CHEMIST FINDS RICHES IN DISCARDED ORES

Tale of a Thrifty Watchman and a 'Guileless' Tenderfoot

NEW GOLD FINDS IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Copper Camps Show Riches in Arizona—Prospects Yield Good Returns

In Pinal county, Arizona, in the property of the Troy-Manhattan Copper company a remarkable deposit of molybdenum, worth $1.50 a pound, has been found. That is, the owners now know it is there, but they learned the facts at a sacrifice. For a long period the mine was being developed and the ore or matter taken out was thrown upon the dumps and regarded as worthless, although traces of silver and lead were in the ore. From Philadelphia there strayed into the camp an odd looking genius who did not seem to know a shaft from a windlass. He loafed about for a month or two and finally concluded a deal with the watchman of the property for the entire dump. As the watchman wanted his wages and as the sale would show his zeal to aid his employers and would prevent the necessity of further drawing on the company exchequer for his wages, the dump passed into the hands of the stupid looking prospector. As soon as the property was secured he put men to work and teams hauled the big dump to Casa Grande, from whence it was shipped to Philadelphia. This calm procedure of freighting a worthless pile of rock to the Atlantic seaboard caused officers of the Troy company to investigate. This they did and also found that the stranger was a German chemist and that he and his associates had made a fortune out of the molybdenum, as the Philadelphia chemists had put the ore in commercial shape and later shipped the product to the Krupp gun works in Germany. To overcome past errors C. Otto Schwabe, a chemist, has been placed in charge of the molybdenum branch of the property, and he is now in the mines with improved machinery to care for this valuable product.

Mr. Schwabe is a German chemist of ability, though he has lived in this country for fifteen years and much of that time has been connected with the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. Among other researches he has given much of his time to the study of molybdenum and particularly during his residence in Germany, where he was connected with the Krupp company, of international fame as the manufacturers of heavy guns and armor plate. After the discovery of the Troy-Manhattan company and the proving to its satisfaction that it had a molybdenum deposit of commercial quantity, tests were made of the ore by Mr. Schwabe and by other chemists of recognized ability, after which the company organized a department of its business for the exploitation of the molybdenum enterprise and employed Mr. Schwabe under a year's contract.

Hope for Smelter

Tucson is making big efforts to land a smelter. The chamber of commerce has taken up the matter and Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee, president of the Twin Buttes Mining company, with claims near Tucson, is fathering the enterprise. Mayor Rose says his properties will alone supply 100 tons a day of copper ore. It is proposed to make the capacity 200 tons daily, with a converting plant to handle 350 tons a day. The cost is placed at $75,000. Mayor Rose has agreed to lay the matter before eastern people, provided the Tucsonites take stock.

Mexicans Will Work

The Prescott Courier says: "It is stated on good authority that 500 Mexicans are placer mining in the Weaver district and that they are making good wages. The children are packing dirt in sacks from the hillside to the streams, which are all running full, where the older Mexicans wash the dirt and take the gold therefrom. One little girl while walking near a place where a dry washer had been operated picked up a gold nugget, a very pretty one, which is valued at $48."

Brockman is Working

The Commonwealth Mining company, represented by John Brockman of Los Angeles as general manager in Mohave county, is having a large amount of machinery hauled to the Pilgrim group of mines, commonly known as the Dempsey-O'Dea properties. The company is to sink a shaft to a depth of 500 feet and will develop the mines the[illegible] above that depth. Large [illegible]f supplies are being hauled [illegible]rill be commenced at once. [illegible]ny is one of the wealthiest [illegible] the territory, having taken [illegible] dollars from the famous [illegible]alth mine at Pearce. All [illegible] surrounding the Pilgrim group have been taken over by the new empany and payments will be made shortly on them. Last week Walter Brown and George Hanson bonded their claims to Mr. Brockman and the interests of J. W. Gerritt and Mrs. M. B. Eggers have also been taken over.

