The Robin.

Delightfully in balmy morn,
When dawn proclaims the coming day,
When softly waves the infant corn,
The robin sings his joyful lay;
And this is what he seems to say:
"Awake! Awake!
The dawn is on the lake;
Awake!"

When slowly fades the starry night,
And ruddy glows the orient,
Low in the east the orb of light
Sends forth its beams magnificent
And sings the robin eloquent:
"Awake! Awake!
The sun beams o'er the lake;
Awake!"

The brooklet maunders in the vale,
And in the meadow hums the bee,
The squirrel skips along the rail;
On swaying bough, high in the tree,
The robin sits and trills with glee:
"Be glad! Be glad!
'Tis useless to be sad;
Be glad!"

And when the summer's sun is low,
When shadows gather in the glen,
When cool the evening zephrys blow,
When sparrows chat, when chirps the wren,
The robin's song is heard again:
"Good night! Good night!
And may your dreams be light;
Good night!"

William G. Kemper, in Chicago Record.

An Orange Skin Doll.

A very fascinating doll may be scooped out of a large and a small orange with a penknife.

The small orange is to be his head. With the penknife carefully take out part of the peel so as to form eyes, nose and mouth. Make the eyes small and the nose flat and broad and be sure to give the doll a good big mouth. If you like, you can turn the peel back a little for lips, or you can take it all out and leave only an open space and some teeth.

Turn up a little of the peel on each side of the head, and the little man will have a very good pair of ears.

Now take the large orange and divide it into two parts. You can separate an orange so that the juice will not run by cutting the peel first and then tearing the inside apart. Take all the pulp out of one-half and turn the peel up neatly all round to make a stylish little hat. As the doll is bald, you must excuse his wearing a hat in the house.

Now turn the other half of the large orange on its flat side to form the body. Cut off a slice from the upper part of the body, also from the lower part of the head, so that the head may rest on the body, or they might be joined together by running a piece of wire from the head into the body.

You can take out some of the white lining in the hat to make a "comforter" or scarf for him to wear around his neck. The orange is now ready for play, and he will look very cheerful and happy.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

Animal Homes in India.

A Calcutta newspaper, just received, contains an interesting account of the workhouse or asylum for aged and infirm beasts and birds, which was established some thirteen years ago by a society of influential Hindoos. It is near the Sodepur Station, about ten miles from Calcutta, and is under the control of a manager, with a staff of eighty servants and an experienced veterinary surgeon. In this place at present there are 979 animal paupers—129 bulls, 307 cows, 171 calves, 72 horses, 14 water buffaloes, 69 sheep, 15 goats, 141 pigeons, 44 cocks and hens, four cats, three monkeys and five dogs. The asylum is described as being systematically and mercifully managed. The cows have especially a good time of it, inasmuch as, on festal occasions, natives go from far and near to decorate and worship them.

The mysterious lower world of animal life is regarded in India with more reverence and kindliness than among Christian people. The one great fact of abstinence from flesh food produces an extraordinary effect among Hindoo communities.

A newly arrived European walking in Poona or Baroda or Nassick, or any such Brahmanic capital, would mark with wonder how the lower creatures have understood and acted upon this tacit compact of peace. In the densest portions of the towns the monkeys sit and chatter on the roof ridges, the striped squirrels race up and down the shop poles, the green parrots fly screaming about the streets, the doves perch and coo and nest everywhere, the flying foxes hang over the most frequented wells and tanks, the mongoose scurries in and out of the garden gates, the kites and crows frequent the market places, jungle doves and birds of all sorts forage boldly for food, and at night even the jackals steal impudently down into the suburbs.—New York Mail and Express.

Simple Ways of Fire-Making.

The boy or girl brought up in familiarity with safety matches, electric lighting, etc., will smile the smile of superiority when he reads in St. Nicholas, H. L. Jerome's description of the methods our ancestors employed for lighting a fire, and that many of our uncivilized contemporaries still employ.

Fire-making by sawing, he says, was perhaps suggested to the Malays by nature. It is said that jungle fires are often started by the rubbing of the bamboo stocks together in high wind storms. "The creaking of the bamboo is indescribable; the noise of the rasping and grinding of the horny stems is almost unendurable" during these storms, say travelers.

