

Margaret Seymour Hall

John informed him of the engagement

wrong-headed lawyer! Let them be-

"I shall marry her." John returned.

briefly and firmly.

face grew cold.

HEN the original John | John's father, old Pemberton, near-Pemberion came to Mass by went off his head with rage when sachusetts to fight Indlans and to enable his descendants to become Dames and Daughters and Sons of all manner of things, it was in a way that little betokened such future glory. It is sad their unjust gain and I'll consent to to record such things of an ancestor, hear more of them; but until this is but as a matter of fact he was fairly | done, never!" smuggled in from Virginia, where a political difference with Governor you marry her I'll-" The father left Berkeley had led to his enforced rethe sentence unfinished, but John rend tirement; and so little was his pres- his meaning, from his hardening face, ence desired in the Puritan colony that only because of his splendid milltary ability was he allowed to remain. For he, being by all accounts a spirited party, gave the blue laws no more attention than if they did not exist, attention than if they did not exist. defied his father and announced his carved ivory, and in face of indignant public opinion firm intention of cleaving to her, he "But they are insisted on keeping Christmas after

the fashion of their common mother-

country.

But with King Philip and the Nar- who had a fine spirit of her own. ragansetts waging war it was impossible to spare one who was both a fearless and a skillful warrior; and besing brought their own punishment; of it. But not before," she said. so tefrible a one that the most orthodox stood aghast, for his eldest son his heir and his pride-married a redhended witch, the daughter of a Dutch emigrant, who had died just as his vessel touched port. There was no doubt about the witchcraft. She wore gay garments of a strange cut, she sang, in an unknown tongue, songs of an unearthly sweetness that held passers by spellbound near her tiny cabin; she had wondrous skill in herbs and simples; and, lastly, to clinch the matter, there was the red head. But the younger John, who had traveled, only laughed at the tales when he took her for his wife in definnce of the world, and of his father to boot. who, in spite of his own contumacy, desired no dealings with soreery, and who cut off his son with a shilling. But one thing more went with it-

namely, the old man's sword; for the son, though uninvited, came to the funeral and took it down from its book on the wall, declaring that of all the sons he alone, as eldest, had the right to wear it. And later, when he, too, was dead, his daughter, being frivolous, as became her parentage, melted up the gold hilt and ran it into beads, and this deed added flame to the family feud, which did not die out, as do most fends, but burned on for two long centuries. For in each generation the head of the one branch of the Pembertons made a formal demand for the beads as a lawful and just right, and the representative of the witch Pembertons, as they are called, as the eldest line, scornfully refused; so that the quarrel was constantly renewed, and would have probably have flourished indefinitely but that, through inadvertance, the eldest son of either side was entered the same year at the same college and both of them being strong and athletic, they were thrown much together and wrestled themselves into a mutual respect which gradually ripened into friendship.

And thus it came about that the one introduced the other to his sister, Damaris' Pemberton, who had come ap for commencement week. Now, Damaris was a sight to sec. By a strange run of fate every girl in that line is born with a red head, but in Damaris, when the sun shone upon it, it was a balo of glory. And her complexion was dazzling, and her blue eyes were great stars, and her dimples came and



AS HE PUT HIS PINGER ON THE SPRING THE LID PLEW BACK.

went; and, in short, if her ancestress and been like her it is no wonder that | see what it is." man threw up lands and money for And then came the deluge.

on the spring the led flew back, and with a loud exclamation the Colonel leaned forward to stare at what win surely one of the strangest presents ever made to a grim and scarred old veteran of war-no less than a string of gold beads!

The father, with the beads held in one limp hand, gazed with down-hung Jaw at his son, who in turn gazed with like astonishment at his father. Then there was slience, for what time John's heart gave some two hundred thumps against his ribs, and the Colonel stared into the open fire, unconsciously toying with the strand of gold that had caused so much trouble. The old warrior knew when he was conquered. He was not one given to half-way measures. He looked up at

his son. "John," said he, "will you order the carriage out?" John did. asking no questions.

