HOW TO BUILD ROOSTS.

Build all roosts roomy and far enough away from one another to avoid quarrelling and soiling of plumage. The boards flat, not round; for a chicken's foot requires a flat surface to rest upon, and the breast is not apt to become crooked when they are young, if the roosts are comfortable, Boards to catch the droppings should be put under the roosts and cleaned often,-New York Independent.

#### HARNESS GALLS.

The galls which are worn on the skin of a working horse are more common in summer than at any other time of the year, because the skin is softened and made adhesive by the sweat, There is less chafing when the harness and collar are hard and smooth, and kept well oiled that they may not become damp and adhesive. The galls cannot be cured while the chafing continues unless the sore spots are protected in some way. An excellent method of treatment is to wash the skin where it is rubbed by the harness every day with salt water, then to apply vaseline well rubbed in. The harness should be washed and scraped and made perfectly smooth, and then oiled with tanner's oil or some of the common other preparations sold in the stores for this purpose. A most important thing in this connection is to have the harness fit the horses perfeetly. It is the loose, ill-fitting harness that does the most mischief, and next, that which is too tight,-New York Times.

#### FOR SMALL PIGS.

Small pigs may be reared for not more than two cents a pound in the clover field, with the skimmed milk and a little bran in it. It will do no harm if the milk is a little sour, but if so sour that it smells offensively it is not fit even for a pig. If the milk is name of swill is given, it is not fit for use, for it is not wholesome. It is better to mix the bran with the milk skimmed, still sweet, if possible, and feed immediately. For - if bran is added to the milk in a condition of incipient sourness it will produce rapid fermentation and considerably reduce the value of the food, besides making it injuriously unwholesome. The excess of acid produces indigestion, which is the direct cause of that disease of swine, especially of the young animals, which is popularly called black teeth. This is not a disease of the teeth, as is supposed, but the result of corroding products of a sour stomach.

There is more profit in a lot of young pigs fed properly in this way than in any other farm product. The milk is without countable value for any other use, and is a waste, while the clover costs but little and its whole money. value is returned in the manure left by the pigs, and due to the elements churning is fifty-eight to sixty-two of fertility in the milk. This, too, is degrees. a way of making money from the atmosphere, for the fat of the pigs takes nothing from the soil and is made up solely of atmospheric matter, and thus the soil is enriched, while the farmer gets all that is possible from the land without any cost. A small quantity of the soft corn at the gathering of this crop will finish the pigs in a handsome manner. - Coleman's Rural World.

WHEN TO STOP CULTIVATING. In order to get the best results, cultivation should not cease till we have made our crop. It depends on the seasons, the kind of soil and its conditions, and the growth of the plants, mainly, when we should stop the cultivation. All plants do not need the same amount of cultivation. Weeds hurt some crops worse than others, but our rule is to cultivate until all the different crops are clear of weeds and grass. Some plants, such as corn, cane, peas, etc., make such a growth as to thoroughly shade the ground at a much earlier period than some other plants and do not require cultivating so late. But in cultivating our sole purpose is not the killing of weeds, Aiding to secure moisture in time of drought, admitting the air into the soil and making the plant food in the soil more available are very important items. This is why, in a good, growing season, with vigorous thrifty plants the cultivation need not be continued so late as when the season is dry and from different causes the plants have not attained a full growth so early. My experience has taught me that in dry seasons the cultivations should be more frequent and very shallow, more especially the later ones. By surface cultivation we keep the top soil in good tilth; this acts as a mulch, which retains the moisture in milk,

and increases the growth of the plant. In stirring the soil deep we not only disturb the roots of the growing plants, but it also dries out the moisture to a greater depth. Hence deep cultivation decreases the moisture, while surface cultivation increases it. It is impossible to have a plan of work that will suit all seasons, and to cultivate in the same way and the same number of times each year will fail to give the best results. - Agricultural Epitomist.

#### PEEDING WORKING HORSES.

It requires as good judgment properly to feed a working horse as to practice medicine, says J. S. Woodward in Rural New Yorker. It will hardly do to feed a horse each day according to the work expected of it; still, when worked stendily and hard every day more feed should be given than while idle, or when kept, as many horses are, mostly idle during the winter, and for use in summer, and when used, driven at a slow gait only.

