The lights are peoping out.

school.

same you always get it?"

I'll attend to you presently."

"Ha! I thought so! Take your seat.

The attentions, thus grimly alluded

passed. Nor did my troubles end here.

When I left school, my uncle was duly

notified of the fact, with the expecta-

But as he made no response to this,

iope, that I would do credit to a name

known. I applied for it.

my credentials, and then at me.

"Sorry, very sorry, young

Known your father a good many years,

whatever of your competency. But-

"Why not?" I said, in astonishment.

What possible objection have you to

"No objection at all to you! It's

your name I object to. Doollttle

erative business that wanted a work-

"Doellttle Wright?" exclaimed the

versing. "That sounds badly! You

"Then, glancing at my letter to him.

"I was in for it now, and there was

"Tickeilum, did you say? Why, that

is worse if anything, than the other-

more ridiculous, at all events. A man

who will give an inoffending child

such names as those ought to be in-

dicted by the Grand Jury. All I can

say to you is, get rid of them as speed-

I never felt more strongly inclined

to do this in my life, and that is say-

ing a great deal. But I knew my un-

cle would take mortal offense at it

who was now prostrated by one of the

attacks to which he was subject, and

which threatened to be his last. It

much, to fail when the goal was near.

So, after various other attempts, end-

ing just as disastrously, I accept a sec

ond rate clerkship in a small retail

store, with a correspondingly small

salary. This was something of a come

consoled myself with the thought that

my uncle's declining health made it

At this juncture I completed the sum

of my tribulations by falling in love.

The object of this, Miss Clara Monta-

gue, was certainly fair and lovely

enough to excuse the folly, if folly it

was. She had also some property in

her own right, by no means a small

So far as could be judged, the attrac

tion was mutual; the fulr Clara, if not

so demonstrative, seemingly to be

The reader will re dily infer that

nence my luckless name. In fact, she

was in entire ignorance of it, until

The next time I visited her she re

ceived me with marked coolness.

When I pressed her for a reason, she

opened fire on me by declaring "that

she never could marry any one with

"But you can easily change it," she

I assured the fair speaker "that my

equally as well pleased.

only a temporary arrangement.

By as possible. Good morning, sir!"

which was signed D. T. Wright, be

you come into the firm."

"Tickellum."

"What does T. stand for?"

nothing to do but to go forward.

to, became very frequent, far more so



IAT'S in a name?" That | which, indeed, it was very far from is what Shakespeare says; being to me-and then, instead of manbut it is my belief, if he lifesting any regret, he bid me take my had had the one that was seat, muttering "that a boy with such hung like an incubus a name as that wouldn't be likely to y neck ever since I was old get any more of that sort of thing than enough to have any name at all, he he deserved." would have sung quite another tune. I Mr. Bumbleby carried this theory ascribe to mine all the misfortunes into practice; and the consequence was that have followed me from that time | that I got considerably more of "that |

few nor light My paternal cognomen is Wright. Not remarkable for elegance, it is sis that cannot be put upon paper: true, but if it had been prefixed by John, James or Henry, it would have have got your lesson just about the been in no way distinguishable from It those borne by the rest of my neighbors. But, unfortunately for me, I had a maternal uncle by the name of it vanished from my mind.

to this, and which have been neither

Doolittle Tickellum. He was rich and a bachelor, with no menrer relatives than nephews and infeces, and, when I came into this world of toll and trouble, my father, having a fatherly eye to my future needs, proposed that I should be named | than were agreeable. for him.

To do my mother justice, at first she streamously opposed it. Thoroughly imbued with the idea under which most mothers labor that her baby was | tion that he would now give some earconsiderably brighter and prettier than nest of the hopes, so often held out. other women's bables; in fact, somebut never realized. thing altogether extraordinary, she was proportionately indiguant at the save to repeat the often expressed suggestion.

I was lying, kicking and screeching. upon her knee, if my photograph taken at that interesting age can be res support, I began to cast about what Hed upon, as ordinary a specimen of that something should be, the countless throng of infant humanity as it is possible to imagine. But catching me rapturously to her bosom. she nearly smothered me with kisses, declaring "that I was an itty, precious darling; the pittiest, thweetest baby fice, with whose President my father's that ever was! And that papa ought to be ashamed of himself to think of

giving it such a horrid name." But when my father set strongly before her the substantial benefits that might accrue to me from this stroke of policy, alimling to the artful ways also his father before him. No doubt with which Cousin Sophronia, another of the nieces, tried to interest our rich but, it couldn't be thought of." relative in her spoiled, disagreeable Tommy, she yielded a reluctant con-

But just think, Henry, how horridly it sounds! Doolittle Tickellum Wright! It's perfectly dreadful!"