From Poverty to Riches

From day laborer on a railroad to half owner of a promising mine is the interesting experience of John E. Radcliffe and Emile Baudouin, formerly of Grass Valley, Cal., whose good luck came by accident. In 1901, while with a force of laborers on the construction of the Marque and Republic railroad, in Washington, he met Emile Baudouin, another ex-Grass Valleyan. Together they formed a team, working with hammer and drill, cutting through a rocky formation. Their practiced eye saw what the others did not—a quartz ledge cropping. They quietly threw up their jobs and decided to prospect the ledge. Finding favorable results they traced it a mile west of the railroad and located a claim. A shallow shaft was sunk to thirty feet, at which depth the ledge seemed to pinch out. Baudouin became discouraged and was prevailed on by Radcliffe to try it a few days longer. Within a week the ledge enlarged again and took on a promising look. Baudouin, however, tired of the life and decided to return to California. An agreement was made whereby Radcliffe remained to do the necessary assessment work and develop the claim as much as possible during the winter, Baudouin providing the necessary "grub." That was in September, 1901. Since then Radcliffe worked the claim off and on, convinced that it was a good property. A month age mining experts came, heard of his location and were so pleased they made an offer of $12,000 for the property. Realizing that it would require many thousands to put the mine on a paying basis, being so far from business centers, Radcliffe decided to sell.

Fortune for Mine

One of the biggest sales of mining property ever consummated in Nevada was made in Goldfield last week, when L. Bleakmore, J. S. Cook and W. H. Lang, with eastern capitalists whose names are withheld, secured the Shoshone property of Robert Montgomery at Bullfrog for $800,000. This group is the richest in Southern Nevada. Forty assays taken at random averaged $1900 each. A close corporation will exploit the mines.

Great activity is manifested at Kawich and in the immediate vicinity, and new strikes of ore are daily reported that run from $60 to $4000 per ton, says the Caliente Express.

Mike Kearns and James Guttry have made a very important strike on their group of four claims on the north slope of Quartzite mountain and about one mile south of the original discovery. The ledge outcrops over a mile and is fully fifteen feet wide in many places. The character of the ore is identical with that found on the Goldreed company's property. Good assays are obtained at many points along the ledge. They are also getting good results from another group of three claims, situated about one mile north of discovery. By crushing the ore and panning they are enabled to get a number of colors of free gold.

An important strike is reported at a point about twelve miles north of Kawich. A large ledge carrying values from $90 to $100 per ton in free gold has been uncovered. The extent of importance of this strike is unknown at the present time. Several men are now actively at work sinking on the ore chute and undoubtedly within the next few days there will be a big rush into the district.

Several companies are making arrangements to bring in their supplies from Caliente by way of Pahranagat valley, and are actively making preparations for extensive developments.

News has been received from Kawich that a rich strike was made on one of the leases on the western end of the Goldreed company's property and it is reported that the values are of a high grade shipping quality.

The entire country surrounding Kawich is a highly mineralized zone and strikes of more or less value are daily received.

Big Gold Yield

The Central Eureka, near Jackson, Cal., produced in January of this year 4800 tons of ore valued at $29,200. The ore averaged $6 to $8 a ton. According to official reports, the main chute has been sunk on an incline to a depth of 2380 feet, all in ore. A ten years' contract has been let for electrical power to run the forty-stamp mill and rock breaker, and a little later it is expected to operate the hoist by the same power.

The tunnel now being run from the Lincoln shaft of the Wildman mine to the Mahoney mine is in about 650 feet. No crosscutting has been done so far, but extensive work of this character will be done in the near future. The ore chute at the 1400-foot level in the Wildman is said to be large and of good value. Scarcity of timbers prevents more extensive work being done.

The forty stamps are dropping at the Zeila mine and the force of miners is being materially increased. Two new levels are being opened—one at the 1450 and the other at the 1550-foot level. At the first named level the ore body has been reached and crosscutting is in progress. No ore is being sent to the mill from this point.

Working Old Dumps

At the Mt. Gains mine, owned by Los Angeles people, the old dump is being milled with a Huntington mill with good results. There are 300 tons of this ore, which yields from $9 to $12 per ton. A force of men is at work, some development work being done in the mine. F. E. Long is the general manager.