Well cured clover hay is a good food, and if clean and free from dust may constitute their entire food, Mr. Terry claims to feed his working team nothing but clover hav, but I could never see how such a course would be profitable. I want my horses to work too many hours a day and too hard to keep in proper condition on clover hay alone.

When wintered on clover hay alone, horses should have enough to keep in good flash and should be fed not less than three times daily-four would be better, so as not to be obliged to eat too much at one time. But where horses are working hard or driven much faster than a walk it is better that the clover hav ration be lessened in amount and some grain be added. If the owner can't endure seeing them standing idle and with nothing to eat, the mangers may be filled with straw oat, wheat or almost any other kind of straw, if bright and free from dust. kept in a barrel to which the offensive For a 1,000 pound hard working horse not driven fast, fifteen pounds a day may be given in two or three feeds. To this should be added enough grain to keep the horse in condition-i. c., with no loss of flesh. To a driving horse of that weight I would give not over six to ten pounds and give nearly all of that at night-not more than two pounds in the morning and none at noon. To this add sufficient grain to maintain the condition.

Of course clover hay, or, for that matter, any other hay that is musty or mow burned, is not fit for food for any animal, much less the horse, and if the owner be obliged to feed such hay it should always be well wetted several hours before being fed.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

A stunted calf can never do itself itself justice nor make you much

About the best temperature for

If the cow has a drooping head and shows a loss of appetite there is something wrong with her.

A cow that is imperfectly milked, no matter how good a cow she may be, soon degenerates into an ordinary serub cow.

The cow that is left in the barn yard over night to pick the cornstalks for her meal will give milk in proportion to the treatment received.

The more docile the calf the better milker is the cow or the better feeder is the steer. There is little danger of handling the calf too early or too much.

It is claimed that if fresh meat is immersed in buttermilk in a cool place allowing it to remain therein until desired for use, the meat may be kept in good condition for a week or more.

Make up a list of the bolts, nuts, screws and small tools that you are in constant need of, and buy them in one lot, and put each in a well-arranged series of pigeon holes and keep them there. The saving will amount to a considerable sum.

Would it not be a good idea to see how many old and useless roosters you are feeding? Possibly an inquiry would show you where you could curtail expenses without interfering with the egg product. Poultry keeping is a business in which you have to carefully watch the corners.

Can the proportion of butter in milk be increased by judicious feeding? The testimony that it can be done is rapidly growing. The experiments of many of the state stations and of dairy experts have gained pretty exact information, and show that certain foods rich in oils tend to produce an increase in the butter fats

### QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Unvaccinated persons are not permitted to vote in Norway.

Mulberry trees have been known to bear fruit four times in one season.

Live fishes have been safely sent by mail from India to the British Mu-

Boiled aligator flesh tastes very much like veal. It is much eaten in India.

Giant skeletons measuring over seven feet have been dug up in Gua-Physicians of the Middle Ages pre-

scribed the wearing of an amethyst as a sure cure for nervous diseases. The earliest method of spinning

was by bunching a few fibres and rolling them into a thread with the hands. The first building erected in the United States for the Federal govern\* ment was the United States Mint in

Near Sedalis, Mo., recently, two colored women were seen ploughing. One acted as horse and the other held the plough-handles.

Philadetphia.

The first apothecary shop in Germany was opened in 1313 at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Berlin did not have one till 1488.

Bees are said to have such an antipathy to dark colored objects that black chickens have been stung to death while white ones of the same broad were left untouched.

In some of the ancient temples of Egypt perfectly sound timber of the tamerisk wood has been found connected with the stonework which is known to be 4,000 years old.

Arizona Indiana brand cattle by shooting arrows on the breast, to the points of which are affixed steel brands with a knife edge. When the wound heals it leaves a sear, which looks as though burned with a branding iron.

When the elephant, Jumbo, was dissected a pint and a half of gold, silver, copper and bronze coins were found in his stomach. In the lot were coins of three kingdoms, two republies, five dukedoms, two principalities and one dependency.

On May 11, 1809, Mr. Percival, then Premier of England, was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons by John Bellingham. The House gave a pension of \$300,000 to Mr. Percival's children, and \$1000 per annum to his widow for life.

## The Care of Books.

Books, like other things, last under careful treatment and wear badly if neglected. Nor in the autumn would they be found so dusty, sticky and shabby on their shelves if the housekeeper had had them in hand before lions. she left for the country.

