to now moving at a speed of fifty miles engine and hinted that if I didn't an hour. The high cliffs and patches backbone enough to get aboard of cedars that skirted the road shot by me in a mingled streak of gray and

Far down the track ahead I saw a gang of section men at work. The next minute the engine, which semed to have leaped the intervening, space, caught a brief glance of their astonished faces as they hurried back from the track, then they faded from view

So bewildered and stupefied was I oy the perils of the situation in which that we were passing over the I found myself that it was several moments before I recovered my presence of mind sufficiently to realize the ne-

coasity of some immediate action. I glanced hurriedly about me, my eyes falling on the polished levers, useless without steam. Then I caught sight of the brake on the tender, and, caping forward, I grasped the lever and gave it a vigorous turn. There was a sharp, hissing sound as the Iron brakes came in contact with the swiftly rolling wheels, and sparks of fire shot from each side of the tender, but there was no visible slackening of the seed of the engine. Using all the oree I count command I set the brakes, and then stood helplayaly there the tender while I was swiftly

because and whirled down the mountain road.

If, when Full four miles ahead I could now a standard see the city of Trinidad. I know that in searce and snort. It would be impossible for me to stop. Graphic

the engine before I renched that pince. but I will hoped to check its speed sufficiently to keep it from flying the

This was my only hope. I could see long lines of cars on the side tracks and a number of engines switching about the yards near the station, and I shuddered as I thought of what would happen should the main track

tot be clear when I reached the place. Only a few seconds now and I would be at Trinidad. As one in a dream I again set the brakes a notch tighter. and then, grasping the bell cord, I rang the bell furlously. The engine seemed to be fairly lifted from the track as it swept round a curve and went thun-dering on its way. I cast a feeting glance at the station close ahead. I only saw a confused mass of buildings and cars; then I dashed by like a metoor. Then, as I gained a level stretch of track the engine began to slacken its speed, and presently came to a standstill nearly a mile below the sta-

I was saved! A mist gathered before my eyes, and I sank down unconscious in the bottom of the cab.

When I regained my senses I found quite a crowd of people collected about me, among whom was the conductor, who had returned with his train for the missing engine. When he asked me how I had come to be on the engine I told him that I was intending to ride to Los Vegas, but did not mention the part the brakeman had played in the matter.

To my surprise he did not seem displeased at me for my attempt to steal a ride, but complimented me on my nerve in staying with the engine at the risk of my life, and putting on the brake as I did. I had saved the com pany the loss of several thousand dollars, he explained, for which he himself might have been blamed.

"You give me more credit than I deserve," I roplied. And then I explained how I had been shut up in the fire-box till it was too late to leave the engine.

He cast a surprised glance at me, and then said:

"Well, you certainly possess frankness and truthfulness, which is, after all, more to your credit than the performance of a brave deed would have been. Come with me to Los Vegas and I'll see what I can do for you."

He took me with him to Los Vegus, where he obtained for me work as a brakeman, and six months ago I was promoted to the position I now hold .--Waverley Magazine.

Big Man Played Childhood Games Persons walking through City Hall Park the other day stopped to gaze curlously at a hulking Italian laborer who sat on the curb of the plaza engaged in an odd pastime. He was so latent on what he was doing that he tempted to open the door I found that failed for a time to notice the attention he was attracting.

The big fellow was evidently waiting for the loading of a wagon. He had selected a half dozen pebbles from a heap of earth which had been holsted out of the subway excavation and had adopted one of the games of his childhood to help him pass away the

He would arrange five of the peb bles in a row several inches apart and would then toss the sixth in the nir and swiftly picking up one of the top of my voice, hoping that some of stones from the curb deftly catch the it to the head brakeman and the train men had returned to the on- other in its descent. It was much like the game of jackstones, except ly rolling wheels came in answer to that there were no "onesys," "twosys" my call. There were several sharp or "upsy-catch," with which children

> The very incongruity of the picture abysses, making the peril of my de- made it attractive-that great, strong

When at last, looking up, he discovered the little group of people looking never seen the State of Colorado. a great belt beneath me, while faster at him, he gathered up the pebbles, and, with a sheepish gesture, tossed them into the dirt pile. walked away as if he had done some thing to be ashamed of .- New York Mail and Express.