Gold-Bearing Placers

John Bryant, a well known pioneer miner, in conversation with a Prescott (Ariz.) Courier reporter, said that while it was not generally known, there was a fine opportunity for investment of capital to work the gold-bearing gravel bars of Copper basin, about twenty miles west from Prescott. Years ago Mr. Bryant and James Step took out $5 a day gold in that section by rocker process. By sluicing or by hydraulicing big money could be made, for there are acres and acres of gold-bearing gravel beds in which gold is found at any point prospected. The bed of an ancient river is plainly to be seen in this basin, and the gold-bearing gravel bars are on either side of this river bed. A water storage dam in that section this season would have impounded water sufficient to have worked these diggings at large profit to the investor.

Will Extend Road

From Caliente, Nev., comes the report that an agreement has been entered into and signed between the Salt Lake route and the mine owners of Pioche for the building of the branch road which was graded three years ago from Caliente to within four miles of the rich silver camp, which has recently taken on renewed life through the investment of capital by Salt Lake and Boston mining men. This means that Caliente will make a junction point, and as it now has De Lamar and the district of Pennsylvania, Chief and Culverwell as feeders, the addition of Pioche and Panaca districts as ore producers and shippers means a distinct improvement in business.

Within four miles of De Lamar has been uncovered what promises to be the greatest mine in Southern Nevada, not excepting the famous De Lamar and April Fool mines. The discoverer of this mine is Cy Horne. Associated with him is China Ed. Together they have worked and overcome those thousand and one difficulties and disappointments incident to the prospector's life, till now they have what is destined to be the greatest mine in the west. The ledge varies from fifteen to thirty feet in width and assays from $15 to $700 per ton. With the opening of spring there will be a revival of mining operations in this district such as De Lamar has not seen for years.

Heinze in Arizona

Mining men say E. F. Heinze, the warring copper boloman of Montana, is about to invade Arizona, and that he has quiet prospectors now at work. There is one thing about Heinze—if he ever does get into the copper field in this territory, he will make things hum, for he belongs to the class who have the price to start with and the ability and knowledge to go ahead when convinced that he is on the right track.

Copper at Spenceville

The bonding of the copper mines around Spenceville will have a tendency to turn attention to the possibilities of this industry in Nevada county, in the opinion of the Grass Valley Union. Until this time it has been almost overlooked for gold mining, but there is no doubt that it offers a rich field for investment. The mines which have been only slightly developed give every evidence of the existence of great copper ledges, which only await the advent of capital and access to market. The copper belt has been traced across this county very definitely, and there is every reason to believe that at no distant date it will be mined on an extensive scale.

Mining Made Oroville

Oroville has always been essentially a mining town, says the Chico Record. It has been so since gold was discovered in California; it will probably be so until the gold in its surrounding country is entirely exhausted, and that is a matter of years—how many none of the present can say. All kinds of mining have in the past contributed to Oroville's welfare and prosperity. Ten years ago it seemed as if people must of necessity turn to other industries, but the dredger came and the dredger boom has proved Oroville's most substantial one. By day and by night, month following month, these ponderous machines tear up the earth, pile up immense windrows and hillocks of soilless cobbles and pour riches into the pockets of the companies controlling them. The dredger has made its impress on the town. It has brought new people to live there and it has brought trade to its business men. It has resulted in a substantial growth for the town, and Oroville is a livelier and better business town today than ever before in its history—that is, at least, since the first flush days of the '50s.

The well-known See & Jolly mine, in Granite basin, it is learned, will be put in operation again, the Oroville owners and the bonders having come to an understanding as to new terms, and the company holding the bond and lease signified its intention of going ahead with the development and improvement of the mine. The Oroville Register says that the See & Jolly is a long, true fissure in granite, the ledge ranging from one to twelve feet in width. It is a free milling quartz, running $18 in gold per ton, with high grade sulphurets. The latter in past operations were not saved. The ledge has been developed by several tunnels, one of them being 800 feet long, and getting backs of seventy-five feet. There is a four-stamp mill on the property, but that will be increased.

Gold News Bunched

Everything about the Sultana mine in Angels, Cal., is in readiness for starting. The machinery is in excellent running order, the shaft unwatered and the skips swung.

The Old Dominion smelter, near Clifton, Ariz., is treating custom copper ores on a neutral base for $3 a ton and probably makes $1 a ton profit, which would leave the cost of smelting $2 a ton. Five per cent copper ore is considered good enough there to leave a profit to the miner after all expenses are paid.