A few minutes later, without another word being spoken, the two were in the carriage whirling through

the swiftly falling snow. Damaris heard them coming. within the house there were cardiac beatings as excited as there were without. She flushed to the soft color of a sunset cloud when they appeared before her, the father coming forward, and John hovering about the door to await developments. The Colonel spoke before she had time to say a "My dear lady," he said, with stately diguity, "I have come to thank you for your generous and gracious



'MY DEAR LADY,' HE SAID, WITH STATULY DIGNITY."

Christmas gift, which, however, as is "Very well." And the old warrior's appropriate, I hope that you will continue to wear.' He held out to her the old case of But though for love of her he had

"But they are yours," she said, con-

found that he had leaped over one ob- fusedly; and from beneath her lowered struction to their marriage only to hurl cyclashes a glance fluttered toward blaself against a greater. Damaris, John

"They are yours," the Colonel insistwould have none of him on such terms. ed; and she took them. "And also I "If the Colonel comes to me himself beg that you will honor me by conand begs me to honor him by accept- senting to accept my only son, and sides (so say the ancient annals) his lng his son's hand perhaps I'll think that you will come to my old house



Try as he would John could not shake her from this position.

So that is how matters stood with -the season of peace and good-willcame around. No wonder that he was pale and bacgard.

The Christmas dinner could hardly be called a cheerful meal, nor did things brighten later when the young man stood gazing silently out of the an's Home Companion. window.

In the gathering dusk John thought he saw a slender form run past the casement window. Then just as he had decided it was imagination there came a tap at the front door-a sudden rislug and falling of the old brass knocker-so slight a noise that it failed to call the butler.

After waiting a moment John Pemberton himself strolled down the hall and opened the door. No one was there, though the mark of a small foot was clearly visible in the snow on the door-step. As he slooped to look at it he saw beside it a little square package, directed in fine printed letter "To Colonel Pemberton, with a Merry Christmas."

"Eh, what's that?" said the old man, when John returned to the library. "Left on the door-step? Perhaps it's some sort of a practical joke, though who would think of playing it I don't know. Open it, my boy, and let us

John Pemberton cut the string and hought, and so before long he told inside was the daintiest or passes, and they agreed that the found done up in pale green tissue paper and tound an old case, rolled the paper and found an old case.

As he put his finger of carved ivery. As he put his fluger | hanging on that tree,"-Judge.

John moved up to her and possessed himself of her hands. "Father gave you the beads, and you took them,' John Pemberton when Christmas-time | be said, softly. "And he also gave you me. Am I taken, too, dear?"

Damaris raised her eyes, and crept closer; and John Crew her into n's And so the old Pemberton feud corns

to an end on Christmas night.-Wom-





Mr. Mouse-"I'll bet anything that fellow stole a horse, or he wouldn't be TESTING THE BIG GUNS

MINUTE OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE PROVING-GROUNDS.

The Law of Gravitation Employed to De-termine Projectile Velocity—The Agen-ey of two Magnets, a Steel Rod, and a Knife-Blade—A Methodical Operation

The Government ordnance provingground at Sandy Hook is a busy and thunderingly noisy place just at this season of the year, and every week thousands of dollars' worth of armor plate, projectiles and powder are utilized in demonstrating that this country possesses the best guns, the best steel armor, and the most efficient explosives in the world. It seems almost a wanton waste of material to heave a ponderous steel shell or armorplereing projectile, which is the product of the finest machinery, against a steel plate which has required the work of many men and years of experimenting to bring it to its perfection, and submit it to demolition.

But Governments are proverbially predigal when it comes to testing these offensive and defensive weapons, their substitutes for "wooden walls." It would indeed be niggardly to count the cost of even half a dozen armor plates, several hundred pounds of powder, and a dozen or more steel shot and weigh it against the millions represented in a battle-ship, to say nothing of the lives of four hundred men and the dignity of the nation's flag.