A Question of Duty. What is a man's duty toward a dog lost in the mazes of city streets? One waiked slowly past me the other morning. lifting an appealing eye in pa thetic groping after a friendly glance The streets were full of hurrying men, yet nobody had a word or nod cheer him against the loss of his mas-He walked past me slowiy, looked me over with furtive turnings but kept on his way, affecting not to be interested. Then he troited back and ranged alongside with hopeful lifting of soft brown eyes. I smiledand the eyes took on a gleam. He moved a step nearer, still preserving a fair show of dignity. I stooped to pat his head, and then it was all up with him; away flew dignity and lonesome fear and he sat right down and whimpered and cried under the friendly touch. It had all been so lonesome Then he trotted along, confidingly trusting his new friend, hopeful and self-respecting once more, until we reached the Elevated stairway. My road lay there, and his-who knows? He had been betrayed and turned adrift again into the burrying street, Now what was my duty in the matter? Should I have passed him without a word in the first place?-The Observer, in Harper's Weekly.

Fair at Forty.

It was Balsac who discovered that the woman of thirty is more fascinating than the girl of twenty. Now the Lady's Pictorial puts the zenith of feminine charm a decade later, declaring that the apple of discord is due to the woman of forty. It is an interesting profession of faith and one wonders whether the general accept ance of it by mankind has anything to do with that increasing tendency to defer marriage till late in life which modern philosophers have often no-ticed and sometimes deplored. If the woman of forty is really the most charming woman it is only natural that bachelors should wish to remain bachelors until they are fit helpmates There is, however, one reflection that should give them pause, However much more charming than the girl of twenty the woman of forty may be, there remains a strong probability that she may not keep her harms so long. That fact, also she ertainly be borne in mind by Co in search of a wife.-London Dally

PEASANT LIFE IN ITALY

MEN AND WOMEN LABOR IN FIELDS FROM DAWN TILL DARK.

Sunday Not a Day of Best-A Little Men on Holidays-No Schooling For Chil-dren-The Houses of the Pessantry-Food of a Family.

From sunny Italy came the anarch ist who slew the Empress Elizabeth, President Carnot, Prime Minister Canovas and finally Humbert himself. In sunny Italy is probably the rank-est growth of anarchy and socialism in all Europe. And in the sunny plains and valleys of northern Italy is what perhaps is the worst condition of serfdom that exists in Europe today. Here in the provinces that border on the river Po-Lombardy, Venetia and Emilia-the pensantry stagger under burdens so depressing and un bending that it is no wonder that the extract from this human press is anarchy and socialism. It is in these provinces that the ferment of social ism has worked the most. Here the peasants are organized more or less completely into socialistic groups. Whatever of worth there was in the old system of labor in these provinces disappeared twenty years ago when many of the old nobles were forced to give up their landed estates because of the fall in price of wheat and cat tle, due largely to American compe-With the ruin of the nobles came that of many of the tenant farmers and small proprietors, who were compelled to leave the fertile and smiling country and go into the towns for work, or else emigrate to America, there to begin life snew.