"He can change it in a few yearsbefore he is old enough to have it do self. Take my advice and change it." him any harm, I dare say. Your uncle is an old man, my dear, and can't Hearing of a well-established and lu-

But he seemed likely to do so. From ling partner, I offered my services, and the day that there was thoust upon me with very fair prospects of success, unthat luckless name he appeared to take | til forced to mention my first name. a new lease of life, and to grow younger, instead of older, every succeeding senior partner, with whom I was con-

Uncle Doolittle was duly informed might drop your first name I suppose of the honor that was done him, to and take the other. You'll have to, if which he responded very graciously by sending me a silver mug, together with the assurance that "if I did honor to the name it bore he would do some- added: thing handsome for me."

He lived in an adjoining State, When I was ten years old my father took me to see him. He was a lively, well preserved old gentleman, whose full, florid face was rendered still more full and florid by the snowy hair and beard that surrounded it.

He patted me on the head, hoped that I would live to be an honor to my name, repeating the above assurance "if I did he would do something handsome for me."

I had already experienced some of the disadvantages of the name to which he had alluded, and, in spite of the intoring I had received from my father, a feeling of sullen resentment swelled by heart, which must have found expression in my countenance. for the old man shook his head as he looked at me, saying, in quite another

"I hope you'll try to be a credit to

"Father," said I, as we walked down the steps into the street, "I hate my down to my ambitious hopes, but I name; all the boys laugh and make fun

"Never you mind that, my boy; when you get this fine house into your hands, as perhaps you will some day, it will be your turn to laugh."

Boy as I was, the idea was a very consoling one. True, my Uncle Doolittle had many relatives as well as great wealth, but who so likely to inherit the bulk of it as his namesuke? consideration to me. Still, granting this, there were times when I felt, in the bitterness of my soul that I was likely to earn dearly all I should receive.

I shall never forget my first day at chool. Mr. Bumbleby, the head mas- did not bring into any marked promiter, had flery red hair and the flery temper that usually accompanies it He was in an unusually irritable mood one of my rivals maliciously alluded

to it, and in a way to cover me with that morning. "Hold up your head and speak so I ridicute, can hear you?" he roared, as I faltered

A titter ran through the long line of

boys as I obeyed. Turning very red, Mr. Bumbleby brought the rattan down over my such a ridiculous name!

iders with a force and energy that ! made me dance about very lively. "I'll teach you!" he cried, as soon as if you have the regard for me you have he could speak, "not to come here with professed, you will not healtate to do trip is 110 miles and the distance is

any of your low jokes." It was some time before I could con-

visce him that my name was no joke- name was as distasteful to me as

very appropriate name, I should sayyou will do as you like, of course, But Ah, but the years will pass away,
And I am doomed to see
A change that parents only may
The child will be a man some day,
Who waits to-night for me.
—S. E. Kiser, if you would rather displease me than your uncle, you needn't take the trouble to call again; for I never will marry a man with such a ridiculous name. Exit Miss Montague, leaving me to

pleased

my not very pleasing reflections. While I was debating which of the horns of this perplexing dilemma to take, I received a telegram that my uncle was at the point of death,

her; that I was named for a rich and

aged uncle, who would be greatly dis-

"Very well, Mr. Doolittle Wright-

Here Miss Montague arose,

He had frequently been at the point of death before; but, in accordance with my invariable practice when receiving such notice, I went to see him. I found the old gentleman very low; in fact, scarcely able to more than gasp forth his intention of "doing some

thing handsome for me," "You will-find it in-in my will, when-I am gone," he whispered, as I ent over him.

But, true to the program that he had poarently laid down for himself, to delay that desirable event as long as possible, he lingered nearly six weeks. The same paper that contained the news of his demise recorded the mar-

riage of Miss Clara Montague, As bitter a pill as this was to swallow. I was consoled by the thought that I was now about to be rewarded for all my trials and mortifications.

When my uncle's will was opened, it was found that he had left sums sort of thing" than any other boy in arying from one to ten thousand dollars to all his numerous kith and kin. Once he said, with sarcastic emphaleaving a double portion to the very few "who hadn't bothered him." as he "Doollittle Wright, I suppose you expressed it.