Time was when the testing of a gun was, viewed in present lights, a slipshod, unsatisfactory sort of process. Much was taken for granted after the plece had demonstrated its ability to hold ogether during the strain of a disharge. There were few of the "nicetles" of a gun test. But now the proving of a gun is as careful and methodleal an operation as the testing of a watch. Not only must it hold together, but it must demonstrate its intention to hold together under rapid and continuous use, it must show itself capable of giving the projectiles a high velocity, a comparatively flat trajectory and be as good a gun afterward as it vins when it left the lathe and the

Velocity is the thing, for that means range and penetration. The seaconst defense guns, which stand to guard the country against the invasion of a navel force, are designed to hurl shells filled with high explosives against an enemy's ships, to penetrate their armor or vulnerable parts, and, through delayed netion of the shell fuse, to blow them "out of the water."

So, after a gun has behaved properly with pawder, the test for velocity is imposed, and this brings into use an with an accuracy which is simply astounding. It is used to measure the velocity of the projectile and is called a chronograph. It depends upon the at once simple and complicated. The

principal is certainly simple. In a general way the chronograph consists of a powerful magnet, a steel at consigerable distance from the emplacement from which the gun is to pended as an armature. The rod hangs over an aperture in the base of the upon which the instrument is built goes many feet into the ground in order that the greatest stability may be

obtained. To return to the gun, two square frames are erected on the line of fire, the first one a hundred yards from the muzzle of the gun, and the frames exactly one hundred yards apart. Back and forth across these frames is a network of wires, rather a cross weaving of one wire, which runs from the tro magnet which holds the slender steel rod. The second screen is like the first, save that its wire runs to the second electro magnet, the one base of the chronograph.

Then, with the current on, the rod suspended, the knife blade restrained against the spring, the gun is fired. The projectile pierces the first screen, the wire is broken, the current is instantly and the rod drops. The projectile speeds across the hundred-yard space, and pierces the second screen, breaking its wires and breaking the electric current. This releases the knife blade, past which the rod must fall, and, energized by the spring, the blade flies forward and strikes the rod, making a minute nick upon it. By this time the projectile has flown into the great sand butt and buried itself and the nicked steel rod has dropped into a sand-filled receptacle. The velocity has been denoted by the utilization of a simple law.

It is known that a falling body fails sixteen and one-half feet the first second, thirty-three feet the second, ud so on in this ratio until it reaches earth. Applying this principle to the rod, it is known that the foot was exinitial velocity of the projectile.-New York Post.

The Rabbit Question Still Unsettled. Justice Hawkins, of West Indianapolis has ruled that rabbits are game. Justice Stout says they are not .- Indianapolis Sentinel.

Utah's Industrial Progress. Utah has more than doubled its manfacturing plants since 1800, the numper increasing from 530 to 1400.

FOOD AND BRAINS,

Great Thinkers as a Rule Are the Most Abstentious of Men.

In a passage of his "confessions" descanting upon the nature of drunkenness, DeQuincy concludes that the exact condition indicated is a question of eccuracy in terms. He was assured on medical authority that a man could be and had been, drunk upon a beefsteak. This is largely true, for even solid food may produce at any rate, great mental torpor. The comfort of a good dinner may have suggested a writer's theme, we doubt if it ever promptly stirred his pen. It is the empty stomach that best suits a full head, and ideas that flow out freely before, retire with the entry of a substantial repast. Oliver Wendell Holmes, with that

charming blend of wit and scientific knowledge that gave the distinction to his writings, has discoursed upon this very point. He talks of the "bulbous-headed fellows steaming as they write," and shows how to meet the demands of thought and imagination The brain must have more than its share of the circulating blood. There must be no rival in the full liver or the actively digesting glands of the gastric mucous membrane. Do not eat heavily, then, if you are soon to think hard. Either your ideas or your dinner will be neglected and lie a sorry weight upon your head or you epigastrium. The poor, half-starving poet is familiar to everyone. We may milligate our pity by reflecting that in many cases he would have been no net if he had not starved.