The field laborers of Italy are divid-ed into two classes, the obbligati, who are hired by the year, and the disobbligati, who are employed by the day. The former class, of course, are a little better off than the latter, for their contract runs longer, and they can look further ahead. But in either class the outlook is miserable enough. For not only does the peasant bind himself to work for his owner, but he binds his whole family, with the possible exception of babes, who would be included, except that they can produce nothing, and therefore are left in the corners of the fields. For this reason, that an employer can get the services of an entire family for the price of one man, an unmarried man, or the man with a wife and no children, is at a great disadvantage, for work for him is not to be had as long tions in the kingdom, for apparently as there are unemployed families at this system is that the head of the family must stipulate, if he has unmarried daughters, that they shall not marry for the period of time which

the contract has to run. A day's work in this part of sunny Italy is from 4 in the morning to 9 at night-that is, from the first flush of dawn to the last light to be had from the setting sun. There is no Sunday in the calendar of the Italian peasant. On the day of the week which all Christendom observes, as on other days, he is in the field at 4 o'clock in the morning, and between 7 and 8 has his breakfast; he gets an hour at midday and half an hour at 5 or 6 o'clock, and then he works on until he no longer can see,

The women go into the fields with the men. They hoe in the maize fields, feed the cattle and cultivate the flax If the children are babes they can do nothing-to the great sorrow of the omployer, for they eat, if ever so little, but do not produce. But when they get to be a few years old they are useful in looking after the pigs, etc., and as soon as possible they are sent to work with their parents. The situation in the green fields of Italy is about as complete a refutation of the Malthusian theory as its most ardent opponent could desire, for it is the man with many children who gets the most out of life as it is lived in

The wages of the persant's family are partly in money and partly in kind, and he has the privilege of rent free. In cash he gets from \$15 to \$20 a year; in kind he get fourteen, bushels of maize, seven bushels of wheat and from 200 to 250 bundles of firewood. If he is in a vineyard section he receives in addition 800 to 900 pounds of grapes, while in other sections he gets six to nine bushels of rye. He may get some rice, which he mixes with the millet to produce the indigestible bread which is responsible for the disease called pellagra.

Then he may have the privilege of a little patch of ground on which he may raise maize, two-thirds of which goes to the employer, and he may raise silk worms, too.

So the average peasant's family of six persons may earn altogether from

\$120 to \$125 a year. The house of the Italian peasant usually contains several other families. A lodging consists of a kitchen, a bed room and two other small rooms. In the older houses oiled paper answers for a window, and the houses

are damp, moldy and smoky. Of course the food of a family whose united income is about six cents a day is bound to be rather meager. Polenta, which is flour of maize cooked in water, is the main dish. Breakfast consists of polenta and a little cheese. For dinner there is polenta and bacon, soup, with perhaps fish from the brook, or eggs. At 5 o'clock polents and cheese is the meal, and at supper polenta and a saind of the cheapest vegetables. On haps, comfortable. She watered them Christmas and on Easter meat is set

on the table sparingly. The firewood which the peasants get is rarely sufficient to cook with in the summer, and in the winter the family takes refuge in the cow shed, where the employer, under pretense that he provides a light in the stables, lays claim to a portion of the flax spun by

the women in the barns. Of schooling for the children there is none, except in the winter in the villages. Consequently, many of these Italians who come to America in the hopes of bettering their condition can neither read nor write their own language. Great wonder it is if anything od can come out of modern Italy .-

Brazil produces 150,000 tons of cof-



Worth Women in Austria are never put in prison. A female criminal, no matter ow terrible her record, instead of being sent to Jail, is conveyed to one of the convents devoted to that purpose, and there she is kept until the expiration of the term for which she

The body of an Indian was recently discovered in an ancient disused copper mine in Chile. It was in a state of perfect preservation, owing to the antiseptic action of the copper salts. The style of the dress, etc., indicated that it had lain there probably since about the year 1600,

One of the frenks of nature has recently been discovered close to the immense tunnel that is nearing completion on the line of the Southern Parunning along the boundary line elfle of Los Angeles and Ventura countles. Some workmen employed by the company discovered an immense rock that s a perfect image of a man's head.

Curious markings are left upon the victims of lightning. Often trees and shrubs to the minutest twig are outlined in purple upon the body. Formerly it was believed that this was due to some natural photographic process. It is now known to be the vivid outlining of veins underneath the skin que to the instantaneous molecular charge in the blood. The effect is indescribably weird.