To me, "his beloved namesake," he equeathed the full-length portrait of Though I knew it perfectly before imself that hangs in the library, coming into my class, every vestige of knowing that his tender affection for the original would make him prize it Then, as I stood hesitating and stamsevend anything else he could bestow.

If there are any curious to see said legacy, they will find it in the attic f my present abode, with its face to

I have taken my father's name, hough no one seems to be aware of In this way my schoolboy days the fact, all my acquaintances insisting on calling me by the one I have borne so long, and which I seem likely to bear to the end of the chapter-Doolittle Wright.-New York Weekly.

Plants' Quest of Sunlight. Though it has never been proved that plants have brains, it has been proved often that there is some power within I hated, and as it was necessary that them whereby they combat evil condi-I should do something for my own tions and seek what is best for their

A resident of Castle Valley, Pa., has Like most young men of my calibre a vine that showed itself last month and expectations, I wanted some nice, to have, if not a brain, a substitute of easy berth, with little to do and a equal value. This vine, a young one, large salary. Having heard of a vagrew in a clay pot. A stick stood in cancy of this kind in an insurance ofthe middle of the spot, and the vine curled up it. It was about two feet in height; in length, it would have measfamily had been long and favorably ared four feet. The President looked at me, then at

Usually the vine was placed in a south window every morning, where it absorbed all day the benefit of the sun's rays. It happened, however, through an oversight, that one afternoon the shutter shaded half the winlow and the vine was set in the shutter's shadow. A foot away was the sunlight, warm, glittering, life-giving, but where the plant stood there was nothing but gloom.

During the four days the vine stood Wright! It would east discredit on in the shadow with the sunlight near the company, as you can see for your- it, it did something that proved it to have a faculty akin to intelligence. It But I did not yield the matter thus, uncuried itself from its supporting stick, and like a living thing it crawled over the window ledge to the

itself and crawl with the rapid movements of a snake. Its movements were, indeed, so slow as to be imperceptible. Nevertheless, looking about, it overcame every obstacle, and finally it lay basking in the sun.-Portland Oregonian.

Origin of Vaudeville.

The word "vaudeville," which now means a play in which songs are introduced, is a corruption of Vaux de Vire the names of two valleys in Normandy. A fuller in Vire, in the fifteenth century, composed some humorous and satirical drinking songs which were very popular throughout France, under the name of their native place, 'Vaux de Vire." The terms seem to have been corrupted into voix de ville. A collection of songs was published at Lyons in 1561 entitled "Chansons Voix de Ville," and another at Paris in 1571 called "Recueil des Plus Belles Chansons on Forme des Voix de Ville." Both these publications were probably reprints of the original songs. At any rate, the name "vaudeville" has in some way grown out of them.-Boston would be a pity, after enduring so Globe,

Too Much of Robert Louis. Have we had too much Stevenson? A clever critic maintains that we have, and implores those who have further details about Stevenson in Scotland. Stevenson at college, Stevenson in London, Stevenson in Belgium, Stevenson in France, Stevenson in America, Stevenson in Samoa, to withhold their hands and graciously spare us. Already, it is contended, the shadow of Stevenson lies too heavy upon pages of our amateurs in literature. The young litterateurs who are forming them selves upon Stevenson have studied closely the precise proportions of nouns, verbs, adjectives, color words and figurative terms to put into their mixture, and the result is a style which would have driven Stevenson himself either to suicide or to justifiable homicide.

Great excitement on Monnegau-Dan Stevens' horse ran away and stove the eart into kindling wood. He came off to the harbor Wednesday and bought new one, so be is all fitted for haying or any other teaming. You can't stick Dan. He has been all over the world and traveled the rough road, you may believe.-Boothbay Register.

"Staglog" by Automobile Now. A daily automobile service between added, in a more gracious tone, "and Durango, Col., and Farmington, N. M., is soon to be established. The round covered in twelve hours. This shows "Wild and Woolly West."