However the method may have been suggested to them, it is a very simple one. A piece of bamboo having a sharp edge rubbed across a rounded piece in which a notch has been cut. The Malay saws across until the hollow convex piece is pierced. The heated particles fall below and ignite. Some Malays "have improved on this by striking a piece of china, tinder being held with it, against the outside of a piece of bamboo, the silicious coating of the latter yielding a spark, like flint;" but the sawing knife is more commonly used. Sand is sometimes added to increase the friction. In some places, when the particles fall they are gathered in a dry leaf and swung around the head until the leaf blazes.

The plowing method seems to have sprung wholly from the Pacific Islanders. It is closely connected with the sawing method. A soft, corky bit of wood is picked up near by, and a small, pointed stick of hard wood is found. Kneeling on the hearth or soft stick, the man holds the pencil-like plow between his clasped hands, somewhat as one takes a pen, and forces it forward at an angle of about forty degrees, slowly at first and then with increasing rapidity until the wood is ground off and forms in a small heap at the end of the groove he has so made. The groove is about six inches long. Mr. Darwin found it difficult to make fire in this way, but at last succeeded. The Samoan can get fire in forty seconds, and some can make the wood burst into flame by this method.

The fourth method of obtaining fire—that of "striking" a light—is one familiar, in a degree, to all. Before steel was obtainable flint and pyrites were used. Eskimos of the Mackenzie river district use a fire-set composed of a tinder-pocket, which contains tinder made of down from the willow catkins mixed with charcoal, or soaked in gunpowder and water, a rough bar of flint, and a half-sphere of pyrites, evidently a round stone broken in two for greater convenience.

The tinder-bag is made of reindeer skin. A little bag hanging from the larger one contains tinder to use in case that in the larger one becomes accidentally useless; but the little bag also acts as a toggle. It is passed under the belt when the tinder-bag is carried by the squaw, much as our women wear their chatelaine-bags. The cover of the bag is an oblong pad stuffed with deer hair. This pad is held on the forefinger under the pyrites to protect the hand when a spark is being struck off into the tinder in the bag.

With the Iron Age came the use of the flint and steel, and the most ancient specimens of these fire-working tools are so nearly like those found in many an old garret today that description seems unnecessary.

The Chinese strike-a-lights show a very ingenious way of combining the steel with a pouch in which to carry the flint and tinder. In Tibet the pouches are often elaborately trimmed with incrusted silver set with costly jewels. The Japanese still use flint and steel. Their tinder-boxes have two compartments. The smaller one is for the tinder and has a damper. The larger one is for the flint and steel. They mount the steel in wood.

Our North American Indians were slow to acknowledge civilized arts and methods as superior to their own; but fire-making with flint and steel appealed to them at once, and was promptly adopted. Buckskin pouches were made in which to carry the flint and steel, and hung from the belt beside the tomahawk. They have many curious beliefs concerning fire and its origin. The Alaskan Indians will tell you that "Yetl," the Great Raven, who created man and gave him all blessings, after obtaining light and fresh water, stole a burning brand from a fire island (volcano) in the sea and started back to earth holding it in his beak. But the journey was so long that the brand burned shorter and shorter. Swiftly and more swiftly Yetl plied his magic wings; but the brand burned his bill and then dropped to the ground and scattered in all directions. And because the divine fire, dropped from Yetl's beak, entered into every rock and every dry bit of wood lying on the surface of the earth, they say one can always call fire out of the rocks by striking them with steel, or out of wood by rubbing it with other wood.

This is the Alaskan explanation of the mystery known to us as fire-making.

Caught by a Clam.

In the South Pacific is found a giant clam-like fish with huge ribs, called the tridacna. So solid are the shells that they can almost cut a man's hand off, crushing the bones, and as the tridacna has the habit of lying with its valves partly open, as though to trap some unwary traveler, it has earned an unsavory reputation and is considered an animal to be avoided unless means are at hand to render it harmless.

Not long ago an American was in swimming, when the edges of the shell of a tridacna closed on his foot. There was apparently no possible chance to escape. He had about determined upon a terrible alternative—to cut off his foot to save his life, when the shell visibly relaxed its hold and, with a quick jerk, he pulled out the maimed and helpless member and turned in shore.—Chicago Journal.

Very Upsetting.