Mortuary relies found in Mexico in dicate that human life was held cheap there, and that the sacredness of the dead was little regarded. Towers built of skulls and mortar have been found in the burial vaults of the aucient temples, and rooms decorated with wmmetrical figures in skulls and bones. In one of these ghastly burial places more than 100,000 skulls were found.

The most singular circumstance about Arundel Castle is that its owner by mere right of ownership is Earl or Arundel in the peerage of England. It is believed that there is no similar example of a peerage held on such condithere would be no legal obstacle, sup hand. Yet another hard feature of posing the house of Howard fell on evil days and the castle was ailienated to some millionaire, to prevent the said millionaire taking his seat in the House of Lords as Earl of Arundel.

One of the most curious spectacles ever seen in the Emerald Isle took piace at Limerick some years ago. A young lady named Helen Brooks had, in consequence of her personal attractions, a large number of sultors, but she rejected all their addresses until

length her affections were fixed upon a man double her own age. She therefore, invited many of the unsuccessful suitors to attend her wedding, and to their credit be it said that the majority took their defeat in good part, and not only formed a procession to the church, but congratulated the lucky bridegroom into the bargain.

Fishbones and Pins.

"The queerest kind of eases which I am called upon to treat is that of persons who imagine they have swallowed pins or fish bones," saida physicinu at the Pennsylvania Hospital. ber of these patients. In some in stances a pin or a bone has been swallowed, but in the majority of cases the trouble is wholly imaginary. They complain of a sticking, pricking sensation in the throat which they think is caused by some obstruction. A few days ago a woman told me she had swallowed a small piece of wood. examined her throat thoroughly, but saw nothing to justify her complaint. Upon questioning her she told me it happened a year and a half ago. She added that she often had her throat examined by various physicians, all of whom told her there was nothing in her throat, but she wouldn't believe them."-Philadelphia Press.

Some spectacular particulars are given of the United States gun, which will preserve America's inalienable right to possess the "biggest thing on enrth." It will weigh 126 tons, will have a length of forty-nine feet three inches, and a diameter-fine by degrees and beautifully less-varying from sixty inches to twenty-eight inches It will be able to fire its five-foot-four inch projectile an extreme distance of nearly twenty-one miles-20.978 miles is the exact figure-and a projectile fired at the elevation required for this distance will attain a height of 30,510 feet, "higher," says the picturesqu recorder, "than the combined elevations of Pike's Peak and Moun Blanc." Thus the record distance fired by a Krupp 9.2-luch gun on April 28, 1802, when twelve and a half miles were covered and a height of 21,456 feet was attained, will be completely surpassed.-London Post. Watering-Pot For the Bables.

Passengers on a Third avenue elc vated train on one of the recent hot

like plants. There were two babies and they were sprawling on a piece of straw matting on the fire escape balcony. If they had clothes on that fact was not noticeable from the car windows. As the train went by the mother was leaning out over the fire excap giving her children a shower bath

mother kept her babies well and, per

with a spray nozzle.-New York Sun. A \$50,000 Pearl.

from an old fashioned watering pet

The most famous peurl discovered n Australia of late years is that known as the Southern Cross. It consists of a cluster of nine pearls in tin hape of a cruciar, and is almost pe feet in proportion. This freak of ma-ture was picked up at low warer on the Lacipede Islands by a brack coub, out of the world's yearly crop of .000 tons. COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "Normal conditions have been fully restored in the distribution of merchandise, the placing of delayed orders stimulating the few lines that appeared to halt. One of the most gratifying features of the business sit-uation is the pronounced preference for the better grades of goods, clearly indi-sating the improved financial condition

af consumers.

"Steadiness in quotations of corn at the present high level is all that producers could desire. Shipments from the Atlantic Coast for the week were 728,020 bushels, against 1,560,018 hast

year and 2,954,477 two years ago.
"Wheat is well sustained and still better prices are promised by the heavy export movement, which from all United States ports for the week reached 5,268,413 bushels, flour included, against 3.557.482 last year and 4.605,362 in 1899. Western receipts of 8,202,456 bushels exceed even the liberal shipments in 1900 of 6.934.777 bushels.