Hbe Larm

and their eggs. Fumigation with to- for such working. bacco smoke will clean plants of all put a pan of coals with some tobacco three days give another and you will on their own grounds. be rid of insects for some weeks,

Shade for swine is quite as necessary there are no trees plant three or four, and while they are growing use portmay be attached and the house moved when necessary. These houses may be made of any cheap material, and the roof arranged so that a portion of it may consist of tree limbs laid over boards set far apart. The cost need not be great and the results will pay for the time and labor spent. -

Cotton-Seed Meal For Cows. Dairymen find it difficult to carry the cows along properly during the droughty days of summer on pasture alone, and all proper grains ave been tried with varying results. One of the best summer grains is cottonseed meat, for while feeding it will not materially increase the milk flow, it will keep it nearly to the standard and will keep up its quality, which is quite as important. The feeding of it also makes better butter at all times, and particularly during the summer. While the quantity fed varies according to circumstances, from two to four pounds per cow daily is about a fair ration. and will give results which will warrant the expense at any season.

To Preserve Pence Posts.

In some sections of the country the division of fields by fences is something no longer done, but the majority of farmers still feel that they should divide their fields. The work involved in fence building is so great that one does not care to do it very often, hence it will pay to go to some trouble to preserve the posts, these being the parts of the fence which need renewing first.

While there are many preservatives recommended, all of them doubtless more or less valuable, the old plan of smearing the end of the post with gas tar is about as good as any. Of late years a strong solution of copper sulphate has been used for this purpose with considerable success. It takes time and trouble to prepare the fence posts with either preservative, put on as it should be, but it pays to do it, for the posts will last double the number of years.

Rye or Turnips After Corn. I have been sowing rye now for two years. I sow it in the cornfield in September as soon as I can get the corn on shock, cultivate, then follow with the grain drill, putting on about two bushels of rye to the acre. Last summer I sowed cow-horn turnips in the corn at good growth. Sowed rye alongside of the turnips in October. We hauled our manure out on the turnips and rve last winter. The year before what land I had sowed in rye we manured in the winter. It grew nicely in the spring. We pastured it some, then plowed it down for corn again. It being a cold and wet summer the corn was not a large crop. We had a heavy hallstorm a few days before it came out in tassel, which put it back. I did not use any fertilizer when sowing the rye, although I believe it would make stronger growth in the fail. We plowed it under, what stock did not eat, the last week in April and first of May for corn.-John F. Zook, in the Massachusetts Ploughman,

Shallow and Deep Plowing.

It seems almost needless to urge shallow cultivation for the "laying by" of the corn crop, yet there are some who still insist upon deep cultivation and ridging for the last time going over corn. The folly of such procedure, however, is very evident to any thinking, well posted man. The first cultivation should be deep to stir the subsoil and make room for the roots of the young plants. The second and possibly the third cultivations may be fairly deep, though not so deep as the first. The last two, it is a settled fact by experiment throughout the corn belt, should be shallow, not more than two and a half to three inches deep. And at this time the ground must be left as level as possible after each cultivation. The object is a mulch for the preservation of moisture, and why any thinking farmer should ridge up his corn, breaking the root; and exposing a third to a half more surface to the sun, is a question yet to be solved. Though the statement that "corn will take care of itself after being laid by" is in a measure true, a constant watch must be kept to break the crust forming after any heavy rain to keep the weeds from seeding and to keep the fences in good repair, preventing damage by cattle. This in order to have a good crop at the harvest.-Rural World

While all wheat growers recognize

the necessity for late sowing of wheat to avoid, as far as possible, the ravages of the bessian fly, all do not see the necessity for early preparation of the soil. It is generally believed that much of the loss from winter freezing might be avoided by the early plowing of the ground for winter wheat.

Early preparation of the seed bed is easier than late plowing; it gives one a chance to get rid of the weeds more effectively, the seed bed may have one or more extra harrowings or rollings and, altogether, put in much better co. dition than when the plowing is done la'e. Then, too. should the ground be not in the best condition at seeding time the thorough how progressive are the people of the preparation previous will count for a products amount to \$26,095,860.

Plants confined within doors are very ground for the final harrewing and liable to become infested with insects rolling whenever it chances to be right

The question of varieties should also aphildes and other insects, but has no receive more consideration than it does effect on their eggs. To fumigate a and an excellent way it to look up the plant or plants, confine them in a box. best 'wheat fields in your county on under a barrel or in some other way: similar soil and ascertain what varie ties are grown. In addition to this leaves on the coals in with the plant, every wheat grower, large or small not too near, or the plant will get too should have a test ground for new hot; give a good smoke. This will de- sorts. It will pay for its cost in givstroy all living insects. In two or ing one accurate anowledge of sorts

Poultry and Women.