There is a new office building down town which might be advertised as furnishing all the comforts of home and some of the amusements of the circus. The ceilings of its broad corridors are made of large mirrors and the pedestrian has the pleasure of seeing himself in reflection walking fly-fashion along the ceiling. It is the hardest on the employes who scrub the floors. They have a bucket full of water upside down above them all the time. It is useless to try to pass through that hall without looking up. In some respects it is as good as a trip to sea. Possibly tenants in that building will learn to walk on their hands, and then at least they will be feet down on the ceiling and ready for any penalty the laws of gravity may inflict.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

FARM TOPICS

Forcing Young Chickens For Market.

A great many of the young chickens that are hatched every spring would bring more money to their owners if forced for broilers than if allowed to come to maturity. The secret of forcing is to give food that is cooked and that is easily digested. Steamed oatmeal is excellent for them, followed a little later on with boiled wheat. Some meat food should be given them occasionally, together with crushed bone to help grind the food in their gizzards. This forcing process would not answer for fowls that are to be kept, but it will put a great amount of tender flesh on young chickens, that, considering the short time it is done, may be as profitable as the eggs from a hen kept until she is old enough to lay.

The Family Asparagus Bed.

Asparagus is one of the most delicious as well as the most healthful of vegetables and should have a place in every garden, large or small. It is very tenacious of life and will stand almost any amount of neglect, but at the same time there is nothing which responds so readily to good culture. When a bed is once started it is good for a lifetime. In fact it will not come into full usefulness until it is five or six years old. This should be remembered when selecting the location. The bed should be so placed that it will not interfere with the cultivation of other crops, but at the same time it should be in such shape that it can be given good culture and kept free from weeds. The most convenient method for the farm gardener is to set the plants in long rows so that they can be worked with the horse.

Rotating Crops For the Garden.

While some kinds of vegetables, as, for example, the onion, will do well if not best on the same ground every year, there are others that are much more successful if changed about to different parts of the garden each year. Cabbage especially ought never to be grown on ground occupied by cabbage the previous year. We think this is true of roots, and even of sweet corn and potatoes. These have such different habits of root growth that when they alternate more of the soil is permeated by roots, and as these decay or are removed the soil is lightened more effectually than it could be if the same crop were continuously grown.

One of the best of all rotations for the garden is to discontinue its use as a garden for two full years, in the meantime seeding it with clover and timothy, the latter sown in the fall, so as to get enough growth not to be crowded out by weeds in the spring. We always advise sowing either wheat or rye in the fall where an old garden is to be seeded. The soil is so full of weed seeds that the grain is needed to keep them back. Some potash and phosphate should be sown with the grain. This will make bright, clean straw and well filled. The clover grown on a garden should always be plowed under, though if there are not too many weeds, it may be best to cut the first crop and plow under the second, sowing crimson clover in the fall to protect the soil during the winter. There will usually be few weeds after the land has been two years in clover, and the soil will respond to any kind of manure after this clover rotation that it would before.—American Cultivator.

Mottled Butter.

Perhaps every one who has made butter has been troubled with this at some time. The cause of the mottled condition which is frequently seen in butter is a disputed one, yet it is simple enough after all.

As we know, salt affects the color of butter; takes on a deeper hue when it has been salted a few hours. Take a lot of butter from the churn in a mass, salt it in streaks by cutting down through it with the ladle and scattering salt freely where the ladle went, let it stand half a day before working and you will see a good illustration of mottled butter. In a few words the explanation is this: Mottled butter is caused by uneven distribution of salt, nothing more or less.

To avoid this the following plan is an excellent one, and one which is followed by many butter makers to-day:

Leave the butter in granules, wash with water cold enough to prevent adhesion, drain and salt while still in the churn, then revolve the churn or tip from side to side until the butter globules mass somewhat and the salt is evenly distributed. By tipping the churn one way, then the other, the salt may be very evenly sprinkled on, or a wooden fork of suitable size may be used to stir it up, adding but a portion of the salt at a time.

The salt melts or dissolves the moment it touches the grains of butter and each grain is instantly coated with brine. Then when the butter has drained a few minutes remove it to the worker, press until moderately dry and pass away. No further working is necessary, and there will be no trace of streaks or a mottled condition to be found.