"Failures for the week numbered 227 in the United States against 204 last year, and 31 in Canada egainst 18 last

LA EST QUOTATIONS.

Flour-Best Patent, \$4.60; High Grade Extra, \$4.10; Minnesota bakers

\$2.0543.10. Wheat—New York, No. 2 red, 73562 7336c; Philadelphia, No. 2 red, 7347356c;

Bahimore, 73c.
Corn—New York, No. 2, 64½c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 64½a63c; Baltimore, No. 2, 58a58¼c.
Oats—New York, No. 2, 41c; Philadelphia, No. 2 white, 42a42½c; Baltimore, No. 2 white, 43a42½c; Baltimore, No. 2 white, 30½c.
Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$16.50; No. 2 mothy, \$15.50a16.00; No. 3 timothy, \$14.00a14.50.

Green Fruits and Vegetables-Apples -Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virgin-ia, per brl, fancy, \$1.60a1.75. Beets-Mative, per 100 bunches \$1.00a1.50. Cabbage-Native, per 100 \$1.50az.00; do, New York State, per ton \$11.00a12.00. Carrots—Native, per bunch 135asc, Cauhflower—Long Island, per crate or brl \$2.50a3.00. Celery—New York State, per dozen stalks 30a50c. Corn— Sugar, per dozen states 30130c. Cora-Sugar, per dozen, native 5a7c. Cran-berries-Cape Cod, per brl \$6,0036.50. Eggplants-Native, per \$6-basket 15a 20c; do, per 100 -a\$1.00. Grapes-New York, per 5-lb basket. Concoras, 81816c. do per tilb basket. Nigaras 8a8%c; do, per 5-lb basket, Niagaras 10a11. Lettuce—Native, per bushel box 20a23c. Lima beans—Native, per bush-el box 65a7oc. Onions—Maryland and el box O5070c. Omons—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bu 80a85c; do Ohio, yellow, per bu 80a85c. Ovsterplants—Native, per bunch 3a3½c. String beans—Native, per bunch 3a3½c. String beans—Native, per bunch 3a3½c. String beans—Eastern Shore, per box, yellows. 75a90c. Pears—Eastern Shore, Duchess, per basket 15a20c; do, New York Bartletts, per brl. \$3.00a4.00. Pumpkins—Native cach—a3c. Tomps—Pumpkins—Native cach—a3c. Tomps—

York Bartletts, per brl, \$3.0024.00. Pumpkins—Native, each —a3c. Tomatoes—Eastern Shore, Maryland, per basket 252324.c. Turnips—Native, per bushel box 35240c.

Potatoes—White—Native, per bushel box 70280c; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bushel, No. 1, 70275; do, seconds, 45260; do, New York, per bu, prime —a8c. Sweets—Eastern Shore, Virginia, per brl, yellows, \$1.5021.65; do, Anne Arundel, per brl, No. 1 \$1.5021.65. Yams—Virginia, per brl, No. 1 —a\$1.00.

Provisions and Hog Products-Bulk rib sides 101/4c; elear do 101/4; shoulders, 91/4; do, fat backs, 14 lbs and under 101/4; 18 lbs and under 91/4; do, bellies, 101/4; do, mess strip 81/4; do, ham butts 9; bacon clear rib sides 11; clear 11/4; do, shoulders 10; sugar-cured breasts, and 11/4; do, shoulders, sugar-cured breasts, and 11/4; do, shoulders, sugar-cured breasts, and 11/4; do, shoulders, sugar-cured breasts, sugar-cured bre do, shoulders 10; singar-cuted breases, small 13½; do, 12 lbs and over, 13½; do, shoulders, bladecuts, 9½; do, do, narrows, 9½; do, do, extra broad 10½; do, do, California hams 9½; hams, 10 lbs 13 to 13½; do, 12 lbs and over 12½; do, skinned to best Western canyassed and 13½; do, beef, Western, canvassed and uncanvassed sets 14½; do, do, tenders 16½; mess pork \$17.50; ham pork \$17.50; lard, refined, 50-lb cans 11½c; do, do, half-barrels and new tubs 11¼. Lard, in tierces 11c.