They should have been taken from the shelves, if there were no glass doors to the cases, carefully wiped with a soft cloth, every book encased in a cheap brown paper and set back on the shelves, just close enough together to hold every one firmly, but not tightly, in its place, standing on end. None of them should be laid on top of the others or left leaning like wounded soldiers, for so placed they lose their compact shape and the backs weaken.

Before the books are replaced their cases ought to be drawn out from the wall and inside and out, front and back, well brushed to clear away book moths, spiders, etc., that gnaw bindings and leaves.

Where there are dust-tight cases, proof against mice, moths and that deadly enemy of books the big brown cockroach, a thorough dusting of shelves and of every book sedarately if necessary, slipping one sheet of paper between the volumes and laying strips over the tops suffices for protection.

The library should always be allowed proper ventilation through the summer, as books stored for some months in a hot, dry room will warp, stick and rot beyond repair.

In a house where during the winter many well-bound books lie strewn about on tables and on swinging shelves they ought for the summer to be folded in paper and ranked in large, shallow boxes in the same order as they are placed on shelves.-New York Advertiser.

## Wanted Particulars.

Brown-Here's an account of a man who has just died after fasting fifty

Mrs. Brown-Gracious! Did he say what he died of?-Puck.

The mariners' compass was used for centuries by the Chinese before it was brought to Europe. Its invention or introduction is credited to Flavio Gioja, in the fourteenth century.

### SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Saccharino's new rival, duleig, to 225 times sweeter than sugar.

Motion has been conveyed by cleatrie wires a distance of 129 miles.

There are 650 beasts, 1,391 birds and 360 reptiles in the London zoological gardens.

Potatoes cooked in the skins contain more nutriment than if peeled before boiling.

Coal tar vields sixteen shades of blue, the same number of yellow tints, twelve of orange, nine of violet, and numerous other colors and shades.

In the coal region of Kansas they have begun to mine coal by electricity. Two coal cutters, operated by electrical current are now in use, and the results are very satisfactory.

A collection of 80,000 stuffed birds will be one of the attractions of a museum now in course of erection at Leyden, Holland. The building will, in size, outrank anything of the kind in the world, except the British Museum.

An English traveler has begun a series of illustrated lectures in London, at which he exhibits upon a large screen photographs by himself of wild beasts, such as lions, tigers, elephants and spes, while in their native jungles in the course of his tour around the world.

Additional evidence on the subject of the supposed heat from the sun's rays is furnished by an experiment recently reported in France. A balloon with registering instruments was sent op a distance of ten miles above the earth's surface, where the temperature registered was found to be 104 degrees Fahrenheit.

A correspondent of an English scientific paper asserts that if twelve ripe melons are connected in series, with platinum wires inserted at the top and bottom, sufficient current is obtained to ring a bell. He adds that only a ripe melon gives a "strong current," and adds that encumbers, apples, pears and carrots also give electric currents. He makes the deduction that a battery of 10,000 melons will give enough current to run an electric motor of two horse power.

It is now known and conceded by all branches and schools of the medical profession that nine-tenths (and probably even a larger per cent) of all the diseases of both man and animals are due to the presence of certain of the bacteria species, and, insignificant as they are in size, their presence may rapidly bring about wonderful structural changes, this owing to the amazing rapidity with which certain of the species propagate-twenty minutes in some instances sufficing for the complete lifetime of a generation of mil-

## The Danger of Ophthalmia.

Inflammations and granulations of the eyelids are, according to reliable authorities, increasing rapidly. Especially is this the case in all public charitable institutions for children, as well as in the district schools of many localities. Redness and inflammation of the eyes have been by many scarcely looked upon as a disease, but as it leads to more serious consequences, often to affections that result in total blindness, its spread is looked upon with considerable apprehension and efforts are to be made to check it. All persons should understand that redness of the eyes is probably an indication of granulations of the inner surface of the lids, and is a highly contagious disease. It is spread by persons making use of the same towels or toilet-basins, or by the not unusual practice of applying the handkerchief to the eyes of several persons an act that cannot be too severely criticised. Upon the first appearance of this malady the patient should apply to some skilful oculist for a wash to use in the eyes, and should carefully keep all toilet articles away from other members of the family .-Ledger.