Salting in the churn is sure to be a favorite method with those who try it. The amount of butter can be very closely estimated as the amount from a given quantity of cream does not vary very materially from time to time. Nor is it essential to weigh out the salt each time. Measure out a pound of salt, usually a full pint of salt will weigh a pound, and it is more quickly measured than weighed each time.

Some adhere very tenaciously to the old way of twice working their butter, but once is a great plenty. If the salt is evenly distributed and the excess of moisture pressed out, that is sufficient, and can as well be done at one operation as at two.—Southern Farmer.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Professor J. E. Wolff, of Harvard University, has recently discovered in the zinc mines at Franklin Furnace, N. J., a valuable new mineral, containing from twenty-two to twenty-four per cent. of zinc. It is thought that the discovery may prove of considerable importance. From the name of the township, Hardyston, in which it was first recognized, Professor Wolff has called the new mineral "hardystonite."

In the manufacture of artificial ivory, two parts of caoutchouc are dissolved in thirty-six parts of chloroform, and the solution is saturated with pure gaseous ammonia. The chloroform is then distilled off at a temperature of eighty-five degrees, centigrade. The residue is mixed with phosphate of lime or carbonate of zinc, pressed into molds and dried. When phosphate of lime is used the product possesses to a considerable degree the nature and composition of ivory.

The danger of contamination of wells by sewerage has often been spoken of, and a striking confirmation of it was offered when the water works machinery of a Maryland town of three hundred inhabitants broke down. For one day water from an old well was used. Ten days later there was an outbreak of inflammatory intestinal disorders, and three cases of typhoid fever resulted. The water was tested and found to contain not less than 4100 bacilli in one cubic centimeter, which is, of course, equivalent to about fifteen drops. The regular water supply contained eighty bacilli to a centimeter, which cannot be considered very satisfactory.

The use of smokeless powder has its disadvantages, especially the increased wear of the gun. It is rather a grave inconvenience, for in time of peace soldiers have to practice firing, and their arms are the worse for it. Professor W. C. Roberts-Austin, C. B., has recently presented photographs to the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain which demonstrate the ruin of rifled ordnance by cordite, melinite and other smokeless powders. A quick-firing gun suffered from cordite after five shots, although the steel was of the usual quality and the tube had been tempered in oil. M. Meriel, a French writer, thinks that if the sudden elevation of temperature followed by cooling on firing a shot could be avoided it would help the matter.

The idea that the sea contains a material capable of being wrought into the form and characteristics of silk has commonly been treated as a myth. But, according to the American Silk Journal, the shellfish known as the pirna, found in the Mediterranean, has the power of secreting a viscid silk which, in Sicily, is sometimes made into a handsome fabric. The silky matter is ejected by the shellfish, in the first instance, for the purpose of attaching itself to the rocks, possessing the unique capacity, as it does, of guiding the delicate filaments to the proper place and there gluing them fast, reproducing them also if they are cut away. This substance, when gathered, is washed in soap and water, dried, straightened and carded, one pound of the coarse filament yielding about three ounces of fine thread, which, when spun, is of an attractive golden brown color. There is also said to be, in the Royal Berlin Museum, a pair of golden brown silk gloves made of byssus silk, a material obtained from the small silky tufts protruding from the byssus shell; this fibre is silky, and changes in color from greenish yellow to dark brown, the single threads being two to three inches long.

Piute Astronomy.

The Piute Indian myth of the sun, moon and stars is as crudely anthropomorphic as can be found in any savage belief. The moon is the sun's wife. The stars are his children. When he appears the children skedaddle—as they say in the States. They live in terror of him. He eats them—when he can catch them. His stomach—the only part of him one can see—is stuffed with stars. When he goes to bed, the children emerge again from their hiding places in the blue. The moon is fond of her children, who smile as she moves among them. Every month she goes into mourning, because her cannibal husband has eaten one of them. The Piute Indians account for the appearance of a comet by stating that the sun often snaps at one of the stars, his children, and does not get hold of it—he only tears a piece out—and the star, getting wild with pain, goes flying across the sky with a great spout of blood flowing from it. It is then very much afraid, and as it flies it always keeps its head turned to watch the sun, its father, and never turns its face away from him until it is far out of his reach.—London Daily News.

He Amazed the Boys.