Dairy Products-Butter-Elgin 23a 24c; separator, extras 22a23; de, firsts, 20a21; do, gathered cream 20a21; do, imitation 17a19; ladle, extra 15a17; ladles, first 14a15; choice Western rolls 15a16; fair to goed 13a14; half-pound creamery, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania 21a23; do, rolls, 2-lb, do

Eggs-Western Maryland and Penasylvania, per dozen 1854a19c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, per dozen 181/219; Virginia, per dozen 181/22 19; West Virginia - 218; Western 181/22 19; Southern 171/218; guinea -u-icehouse, closely candled 171171/c. Job-

bing prices 1/2 to 10 higher. Cheese-New cheese, large, 60 lbs 101/2 to 101/4c; do. flats, 37 lbs, 101/4 to 101/2; picnies, 23 lbs, 101/4 to 11. Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 10½211¾c; cows and light

Live Stock. Chicago-Cattle-Good to steers \$6.00a6.45; stockers and feeders \$4.25a4.30; cows \$1.50a4.75; heilers \$2.00 44.75; canners \$1.50a2.30; bulls \$1.754 4.75; calves \$3.00a6.50. Hogs-Mixed and butchers \$6,70a7.10; good to choice, heavy \$6,80a7.20; rough, heavy \$6,40a 6.75; light \$6,45a6.05. Sheep—Good to choice wethers \$3,50a4.00; fair to choice mixed \$3,30a3.60; Western sheep \$3,2ga 3.85; native lambs \$3,00a5.00; Western lame \$1,75a4.75.

lams \$3.75a4.75.
East Liberty—Cattle steady; ohoice \$5.75a6.00; prime \$5.50a5.70; good \$5.20 a5.50. Hogs—Slow and lower; prime heavies \$7.25a7.30; assorted medium \$7.20a7.25 heavy Yorkers \$7.15a7.2e; light Yorkers \$7.00a7.10; grassers \$6.50a6.80; skips \$4.75a5.75; roughs \$5.00a6.90. Sheep steady; best wethers \$3.80a4.00; sulls and common \$1.25a2.25; yearlings \$2.50a4.25; veal

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Alaska has but twelve farms.

Springfield, Mass. coal handlers won advance in wages.

Denmark is said to be the best organized country in the world.

Labor is so scarce at Hartford City,
Ind., that common labor exacted \$1.50

a day. St. Paul mason tenders have drawn from the Building Trades Coun-

ounces of silver in the year 1800. I would buy swenty-one ounces in 1900 Farm laborers of Indiana went out on

Farm laborers of Indiana went out on a strike, after forming a union for higher wages and shoeter hours, and won.

German experts have ascertained that railway rails deteriorate according to impurious gases.

The workingmen of Kewanee, Ill. are preparing to start a co-operative store with a capital of \$25,000. There are see shares of \$50 cach.

store with a capital of \$75,000. Ther are 500 shares of \$50 cach.

Denver Typographical Union has in augurated the eight-hour work-day, it book and job offices. The scale re-mains the same. The reduction is nours was effected auticably.

RUMAL TELEPHONE LINES.

Froper Construction and Public Resp.

A paper was read before the Independent Telephone Association of the United States at Buffalo not long ago by S. P. Sheerin. Some of his ideas are calculated to provoke discussion, and will not command universal assent, but others are sensible and convincing. Mr. Sheerin favored plenty of neat, heavy poles, none of them shorter than twenty-five feet, and at least six inches in diameter. Then be would allow no grounded lines, but have complete metallic circuits. The better the line the better the service. and if the general appearance was respeciable he thought it would command better treatment from small boys. The telephone, Mr. Sheerin insists, has a perfect right on the highway, since it is built for communicaactly as a road is.