## Imitation Olives.

"Do you know what makes pickled olives so cheap?" the furnisher of delectables said the other day. "You wouldn't expect a California olive grower to get rich when his olives are sold at a little more than the cost of the brine? I will tell you a secretthe trick in the trade.

"Down in the Genesee Valley there are great fruit farms. There is one grower who has thirty acres of plum trees, seven thousand of them now bearing. Each one now yields three or four bushels of green plums. The plums are olive shaped, they are picked when green, sold to a buyer who puts them in fancy labeled boxes or kegs, and they are sold for olives. They so much resemble the genuine that no one but an epicure can detect they are not."-Buffalo News.

# SELECTIONS FOR SOLDIERS. KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

## SIDELIGHTS OF MILITARY LIFE.

Stories, Anecdotes, and Articles of Interest to Old and Young.

The official report of the Columbus, (O.,) Pension Agency for the month of July shows that there were 23s deaths among 105,611 pensioners. This rate would make 2,556 a year among those pensioners, and indicates nearly 29,000 deaths a year among 1,000,000 veterans yet living.—National Tribune.

On the night of March 20,1865, the Fifteenth Corps camped by Cox's Bridge, on the Neuse River, near Bentonville, N. C. The morning of the 21st the First Division, and the advance, with the Second Brigade in the lead. The 6th lowa were deployed on the right of the Bentonville road, the 97th Ind. on the left.

the left.

About 9 o'clock we came to the rebel cavalry pickets, and drove them some distance, when about 200 of them made a stand in an old field. The officer in command was a tall man on a large white horse, and didn't seem to care much for Yankee bullets.

To their left and our right was a body of timber. We had come up to the fence, when an Orderly from Brigade or Division Headquarters came riding in the rear of the lines, and instructed us to be sure to watch out for him as he was going to capture that rebel

quarters came riding in the rear of the lines, and instructed us to be sure to watch out for him as he was going to capture that rebei officer. He made a detour to the left and rear of the rebeis, came up to within a short distance of the officer on the white horse and taking a large envelope from a long dark-colored overcoat he was wearing, he motioned the officer to him. The officer approached and took the envelope. As he was opening it the Orderly presented a big revolver to his head, told him to come and join the Yanka, Keeping the officer between himself and his own men, he came into our lines, we greeted him with a good yell, the rebel remarking that in was "A ——sharp Yankee trick,"

We soon drove the cavalry back on a large body of infantry intrenched. The 48th Ohio here relieved us, and with their spencer rifles charged and pumped lead into them so they soon followed the cavalry, leaving several dead and wounded. Then the first division was formed in line of battle.

If that Orderly sees this, I would like to hear from him, or any of the old boys of the old Second Brigade,—C. Charden, in National Tribune.

WAS IN MANY BATTLES.

A short time ago there died in the edge of Allen county, Ky., bordering on Barreo, an old man whose life history would make most interesting reading. William J. Oldfield was his name. He was an Englishman by birth, and at an early age entered it he British army, in which he served until about 1858 or 1859, when he received his discharge in Canada. Oldfield was engaged in a number of noted battles, and though not an educated man, could talk most interestingly concerning battles, and though not an educated man, could talk most interestingly concerning them. He was before Sebastopol during the slege, fought at Inkerman, and though not one of the "Six Hundred" who rode to death at Balakiava, he was there, and witnessed from the beights their famous charge. He served through the whole Crimean war, was in the seige of Cawapor and at Lucknow under Sir Henry Havelock, and a witness to all the horrors of the Indian mutiny. He received his discharge from the English army, but again entered the service; was transferred to Canada, and there again was honorably discharged.

transferred to Canada, and there again was honorably discharged.

With a fewer for active service, Oldfield came over to the United States and Joined the Federal army at the outbreak of the war serving to the end. Several years ago he drifted to Giasgow, Ky., and there he followed the occupation of a tailor.

Though an old man Oldfield was healthy, strong and active. Of a quiet, retiring disposition, he rarely talked of himself, but if one engaged him in conversation and questioned him about his life in English service, he proved an entertaining talker. A few months ago he went from Giasgow to Allen county to live, and their died a few days ago. He was a kind-hearted, generous old man, respected by all who knew him. His body was given a kindly burial by those among whom he had recently gone to live.

SWORDS AND BAYONETS.