Each year sees many women added to the ranks of those who raise poultry as for other animals, and when one has for market and there is little doubt a tree or two in the pasture the ques- but what the industry offers many option of shade is readily settled. If portunities for women who have the necessary ground and the determination to gain their experience slowly. able houses for shade, making them The writer recently spent a week with with a sill set on runners and with a a friend at a popular summer resort ring set in the front sill so that a horse along the sea coast of New Jersey and profoundly wished he had his poultry with him. Chickens of the size for roasters sold for 35 cents a pound in the markets, while guaranteed fresh eggs were in demand beyond the supply at 40 cents a dozen. While these prices are exceptional there is no doubt but what there is a profitable demand for both eggs and poultry in nearly every section of the country.

Women can bring to the work of poultry raising that care for the small details so necessary to success in the work and a characteristic lacking in the majority of men. It is a wellknown fact, and every honest farmer will admit it, that two hens set at the same time, one by a man and the other by a woman, will show a decided difference in the number of chicks hatched, and it will always be in favor of the hen set and cared for by the woman. The man forgets to give the iren water or food or some other attention she needs during the period of incubation. Women with a rural training should do some close studying of the poultry business this summer and make a start in the winter or next

The Rhode Island Red. A pair of these useful, all-purpose fowls is shown here, and their general appearance gives us some idea of

their prominent characteristics. They are full-breasted and stockily built, and at all ages, from the broiler to the roaster, produce a generous amount of the choicest flesh.

They are medlum size, being about he same as the Plymouth Rock; in



fact, they have been used extensively in crosses to produce the Buff Rocks and Wyandottes. They originated in Rhode Island, from whence they take their name, and are found there on almost every farm.

They are good layers and splendid mothers, and when they have become better known, will be amone our most popular new breeds.

Farm Notes. Drive slowly the first hour after a

meal. Light and dryness destroy fungus growths.

Thorough grooming cleanses the hide as well as the hair. Sores or bruises on horses should be

healed up as soon as possible. It is always ruinous to dispose of any branch farming when prices are unsat-

isfactory. Generally the smaller the farm the better the cultivation and the greater

the profit for the expenditure. The dirt and sweat which accumulate on the horses during the day should never be allowed to remain on

over night. Plants have greater need for their leaves and can be more easily killed in the growing season than when par-

If the cow has to travel over a large surface and take a good deal of time to fill her stomach, the time and energy expended will cause a reduction in the flow of milk.

As the leaves of the tulip and other spring flowering bulbs ripen and die. the best practice is to take them up and, after drying them in the shade for a few days, put them in a paper sack and put them away until in the

The dairy cow should not be obliged to travel a long distance for water. If she does she will go without until she gets very thirsty and feverish, and then drink until she is painfully uncomfortable. Both conditions are unfavorable for milk secretion. As a rule wounds made by pruning

in September or a little earlier some what, although they do not heal quickly, never decay. The wood, owing, doubtless, to its condition of ripeness, becomes hard as bone, and although the healing process may proceed slowly, the tree does not seem to suffer in any way.

The iron mines of Michigan give en ployment to 14.456 persons, and their



Canada Ahead of Us

NOK I is subject for frequent comment on the part of travelers that the roads of Europe are far superior to HOK those of the United States and this result is generally attributed to the system of government aid and supervision which prevails in nearly all European nations. But it is not so generally known that our nearest neighbor, Canada, is also ahead of us, not only in the character of the roads but in the marter of road legislation.

Hon, A. W. Campbell, Highway Commissioner of Ontario, is an enthusiast on the subject of good roads, and at the same time a very able and practical public official. He is quite well known to the good roads people of the United States, as he has attended and addressed a number of important conventions in this country. In a recent report he says:

"Good roads are essential to the full development of agriculture. In a coun try such as Ontario, dependent upon agriculture, this means that good roads are of very great importance to the towns and cities as well. Good roads are not a benefit to any one class of the community. They are of universal value. This is a matter of which too narrow a view has been taken in On tario. If we must have canals and railways, then we must have good country roads. It has been taken for granted that if the country as a whole constructed canals and subsidized rail ways, the common roads could take care of themselves. But this has not been the case.

"The broader aspect of the question has recently been given prominence by the decision of the Provincial Government to appropriate \$1,000,000 for road improvement. This, for lack of a better name, has been termed government "aid" or "assistance." It is a recognition of the value of good roads to every citizen of the country, and a just effort on the part of the Government to co-operate in procuring them.