An English clergyman was called suddenly to preach before the students of a well-known college. He hurriedly chose out of his "barrel" a sermon, and without reading it went to the college chapel, the congregation of which was wholly composed of male students. He got along famously until near the close, when he amazed the boys by beginning his peroration thus: "And now a word in conclusion to you who are mothers."

Cast Her Maiden Vote at the Age of 103.

"Aunt" Deborah D. King, aged 103 years, and living in Young Hickory, Ohio, walked several blocks the other day to cast her first vote for school director. She enjoyed the experience greatly and promised to vote again next year.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

CUT THEIR HAIR.

A Man With Shears Runs Amuck Among a Number of School Girls Who Were Watching a Circus Parade.

While the Walter Main circus was in Erie a few days ago a hair thief ran amuck among the school girls who had flowing locks. One child, Minnie Saulter, aged 10 years, and who possessed golden hair two feet long, was caught and held while the thief cut her hair close off the head. Another girl, Mary Shadduck, possessing a wealth of long, black, curly hair, was shorn in the crowd. There were several other instances, but they were all small girls.

The following pensions were issued last week: Wm. Douglass Altoona $6; Thos. Kidd, Danville, $6; Wm. W. Peters, Pittsburg, $8; Thos. B. Boyd, Ramey, $8; Jas. Myers, Ebensburg, $8; Tilton C. Reynolds, Reynoldsville, $20; John D. Humphrey, Corry, $12; Davis E. Evans, Kane, $10; Jos. P. McCoy, Grove City, $12; David S. Louder, Mifflintown, $10; Henry F. Thrasher, Star Junction, $8; Peters S. Duganne, Hoboken, $6; Daniel Kennelly, Spring Mills, $12; Agnes Conaway, Allegheny, $8; Henrietta Mages, Biney, $12; Bridget Kelly, Eldred, $8; Ann Jane Maurer, Johnstown, $8; Catherine Miller, mother Allen, $12; Jesse Pardee, Guys Mills, $6; James Agnew, Mercersburg, $6 to $8; Jeremiah Mumpher, Tipton, $6 to $17; Isaac G. Pollard, Butler, $8 to $10; James Ferguson, Indiana, $8 to $8; James B. Hill, Freeport, $8 to $12; Frank L. Wheaton, Potter Brook, $12 to $17; Daniel Heman, Towanda, $16 to $17; Francis Waltenbaugh, Cochrans Mills, $6 to $8. Reissue—Samuel Carson, Altoona, $12; Benjamin Franklin Shearer, Vandergrift, $12; Cornelius Gillespie, Jeannette, $12; Philip Emmert, dead, Sewickley, $12; William Jones, Pittsburg, $6; John Siesser, Erie, $10 to $12; Andrew Alcorn, Sprankles Mills, Jefferson, $8 to $10; George Frederick, Athens, Bradford, $8 to $10; Alexander Fantlinger, Laughlinstown, $10 to $12; Erwin Peth, Bradonville, Westmoreland, $6 to $8; Rosanna Emmert, Sewickley, $8; Adaline Ashcraft, Sugar Run, Bradford, $12; Louis Beilstein, Allegheny, $8; Margaret E. Stilcroft, Indiana, $8; Robert S. Shettel, Mechanicsburg, $6; James McCartney, Beaver Falls, $6; William H. Gray, Shamburg, $6; Benjamin Bell, Templeton, $10; Alfred Schrecongost, Greendale, $10; George Fry, Scotland, $8; James Harrison, McPherson, $12; Hesekiah Burchley, Jenners, $8; Franz Meger, Soldiers' Home, Erie, $10; Ruth H. McLain, Bentleyville, $8; Rebecca Roe, Lykens, $8; Margaret Bilchner, Pittsburg, $8.

George E. Shiffler, former paying teller of the First National bank of Lebanon, Pa., who was a fugitive from justice and who surrendered himself, was brought before Judge McPherson in the United States district court and pleaded guilty to embezzlement of funds of the bank. The judge sentenced Schiffler to an imprisonment of five years in the Eastern penitentiary.

Returning from a mandolin club festival near Paxinos the other day, a number of farmers from Stonington and Irish Valley engaged in a desperate fight. Elmer Haas, of Stonington, was stabbed six times by Amos Ritchie, of Irish Valley. Ritchie escaped. Most of the wounds of his victim are in the back and his recovery is hopeless. Haas is 22 years old.