The saber used by the United States cavalry is copied from the cimeter of the Saracens which was the most effective sword for cutting purposes ever devised. It will be remembered how, according to the story told in Sir Waiter Scott's "Talisman" with such a weapon the pagan Saladin chopped a soft cushion in two at one blow, to the amazement of Bichard Coour de Lion. With a straight sword one can make a back or straight sword one can make a back or straight sword one can make a back of thrust, but to slice an adversary one must saw with it. The cimeter being curved and wide and heavy toward the end, successly the more fact of striking. The kind of bayonets used chiefly by the Pederal troops during the war of the rebellion was the old triangular pat-

of the rebellion was the old triangular pattern.

Sword bayonets were also employed on guns imported from Europe, During the last 10 years the regulation bayonet has been of the "ramrod" type—a hideous instrument, cylindrical and of the thickness of a ramrod, with a sharp screw-point like that of a carpenter's bit. It is now to be replaced with the knife-bayonet, which somewhat resembles a butcher's knife, is 12 inches long with one edge. Is is quite as effective and lighter than the sword-bayonet. The latter is being dispensed with by most of the European nations in favor of the knife-bayonet. The bayoyet was a French invention. In the early days of firearms soldiers used to carry both guns and pikes, but the notion of attaching the pike to the gun in such a manner that both could be used at the same time was the beginning of the idea of the bayonet—Troy Times.

Under the machinery of the law as at present administered a lawyer has great advantages over a witness. Recognition of this fact is probably the reason why people always enjoy seeing a witness get the better of his examiner.

An exchange reports a case in which the plaintiff had testified that his financial position had always been good. The opposing counsel took him in hand for cross-examination, and undertook to break down his testimony upon this point.

"Have you ever been bankrupt?" asked the lawyer.
"I have not," was the answer.

finally. When did that happen?

"Now be careful; did you ever stop payment?" "Ah, I thought we should get at it

"After I had paid all I owed." Unintelligible.

Two Scotch ladles of Stranraer were one day returning from church when they found the town hall pla carded with news of the victories in Stain.

"is it no surpreesin', Kirstie," said one, "that the Breetish aye beat the French in battle?"

"Not in the least, Maggie," was the reply. "Dinna ye ken that the Breetish aye pray before gaun into battle?"

But canna the French pray, too?" "An' wha'd understand them, if they did?" was the contemptuous re-sponse. \_ "Jabbering bodies!"

### HORRIBLE SPECTACLE

Death of Rev. Stephen Wall.—Probable Murder Near Connellsville.

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.

Thomas Harper, of Esplen, Allegheny sounty, after an absence from home several days, returned Tuesday morning. Finding the house locked up he broke open a window and entered. On the bed he found the black-aned and decomposed body of his wife and by the side of the body his two little children, a boy aged two and a girl aged three, half dead, yet attempting to arouse their mother. The woman was subject to fits and it is believed that she died in one on Thursday. There was a little bread in the house and the children had gotten this and eaten it.

A HOT BLAZE AT NEW CASTLE. A NOT BLAZE AT NEW CASTLE.

David Gaston's large livery barn at New Castle burned early Friday morning. Eight borses were roasted alive. The flames spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to save anything, and Gaston and family who live over the barn escaped in their night ciothing. Goods in J. J. Dean's wholesale house were damaged by water and several adjoining houses were badly scorched. Loss \$60,000, partially insured.

### SUBSED BERSELP TO DEATH.

Mrs. Emily Sparks, who resided with her son in Nottingham township, committed suicide one day last week in a unique way. She set fire to a straw stack near her son's house and climbing upon it, was burned to a crisp. She was of an unsound mind.

Baturday night George Kelley and John Gallagher of Connellsville, quarreled over the strike contest. Kelly draw a revolver. Gallagher tried to wrest the weapon from him. The pistol was discharged, the builet entering Gallagher's check and penetrating to the base of the brain. The wounded man's condition is critical. Kelly was captured.

The McClure well on Dunkard creek, is down to 100 barrels a day. This is the only producing well east of the great gas belt and north of Dunkard creek. The Dunkard Oli Company has considerable territory leased in that vicinity and will put down several other wells. Offers of \$1,000 are freely made for 10-acre leases.

The Populists and farmers held a harvest home picnic Tussday at Brinton park, hear New Castle. Nearly 4,000 people attended. The Populist candidate for congress for that district. Prof. William J. Kriker, and General Jacob Sechier Coxey, of Massilon, were the principal speakers.