"The object of the present measure is not so much to aid by the gratuitous distribution of money, but has for its aim a nobler purpose. While it aims to encourage the doing of a work which is acknowledged by all as being an important and necessary service, its prime object is to equalize and lighten the cost. The unfairness and injustice of the present system of taxation for highway construction is so noticeable as to be a matter of wonderment that some step of this kind has not been ere this devised by Government, or compelled by the people.

"The Government is only exercising its rightful function as a part of the administrative system in providing a portion of the cost of making roads and distributing the money among the different municipalities entitled to it. This function can be performed by the Provincial Government only."

In Nova Scotla, nearly fifteen years ago, the Provincial Government began the appropriation of funds to improve the roads and the plan has proven entirely successful where the old system of depending on the local communities was a complete failure,

Even away out in British Columbia there are many fine roads which are said to be "the delight of tourists." All these are built and kept up by the Government.

Road Maintenance.

Without proper care the most expensive road may go to ruin in two or three years, and the initial expense of constructing it be nearly lost. It is of greatest importance, therefore, that all good roads should have daily care They not only wear out, but wash out and freeze out. Water is the greatest road destroyer.

It is necessary to the proper maintenance of a road that it should-"crown" or be higher in the middle than at the sides. If it is flat in the centre it soon becomes concave, and its middle soon becomes a pool or a mudhole if on a level, or a water course if on an incline.

A hollow, rut, or puddle should never be allowed to remain, but should be evenly filled and tamped with the same material of which the surface was originally constructed. A rake should be used freely, especially in removing stones, lumps, or ridges, Ruts may be avoided by using wide tires on all wagons which carry heavy loads. If this is not always possible, the horses should be hitched so that they will walk directly in front of the wheels. This can be accomplished by making the double, or whiffle, tree of such length that the ends may be in line with the wagon wheels. A horse will not walk in a rut unless compelled to do so, and, consequently, it all horses were hitched in this way ruts would eventually disappear from stone ronds.

If stones are cracked on a road with hammer a smooth surface is out of the question. Use stone chips for repairing stone roads, and remember that all foreign material and rubbis! will ruin the best road, and that dust and mud will double the cost of maintenance.

Ordinarily the chief work done by country people on highways is repairing the damage resulting from neglect. Why this negligence? The adage, 'A stitch in time saves nine,' can never be applied more appropriately to anything than to the maintenance or repair of all kinds of roads.

The people of this country will nev-

er turn back until every section and neighborhood enjoys the blessings of rural free mail delivery. But before this can be accomplished, a general improvement of the roads is absolutely necessary. There is no escaping this conclusion. Already bad roads are proving the main obstacle to the establishment and maintenance of rural mail routes. If this is true now, while the system is extending over those areas which have the best roads, how much more true will it be when we attempt to make the system uni-

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Moderate improvement in Midsummer means more than an equivalent increase at any other season, and the hetter trade reported during the past week is consequently most encour-aging. Despatches from all parts of the country are by no means uniform, in some cases the outlook showing no change, while at a few points there have been setbacks; but on the whole the progress is unmistakable. labor controversies are particularly harmful, but others have been settled; the Fall River strike is partially broken and several threatened difficulties have been averted.

Despite some injury to Spring wheat the agricultural prospect is very bright while higher prices promise to neutralize the effect of such loss in quan-tity as occurred. Interior buyers have placed liberal Fall orders in the leading dry goods markets, and confidence in a large Spring trade is becoming general.

The approaching presidential election is viewed with more equanimity than any other contest of recent years. both in financial and industrial cir

Failures this week were 222 in the United States, against 174 last year, and 33 in Canada, compared with 22

Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week end ing August II aggregate 1,284,390 bushels, against 1,379,108 last week 3,413,191 this week last year, 4,591,805 in 1902 and 9,039,761 in 1901. From July I to date the exports aggregate 7,846,771 bushels, against 18,460,444 last year, 25,386,008 in 1902 and 41,546,906 in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 695,202 bushels, against 273. 365 last week, 707.387 a year ago, 93.423 in 1902 and 508,807 in 1901. From July I to date the exports of corn aggregated 3.279,111 bushels, against 6.949,480 in 1903, 587,760 in 1902, and 7.733,220 in 1901,

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore, Md.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged; recipts, 2,623 barrels; ex-

orts, 3,265 barrels. WHEAT-Easier; spot, contract, 931/8@931/4; spot No. 2 red Western, 951/8@951/4; August, 931/8@931/4; September, 941/4@941/4; October, 951/4@96 December, 981/2; steamer No. 2 red.