Enough fuel to sustain the fire of life is necessary for work, but heap ou the coal, and you will deaden the over burdened flame. The great thinkers, the great workers in any direction but a purely physical one, have for the most part been abstemious men. Li not naturally of small appetite they have exercised constant restraint, gradging from the play of higher fund tions every moment and every energy spent upon the animal activities of their nature. Habit soon helps th tine nature of such people, and it be comes natural for them to eat less, to drink less and to sleep less than their fellows. Thus, in a long line of in tellectual activity, many score of hours are utilized for the main purpose which in the case of other men are squandered upon the dinner table or it the mere nothingness of sleep or idling

Carlyle was justified in declaring capacity for work to be the essent of genius. Whatever great man's life is read, no matter how brilliant his natural gifts, sooner or later he is ound to have worked with unswerving constancy and imperturbable devotion Others as gifted have left no mark instrument which performs its task it is in the will and the power to work that the genius asserted itself. It is common to hear a man say "So-and-so is a genius, if he worked he could do anything." Just because he does not fundamental law of gravitation, and is work "So-and-so" must be denied the title. In the natural sciences and pro fessions such as medicine that depend upon them, the inevitableness of great work for great achievement is, per red, and a knife blade. These three haps, more obvious than in the service parts, with others naturally related to of art and literature. The artist and them, are mounted in a structure set the writer of genius are gifted with inspirations falling to no man of mere talent, however hard he works. Yet be tested is mounted. This is to ob- even so the genius works to illustrate viate jarring when the piece is dis- his inspiration, whether it is Rapheal charged. At the top of the machine is at his easel, or Shakespeare at his desk the powerful magnet which, when the with a kind of frenzy of application current is closed, holds the rod sus- and a continuous determination that are impossible to men not so endowed

Such labors of the will and of the instrument, and at one edge of this brain demand at the time the whole opening a knife blade is placed and energies of a human being. No lower held back against a spring by another members of the confederated body, electro magnet. The brick foundation which is man, must seek employment while the master parts are thus at work. So it is, then, that the littleeating worker blesses the world with fruits which the voluntuary and the gourmet man may possibly enjoy in his well-fed case but can never hope in the least degree to emulate.-London Lancet.

Fish Bite Cable 300 Fathous Down. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company have brought to our notice frame to the instrument in the distant an interesting fact in connection with house, and is connected with the elec. the interruptions, due to various agencles, which are continually occurring in submarine telegraph cables. Faults, apparently due to fish bltes, have been removed from time to time from sevholding back the knife blade at the eral of the shallow-water sections of that company's system, which have cither totally interrupted telegraphic communication or have seriously affected the working of the lines. bles established in deeper waters have not hitherto, however, been similarly opened, the magnet is demagnetized attacked. We now learn that a fault removed a few months ago from the company's Sydney-Nelson section at as great a depth as 330 fathoms, was found to contain a tooth firmly fixed in the core of the cable, although the core-or interior portion of the cable containing the conductor-was protected by the usual sheathing of tnick iron wires and outer coverings. An expert examination of the tooth proved it to oelong undoubtedly, to a species of shark, the exact variety of which could not be identified, but it appears that five known varieties of sharks are found to exist at a depth of 300 fathoms, and one at a depth of even 500 fathoms.-London Standard.

Royal Robes on the Stage

The approaching coronation of Edward VII, has revived interest in historical royal robes and the uses to actly at the level of the blade, so that which they were put at various times. by measuring the distance from the The Tower of London was at one time foot to the nick, gives the space the repository of the royal wardrobe, through which the rod has fallen, and from it actors and actresses who Then, remembering the gravity law, were in favor at court often were perthat a body falls sixteen and one-half mitted to borrow. At a play presented feet the first second, it is readily deter- before Queen Elizabeth at Oxford in mined how long the shot has required | 1556 several gowns that had been the to cover the 100 yards between the property of Queen Mary, bersister, were This gives practically the worn, and Pope speaks of a performance at which "old Edward's armo beams on Cibber's breast," referring to Colley Cibber, the famous actor. Peg Woffington, as Roxana, was permitted to wear a straw colored satin robe from the same august collection and Betterton appeared on one of sion in the coronation robes of King Mrs. Mowatt, the famous American actress, became the owner of Queen Adelaide's coronation gown, and Mme. Tussaud bought the cerenation robe of George IV, to adorn his wax edity.

man is one who al

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS

December 22 .- Our Gift to Our King-Matt. IL., 1-12.