The very Reverend Stephen Wall died Tuesday night at the parcelulal residence in Allegheny, in the 56th year of his ago. His death was sudden and caused by heart disease. He was the vicar general of Pittaburg. A native of Ireland, he came to this countsy in September, 1862. Harry J. White, son-in-law of President J.

Harry J White, son-in-law of President J.
P. Levan of the embarrassed Second National bank of Altoona, offers to compromise by
paying 26 cents on the dollar. His liabilities
are \$28,000, \$6,500 of which are due the Second National bank. The assets will amount to \$6,000.

The body of a farm hand known as "Dutch Jake" was found Wednesday morning hanging from an apple tree in a meadow of Keily's farm, near Erankford, a suburb of Philadelphia. A little dog, Jake's only companion in life, sat gazing at its masters body and could not be driven away. William Bruce Clark, one of the oldest mem

bers of the Allegheny county bar, died on Monday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. R. E. Sullivan, of Roquet street, aged 89 years, Re was a graduate of Jefferson College, Can-nonsburg. He came to Pittsburg in 1865, and retired from active work in 1889. Adjutant-General Greenland issued Na-Adjutant-central creenand issues as thonal Guard commissions to William N. Lorenz, of Allegheny county, to be first lieutenant of Company B. Eightseath regiment, and to Louis P. McCormick, of Fayette county, to be assistant surgeon of the Tenth

The ministers of the Christian church of The ministers of the Caristian church of Washington and Green counties met on Tuesday morning in the Christian church at Washington, and decided to hold the annual meeting of that denomination in the two counties on Lone Pine September 28 to

Adjt, Gen. Greenland mailed Wednesday to the commanders of the different regiment of the guard warrants aggregating \$142,000 for the pay of the the troops for service at the division encampment at Gettysburg.

The dead body of Henry Booker was found Tuesday night in the bottom of a quarry in the neighborhood of Connellsville covered with eighteen inches of dirt. He was 40 years old and had been divorced from his wife.

An out-growth of the closing of the Second National Bank of Altoona was the failure Wednesday of M. M. Kelley, a pawn broker and loan agent at Hollidsysburg. An execu-tion for \$5,000 was issued by Solomon Show-alter. The liabilities exceed \$10,000.

The planing and saw mills of Hammond Crossly & Co., near Marineville, were surned Wednesday night together with 300,000 feet of lumber, causing a total less of \$100,000.

Jonas Kennedy, a brakeman, was killed at O. and B. Junction at Connellsville. He at-tempted to jump on the engine and fell under wheels. He was unmarried.

The private turnpike between the boroughs of Washington and Williamsport is to be condemned with the view of becoming public

Physicians, after an autopsy, announced the death of Miss Mary Hemicroon at Sheak-leyville, Mercer county, was due to poison. She is believed to have caten matches. While suffering from temporary aberration f his mind, John Dix, a prominent resident f East Milford committed suicide by cutting

his throat. A woolen mill, owned and operated by A. G. Gibboney, a few miles from Lewistown, burned late Sunday ni jht. Loss \$5,000; partly insured.

Miss Mary Allen, aged 29 years of McKees-port, died on Tuesday from the effects of in-juries received in a fall last Friday.

The Mabel furnace at Sharpsville, starts Saturday, to be followed by the Alice furnace. The Elia at West Middlesex also started.

Col. A. J. Hill who shot himself at Vander-bilt, Sunday, was buried Wednesday, hun-dreds attending the funeral.

Burgiars broke into Charles Bond's resi-dence at Beaver Fells, and carried away \$58 worth of silverware and a \$5 bill.

About 40 moulders at the Baldwin and Graham stove works, at New Castle, struck Priday for an increase in wages.

The largest ropes in the world, it is said, are those being made by a New Beiford (Mass.) firm, to be used on the driving wheel in the engine room of the Chicago Cable Railroad Company. There will be twelve ropes, each measuring three inches in diameter, eleven inches in circumference and 1250 feet in langth.

Thoron the California fruit carriers are running at their highest speed, they are un-shie to absorb the immense supply of green fruit, and enormous shipments are being made to the East as well as to Europa.

It is estimated that the new Union Depot in St. Louis, when completed, will have cost between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000, and that it will pay ten per cent. a year to its owners.