Strong ground was taken in regard to trees. The speaker said: "As it was necessary to trim away the original forests to make the roads so I would trim away the trees along the side of the road which belongs to the telephone. Trees along highways, near houses, can just as well be set back twenty-five or thirty feet. They have no business on the highway or overlapping the highway, when they interfere with the nace of the high-

Whatever he thought of this and other opinions expressed by Mr. Sheerin, few will dissent from the following doctrine. "The telephone-which, after all, has only had its development in the last six or seven years-is a greater boon to farmers than to any other class of people. The great draw-backs of country life are its isolation, its meagre opportunities for social intercourse, and its still fewer opportunities for protection. When we add to these the disadvantages of being out of touch with the market and out of reach of the great news pulse of the country, the sum of the country life's shortcomings is complete. The telephone changes all this. It comes as a benefactor, exceeding all others in its possibilities and usefulness. No man can fully estimate its benefit to the farmer. It brings his ear close to the market tickers of the world; brings the weather report to his door in time to protect his crops and cattle, and travels what would be to him and his horse weary tilles in the ordinary transaction of his every day business."

Cats as Government Officials.

"Several years ago a letter containing a large sum of money disappeared from the New York postoffice," writes Hugh Netherton, in the Ladies' Home Journal, in telling of "Cats That Draw Salaries." "A month after the disappearance a desk in one of the rooms was moved, and on the floor was found a nest of young rate resting on a bed of macerated greenbacks-all that was left of the missing letter. Uncle Sam at last decided to employ a cat to protect the New York postoffice from rats and mice. The first appointee in the United States Rat and Mouse Catching Service was a large, gray tabby. She secured the place through the recommendation of her owner, who certified that she was not only a good mouser, but also a friend of the Administration-qualities which she at once exemplified by her

work. "With New York as an example, other postoffices asked for cuts, and to-day nearly every large office in the United States has its official mouser or rat-killer, who receives from nine to twelve dollars a year. This income is expended under the supervision of the postmasters for the purchase of food. Milk is the chief item, for the cats are supposed to provide themselves with meat."

The Boy Art Critic.

Wise men say there is nothing really new in this world, and perhaps the boy who passed the following criticism upon the drawing abilities of his blg sister was an unconscious plagiarist, but anyway his verdict amused his sister so much that she tells it occasionally, though the joke is on horself. The young woman has a fondness for executing those works of art which consist in the representation of dead game birds hanging by their heels from a nail on a board, fish on a platter ready for the cook, and fruit grouped on a table around a wine glass. These gents she turned off at the rate of about four a year, and presented them to her friends for their dining room walls. She had just completed a twin pair for a bride. One represented a mess of lobsters in a nest of salad; the other a basket of peaches, with down on them like plush. She was so pleased with both that she asked her brother if he did not think they were just splendid. It was evident that the youthful crific liked one and not the other. After looking at them a minute or two he

"Sis, you're a peach on lobsters, but you're a lobster on peaches."-Chicago Tribune.

An Incomplete Report.

William Gillette, the actor, hides himself in summer as far away from crowds and newspaper personals as possible. Often he uses his time constructing a new work, which Nat Goodwin calls "the Gillette play-a thing that acts itself." One summer Gillette hired a yacht, and, as he tells the story, it was a craft without an With a few friends he set sall from New York and proceeded by way of the Sound upon a cruise. They kept close to shore, and a week or se after they left New York were drifting iciaurely by a point of land at the end of which sat a solemn Yankee fishing. In a few hours the boat had passe the point, and the Yankee aroused himself from his contemplation of the water and asked, "Where are ye

"New York," replied Gillette, with a yachtsman's pride.

The Yankes returned to his center piation, and he yacht kept on driftle but along in the afternoon there can n voice over the water, and it aske "What year?"—Harper's Wookly,