CORN—Dull; spot, 56½@56¾; August, 56½@56¾; September, 57@57¾; year, 49; steamer mixed, 53½@53¾.

OATS—Unsettled; old, No. 2 white, 48@48½; old, No. 2 mixed, 43½@444.

RYE-Firm; No. 2 Western, 7300 BUTTER—Steady, unchanged; fancy imitation, 17@18; fancy creamery, 18½@19; fancy ladle, 14@15; storepacked, to@12.

EGGS-Steady, unchanged, 171/2 CHEESE-Steady, unchanged; large, 81/2@81/4; medium, 81/4/20; small,

9@9¼. New York—FLOUR—Receipts, 14,-995 barrels; exports, 2,526 barrels; firm but inactive; winter patents, 4.85@ 5.35; winter straights, 4.50@4.75; Minnesota patents, 5.25@5.65; winter extras, 3.35@3.90; Minnesota bakers, 3.85@4.30; winter low grades, 3.15@

RYE FLOUR-Firm; fair to good, 4.15@4.40; choice to fancy, 4.40@4.65. CORNMEAL-Steady; yellow Western, 1.10@1.12; city, 1.12@1.15; kiln dried, 3.00@3.10. HAY—Dull; shipping, 621/2; good to

choice, 921/2. LARD-Weak; Western steamed, 7.15; refined, easy; continent, 7.25; South America, 7.80; compound, 5%@

POTATOES—Easy: Long Island, 1.50@2.00; Jersey and Southern, 1.50 @1.75; Southern sweets, 3.50@4.50. PEANUTS — Steady: fancy hand-picked, 614; other domestics, 314@614. CABBAGES—Quiet: Long Island and Jersey, per barrel, 25@50.

Live Stock.

New York. - BEEVES - Dressed beef slow at 71/2@101/2c. per pound for native sides; calves unchanged; exports, 1,652 cattle and 2,000 quarters

CALVES-Dressed calves steady; city dressed veals, 9@121/2c. per pound; country dressed, 8@11c. SHEEP AND LAMBS-Sheep lower, lambs 15@25c. off. Sheep, 2.75@

HOGS—Nominally steady.
Chicago—CATTLE—Good to prime steers, 5.25@6.25; poor to medium, 4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, 2.00@ 1.00; cows, 1.25@4.00; heifers, 2.00@ 4.25; canners, 1.50@2.50; bulls, 2.00@ 4.00; calves, 2.50@5.75; Texas-fed

steers, 3.00@4.50. HOGS-Mixed and butchers, 5.25@ 5.50: good to choice heavy, 5.25@5.50; rough heavy, 4.80@5.10: light, 5.25@ 5.50: bulk of sales, 5.20@5.40. SHEEP—Good to choice wethers, 3.75@4.20; fair to choice mixed, 3.00@ 3.75; native lambs, 4.00@6.75.

WORLD OF LABOR.

German sugar factories consume

annually 3,200,000 tons of beets. New York city stone setters receive from 651/2 to 681/4 cents an hour. There are more men in the United States Navy than in all the ships in the merchant service,
A Swiss watchmaker has invented an electric watch, which will go 15

years without being rewound. A recent estimate of the number employed in Great Britain's tinplate manufacture places the figures at 18,-

In Switzerland wood-carving and other homely trades produces a revenue of more than £1,000,000 in the year.

A decade ago the laborer had to ork sometimes 18 and 20 hours for less than he gets for 9 and 10 now. Union laborers at Baton Rouge, La. get \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, while the unorganized laborers get \$1 and \$1.25

The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Join-ers of America meets this year in Milwaukee in September.
An association of Milwaukee (Wis.)

contracting plasterers has been formed for the purpose of arbitrating difficul-ties with employes. One firm of watchmakers in Switz

erland takes annually from Sheffield, England, 150 tons of steel for the manufacture of watch springs. American printers at Las Vegas, New Mexico, are all organized, but the Spanish printers have not yet

taken advantage of organization. Positions for nearly 400 men are found in about 40 building trades every week by the United Trades and Labor Council, of Cleveland, Ohio.

A flogging machine has been per-fected by a Russian inventor with the object of saving labor in this detesta-ble department of official industry.