Scripture Verses.—Matt., xxv., 40; x., 42; Heb., vl., 10; Prov., xix., 17; 2 Cor., ix., 6, 7; Ex., xxv., 1, 2; xxx., 5; Prov., xi., 25; Rom., xii., 1; 2 Cor., Lesson Thoughts

God accepts only free will offerings. To him to whom all things belong, the gift has value only when it includes also the heart of the giver. No mean gifts should be offered to

a King; only that is good enough which is the very finest and most we can give. Selections.

Generosity does not consist in giving, but in making sacrifices in order that we may be able to give.—Bar Each day its blessings brings From thy dear hands; Each night its aweetness sings

O'er many lands. Then why should I withhold My gratitude. And heard my time, or gold, Or any good? As ray by ray the light,

Cheers my glad heart; As stars on stars at night, Their help impart; So prompt me, Lord, to give As thou hast sent; And seek, while I shall live, Man's betterment.

in the thought that those who would give largely if they had it get credit in heaven for giving largely Fountain of good, to own thy love, Our thankful hearts incline; What can we render, Lord, to thee, When all the worlds are thine?

There is comfort for generous souls

Thy face with reverence and with We in thy poor may see

Oh, may we minister to them, And in them, Lord, to thee. The ocean is so big and the brook is so little, that you would think it

would keep some of the beautiful water; but it doesn't. It gives it all It gives it all Don't you think that God's children ought to give back to him some of the many bressings he gives them.—A. R. Wells. Suggested Hymns,

gave my life for thee When I survey the wondrous cross. I belong to Jesus. Cast thy bread upon the waters. Take my life and let it be Alas! and did my Savior bleed.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING TOPICS December 22-Our Gifts to Our King-Mait. ii., 1-12.

Comely is the custom of Christmas gifts. The richness of the love and thought excels the value of the remembrance. Above the tokens of af-fection is the "unspeakable gift," God's wn Son, love's bestowment.

An Ancient Custom-The earliest ecords tell of presents borne to entreat favor, to make homage, to pledge obe dience. Tablets and palace wall pic-ture the obeisance of prince with slaves laden with costly and dainty Tablets and palace wall pic presents. Jacob charged his sons to "take of the best fruits in the land in your vessels, and carry down the man a present," when they went to When the generous Egypt for corn. queen of Sheba came to Jerusalem to prove Solomon with hard questions she had "a very great train, with came's that bare spices, and very much gold and precious stones.

Our Gifts to Our King-They must e worthy of him. (See Rev. iv, 11; v. 12. Will copper be a worthy present for a king? From shepherds, but not from sovereigns. Is a mite a suitable gift? Yes, from widows but not from the wealthy. Not the least we have: he deserves the best Wolsey touches this thought in his complaining confession. "H served my God with half th 'Had I but served my king." Paul can make tents and bring his tithe and offerings to the treasury, but He that has a name above every name deserves Paul's best. He shall have his thought, love, service. Voice and pen, knowlede, training, zeal, and-life; these only are worth offering a King. They must be our most prized treasures. Such gifts are stamped with love, submission, faithfulness. Tissot

paint canvivlal scenes for the salon of the voluntuary, but he dare not give this gold to the King-it is defiled. He must offer 10 years in the footsteps of the Master, and then the brush of God. That business which exiles us from home and books and music must be for the King-all of That genius which carves like Angelo or sings like Milton must be for the King. That heavy wallet, filled with hoarded wealth, belongs to him. Keep these gifts from him at your peril. Hold them, if you will, but to your horrid hurt.

The gift He asks for is that thy substance may honor him; he accepts With the fruit of the field you may remember him, for it is pleasing In the praises that fill his courts, in the righteousness that reveals his character, in the love that establishes the supreme law, he re-joices. These delight him, but he These wants more. He asks for you your-self. "Give me thy heart" now-forever.

Shall he have it entire, with out reservation, with its every thought. emotion, desire, decision, ambi activity? Who shall have him? prior of San Marco gives himself to God. Will you? Do it now.