William Mackaye, aged 17 years, was killed by lightning at Brookville the other afternoon during a terrific storm. The boy had sought shelter in an outhouse during the storm and the building was struck. The storm did great damage, uprooting trees, unroofing buildings and breaking telegraph and telephon wires.

F. H. Buhl, former owner of the Sharon Iron works and Buhl steel mill, will donate money to erect a $25,000 public receiving vault, with a chapel in connection, in Oakwood cemetery. The vault is to be built of white marble and granite and will be one of the finest mausoleums in Western Pennsylvania.

Amos McDonald, 5 years old, a carpenter of Turtle Creek, near Pittsburg, who was injured in a runaway accident at Willock station, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Wednesday, died Sunday at the West Penn hospital from his injuries. Mr. McDonald was a widower.

E. F. Bogert, of Wilkesbarre, who was arrested and suspended as postmaster recently, charged with tampering with the mails, was arrested Wednesday near Lancaster a few days ago on the charge of embezzling $2,590 Government money, which he had deposited in a bank.

During the windstorm at Beaver a few days ago four young men took shelter in the grandstand of the fair grounds, when the whole structure fell in with a crash. Peter Maginnis, one of the men, had his right leg broken, but the rest were uninjured.

Charles H. Suppes, Sr., of Johnstown, has disposed of his ice plant to the Messrs. William K. and Evan Dupont, the deal involving $100,000. Mr. Suppes has been in the ice business 30 years. It is understood that the new owners will enlarge the plant.

"Oh," replied Turner, "it's paint you are buying? I thought it was pictures. Here," producing a half-used tube of color, "I'll let you have that cheap; make your own terms," and turning his back on the astonished patron, he went on painting.

The body of Henry Hasselbach, aged 60 years, who has been missing from his home, in Union City, since last Wednesday, was found in French creek Saturday. Hasselbach was undoubtedly a suicide.

Scot Burkholder, aged 20 years, committed suicide at Green village near Chambersburg, by cutting his throat. He had confessed to stealing $25, and remorse took possession of him.

Mrs. Margaret Linton, aged 100 years, died at her home in Drumore township near Lancaster a few days ago. She resided all her life within two miles of the place of her death.

Dr. O. A. Moreland, widely known in Mercer and Crawford counties, aged 42 years, was found dead in his office at Jamestown last week.

Gov. Stone has fixed Thursday, June 29, as the date for the execution of Joseph Hollinger, the Dauphin county wife murderer.

John Alexander Field fell dead in his residence in New Castle, a few days ago as he was getting ready to retire for the night. He was born in New Castle 52 years ago.

In the storm which caught Mt. Pleasant the other day 19 houses of the Illinois Steel Company at Moorwood and one belonging to a workman were blown down.

H. J. Myers, of Horstown, was seriously injured by a vicious hog which attacked him while he was crossing a field.

Jack Kennedy was killed by the cars near Wyalusing, while riding on a freight train.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$ 68@	69
WHEAT—No. 1 new	70	71
CORN—No 2 yellow, ear	40	41
No. 2 yellow, shelled	38	39
Mixed ear	37	38
OATS—No. 2 white	33	34
No. 3 white	32	33
RYE—No. 1	67	68
FLOUR—Winter patents	4 00	4 10
Fancy straight winter	3 50	3 60
Rye flour	3 40	3 50
HAY—No. 1 timothy	12 00	12 50
Clover, No. 1	10 00	10 50
FEED—No. 1 white mid., ton	16 00	16 50
Brown middlings	14 25	14 50
Bran, bulk	14 00	14 25
STRAW—Wheat	6 50	7 00
Oat	6 50	7 00
SEEDS—Clover, 60 lbs	2 50	3 00
Timothy, prime	1 30	1 50

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery	$ 20@	21
Ohio creamery	..	18
Fancy country roll	14	15
CHEESE—Ohio, new	09	10
New York, new	10	11

Fruits and Vegetables.

BEANS—Green ₱ bu	$ 2 00@	2 25
POTATOES—Fancy White, ₱ bu	48	50
CABBAGE—Per lb	02	03
ONIONS—per doz	05	10

Poultry, Etc.