MAM'S HORN BLASTS.



HE gifts of heaven are the graces of earth. A fierce foe is

better than a false friend. Trusting others makes them trust-The quick-witted man will be slow to anger. Reputation is the

name, character Orthodoxy is nothing more than my

view of the truth. Men generally enjoy least the reproof they need most. To close the door on the world is to

That which is uppermost in the heart will be outermost on the lips. Culture without Christ is thinner than a vencer; it is mere varnish.

open the windows on heaven.

The ascending prayer lays the track for the descrending blessing, Men are better known by their posterity than by their ancestry. Your own character is the most po-test to influence that of others.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Reample dimensions, but traffic congestion frows worse, and labor controversies add to the embarrassment of shippers. Prices of commodities tend upward. Al-shough nominal quotations of iron and steel are unchanged, figures refer only to future deliveries, and in most cases prices for current shipment command a considerable premium. onsiderable premium.

Activity and strength are conspicuous in the markets for domestic wool. Cotton goods are in better request, but mills delay new undertakings because of the sudden rise in raw material, and if it is sustained there will probably be

a new price list of prints.

Staple products continue advancing. corn making a most sensational gain.
Cotton was aroused from its lethargy
by an unexpectedly low official estimate
of the current crop at only 9,674,000
bales, when about a million more was
predicted by the members of the leading xchanges.

Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 4,604.846 bushels, as against 5,117,478 last week and 3,432,159 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date (twenty-three weeks) aggregate 132,423,006 bushels, as against 80,175,152 last season. Corn exports aggregate 362,844 bushels, as against 630,068 hushels last week and 5,371,377 last year; July 1 to date corn exports are, 19,516,931 bushels, against 78,848,203 last

Business failures in the United States for the week number 237, as against 189 last week, 224 in this week had year, 220 in 1890, 237 in 1858 and 252 in 1897. Canidian failures number 23. against 26 last week and 27 n "ar ago.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour - Best Patent, \$4.75; High Grade Extra, \$4.25; Minnesota Bakers, \$3.0003.25.

Wheat—New York No. 2 8616c; Philadelphia No. 2 red 791/280c; Balti-more No. 2 801/2c. Corn—New York No. 2 713/2c; Phila-delphia No. 2 672671/2c; Baltimore No.

Oats—New York No. 2 514c; Philadelphia No. 2 54c; Baltimore No. 2 53c. Hay.—No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$15-50a16.00; do, small bales, —a16.00; No. 2 timothy, \$14.50a15.00; No. 3 timothy.

12.00013.50 Green Fruits and Vegetables.-Apples, nearby, per lirl, fancy red \$2,50a3.00. Cabbage, New York State, per ton \$9.00

arr.oo. Carrots, native, per bu box 35a 40c. Cauliflower-Long Island, per crate or brl \$1.50a2.50. Celery-New York State, per dozen stalks 20a35c; do, native, per bunch 3a3/4c. Cranberries—Cape Cod. per bri \$6.50a7.50. Cucumbers—Florida, per crate \$1.75a2.00. Let-tuce—Native, per bushel box 40a60c. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania-yellow, per bu. \$1.25a1.30. String Beans— Norfolk, per basket, green, \$2,00a2.50; do, wax., \$2,00a2.50. Turnips—Native,

do, wax,, \$2.00a2.50. Turnipa—Native, per bushel box 20a25c.

Potatoes. — White — Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu, No. 1 \$5a90c; do, seconds, 60a75c; New York, per bu, best stock, \$5a90c; do, common, 60a75c; Western, per bu, prime, \$5a90c. Sweets—Eastern Shore. Virginia, per truck brl, \$1.25a1.75; do, per flour brl, \$1.75a 1.85; do, per brl, frost 75c.a\$ 00; native, per brl, No. 1, \$2.00a2.25; North Carolina, per brl, No. 1, \$2.00a2.25. Yams—Virginia, per brl, smooth, —a\$1. Provisions and Hog Products—Bulk clear rib sides, 9c; bulk clear sides, 9/2c; bulk shoulders, 9/2c; bulk clear plates, 9/4c; bulk fat backs, 14 lbs and under, 9/4c; sugar-cured shoulders, narrow, Me: sugar-cured shoulders, narrow, sugar-cured shoulders, extra broad, 10%c; hams, canvased or un-canvased, 12 lbs and over, 12%c; refined ard, tierces, bris and 50-lb cans, gross,