HENS—per pair	85	90
CHICKENS—dressed	14	15
TURKEYS—dressed	15	16
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	12	13

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR	$ 3 50@	3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75	76
CORN—Mixed	37	38
OATS	33	34
EGGS	..	12
BUTTER—Ohio creamery	18	19

PHILADELPHIA

FLOUR	$ 3 50@	3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75	76
CORN—No. 2 mixed	38	39
OATS—No. 2 white	34	35
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	18	20
EGGS—Pennsylvania firsts	13	14

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Patents	$ 3 90@	4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	..	84
CORN—No. 2	..	41
OATS—White Western	..	34
BUTTER—Creamery	15	19
EGGS—State of Penn	13	14

LIVE STOCK.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.

CATTLE.

Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs	$ 5 15@	5 30
Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs	5 05	5 15
Tidy, 1000 to 1150 lbs	4 75	5 00
Fair light steers, 900 to 1000 lbs	4 15	4 70
Common, 700 to 900 lbs	3 90	4 10

HOGS.

Medium	4 00	4 05
Heavy	4 05	4 10
Roughs and stags	3 35	3 50

SHEEP.

Prime, 95 to 105 lbs	4 85	4 95
Good, 85 to 90 lbs	4 60	4 80
Fair, 70 to 80 lbs	4 10	4 50
Common	3 25	3 75
Veal Calves	6 00	6 75

LAMBS.

Springer, extra	9 00@	10 00
Springer, good to choice	8 00	9 00
Common to fair	5 00	7 25
Extra yearlings, light	6 10	6 15
Good to choice yearlings	5 90	6 00
Medium	4 50	5 50
Common	3 50	4 50

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Heavy Demand Increases the Price of Bessemer at Pittsburg—Large Speculations in Wool.

Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as follows for last week: While buying 200,000 tons bessemer pig at Pittsburg gave reason for the advance in price to $16 50, with gray forge quoted at $15 per ton, it is not quite as clear as it might be that the output, which was 255,000 tons weekly, according to the Pittsburg record, and has since been largely increased by the addition of many furnaces, will continue to fall below the demand.

For the requirements in various departments for manufactured products, it must be recognized, are scarcely measurable, and do not seem as much diminished as might be expected by higher prices and long delay in delivery. In plates, for instance, the demand covers many thousand tons for bridges at Chicago and at Pittsburg, and one Philadelphia concern accepted 7,000 tons and afterwards was obliged to refuse more, one other concern in the same city refusing over 12,000 tons.

The shipments of boots and shoes from the East have been for two weeks of May 22 per cent larger than last year, and 50.9 per cent larger than in 1892. Higher prices, which have been asked for several months, are now more generally paid for [illegible] wear, though most works are co[illegible] by earlier orders for four month[illegible] ahead or more.

Speculators are doing a large business in wool, some foreign and some American. They have bought about 7,000,000 pounds Australian wool in bond here, as is now reported, and about 1,000,000 pounds domestic territory wool is also said to have been sold for export at about 42 cents clear. But this does not cast much light on the question whether speculative sales abroad have yet been covered, or will be within a short time, nor is there any indication that the market here will respond to the temporary foreign demand. The orders for woolen goods are decidedly better, and although the woolen association is not yet in operation, it seems o have given a certain kind of confidence to prices in the woolen goods department.

Cotton declined a small fraction on Monday, owing to freer port movement, which made it probable that at the end of this week the amount in sight would about equal last year's record-breaking figures. But there was a recovery of all the decline in middling uplands, and a net gain in option prices.

May wheat has been rising during the past week about 4 cents, and nobody can tell why, although the exports in the past two weeks have been 10,569,006 bushels, flour included, against 8,135,124 bushels last year. Better shipments were expected after the opening of navigation, and there is really no use in considering the dreams of western speculators and crop reports at this time. No one can form a fair judgment at the middle of May regarding the output which will be visible to everybody in the middle of July. The best that can be done is to accept the crop reports, official and other, the opening of navigation, and are in with almost indefinite allowances.

Better shipments are expected after fact coming, the outward movement from Duluth alone in two weeks reaching nearly 4,000,000 bushels. Lack of rain in California has caused a large reduction in all estimates for that state, and Pacific exports are decreasing, as holders are less ready to accept current prices with the prospect of a shortage.

Failures for the week have been 147 in the United States.