Eggs .- Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen -- a27c.; Eastern Shore (Maryland and Virginia), per dozen —27c.; Virginia, per dozen, 26a 27c.; West Virginia, per dozen, 25a26c.; estern, per dozen, 20a27c.; Southern,

Butter, Creamery -- Separator, 26a27: gathered cream, 22n23; imitation, 19a20; Md., Va. and Pa. Dairy prints, 21a22;

small creamery blocks, (2-lb.), 25a 26c; choice rolls, 18a19c.
Cheese—New cheese, large 60 lbs., 1034 to 11c.; do, flats, 37 lbs., 11 to 11/4c; picnics, 23 lbs., 11/4a11/4c.
Live Poultry—Turkeys—Old, 8½a9c; young, fat, 0a91-c; do, small and poor, -a8c. Chickens,—Hens, -a71/c; do -a8c. Chickens.—Hens, —8792c; do, old roosters, each 25a3oc; do, young good to choice, 8c8½c; do, rough and poor, —a7c. Ducks.—Fancy, large, 9 a—; do, small, —a8c; do, muscovy and mongrels, 8aoc. Geese, Western, each

Hides.—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 111/241234c; cows and light

Live Stock.

Chicago,-Cattle-Good to prime\$6.50 18.75; poor to medium \$4.00a6.25; stockers and feeders \$2.25a4.50; cows stockers and feeders \$2.25a4.50; cows \$1.25a4.75; heifers \$2.50a5.50; canners \$1.25a2.30; bulls \$2.10a4.75; calves \$2.50 a5.75; Texas fed steers \$5.15. Hogs—Mixed and butchers \$5.75a6.20; good to choice heavy \$5.05a6.30; rough heavy \$5.55a5.50; light \$5.25a5.50; bulk of sales \$5.75a6.15. Sheep active, steady; heavy eves lower; lambs strong to 10c. higher; good to choice wethers \$5.75a6.15. good to choice wethers \$3,50a4.15; Western sheep \$3,00a4.00; native lambs \$2.50 a5.25; Western lambs \$3,00a4.25.
East Liberty—Cattle—choice \$5.75a 6.00; prime \$5.50a5.70; good \$5.15a5.45. Hogs active; prime heavies \$6.20a6.25; heavy mediums \$6.000 15; light do, \$5.85a5.95; heavy Yorkers \$5.80a5.85; light do, \$5.50a\$5.70; pigs \$5.00a5.55; skips \$4.50a5.00; rough \$4.50a5.70. Sheep dull; best wethers \$3.50a3.65; culls and common \$1.00a2.00; yearlings culls and common \$1,00a2,00; yea \$2,50a3.75; yeal calves \$5,00a7,00.

LABOR AND INGUSTRY

TEN Dec. 9—Balto N U
Nantes has municipal kitchens.
Wales has a woman lamplighter.
London boasts three lady architects.
England has woman truant hunters.
France announces a surgical sewing

The world's cables stretch 187,353,-

There is a lady. Miss Penman, who has control over more than 500 conductors in the employ of one of the London transway companies, but the only woman jockey hails from the United States. E. I. Hitchcock, of Morton, Wis, a

E. I. Hitchcock, of Morton, Wis., a blind man has been a commercial trav-eler for the last thirty years, covering the entire State of Wisconsin and mak-ing periodical trips to Michigan and Illinois.

Illinois.

Of the 63,000 pegroes in Philadelphia, 37,500 actually work in gainful occupations. Of these at least 25,500 are servants and ordinary laborers, while 4,500 others are laborers of a little higher grade. Another 4,500 are clerks and arrisans, while 2,000 are business and professional men.

Last year's production of gold was \$8,000,000 less than that of the preceding year.



France's total income from inxee-was \$546,846,200 in 1800,