The shaft in the Climax mine in Amador county, Cal., is down between 150 and 200 feet. The ledge matter has widened six and a half feet. Drifting will begin 100 feet below the upper levels. The rock is of a high milling grade. A 10-stamp mill will soon take the place of the little 2-stamp mill.

Over $300,000 has been taken from the Blue Dick mine, near Prescott, and plenty of ore is in sight. The extension is showing from six to twelve feet of ore, which averages $15 per ton gold, silver and copper. At a point where the ledge is twelve feet wide it sampled $26 a ton. Carloads of ore have been shipped from the Blue Dick which returned 427 ounces silver and $20 per ton gold.

Instead of reducing the number of employes at the Keswick smelter the Mountain Copper company is increasing its force.

There is now more ore being shipped from the Tombstone district than at any time since the completion of the railroad. The shipments to El Paso smelters average five to seven carloads a day, and the amount will be increased.

An engine and air compressor were received at the Benson mine last week in Calaveras county and are being installed. Last week a rich vein of ore was uncovered in the 100-foot level of the mine.

The New York quartz mine at Indian creek, in Yreka county, is ranking as one of the best in the county. The ledge has been developed 600 feet and continues paying better with an abundance of quartz to keep the 10-stamp mill in operation.

Advices from the Lucksure, near Tombstone, are to the effect that the ore now being shipped contains a much higher grade of silver and gold than in the previous shipments. The ore continues to increase in richness as depth is attained.

The Bailey brothers are reported having discovered a ledge of $40 to $50 quartz on French gulch, a tributary of Indian creek, near Yreka, and intend sinking to ascertain its extent.

Eight Dollars for One

Holders of stock in the Kendall Gold Mining company having mines in Fergus county, Mont., are more than jubilant over their investment as they received $25,000 in dividends last week, making $730,000 that has been paid in three years. Three years ago two mining operators, Finch and Campbell, purchased from H. T. Kendall, who owned the prospect, a controlling interest in the property on the basis of $400,000 for the whole bunch of claims. The promoters placed the mines in first-class shape, were honest with the public and paid for the improvements from the output. Later was incorporated the Kendall Gold Mining company with a capital of $2,500,000 in $5 shares. The dividends of $730,000 are in addition to the profits that went into equipping the mines. Now a new body of ore is being opened. The stock, which pays about 14 per cent annually, is selling at par. The original investment on the $400,000 basis made by Finch and Campbell, has increased more than six-fold, and the dividends alone have reached nearly twice the investment. That makes a return of eight times the original cost, all in eight years.

ANTIQUITY OF THE PIGTAIL

Was Once Very Popular Among the Europeans

From the Chicago Chronicle.

The movement, supported by the empress of China for the abandonment of the pigtail by all soldiers and students is significant. John Chinaman without a tail to be pulled is likely to be in course of time a more business-like and formidable opponent than in the past, though he has never been despicable.

But antiquated and absurd as the wearing of the pigtail now seems, its disappearance from England only dates from a time well within the memory of many men still living. It is true that public opinion brought the pigtail into general disfavor in the early years of the nineteenth century; but a contributor to "Notes and Queries" for 1858 records that he "saw the other day descending from a small chariot in Cheapside, a venerable old gentleman with a small screw of his gray locks tied behind with a short riband." As this was less than fifty years ago it will be seen that we have less reason for contrasting ourselves favorably in this respect with the Chinese than many people remember or suspect.

In Europe the fashion of tying the natural hair in a queue seems to date from the reign of the "Grand Monarque," when the officers of the French army tied their hair in summer, but wore it loose in winter and indoors. Thence the custom spread to Austria, and flourished exceedingly. Indeed, so extravagant did the fashion become that in the eighteenth century some unfortunate Prussian troopers wore the queue down to their heels, while Frederick II appeared on horseback with a pigtail reaching the crupper of his saddle. The French revolution brought about the disappearance of this, as of many other absurdities; for the soldiers of the republic had no time or money to spare for such barber's work, having sterner business on hand which demanded all their energies. In the British army the pigtail was abolished during or just after the Napoleonic wars, the Royal Welsh fusilliers, as the "flash" still worn by officers suggests, being the last regiment to discontinue the fashion.

In the navy the pigtail was worn until 1825. The fashion is still recalled by the name of the famous twist tobacco. Hood, in one of his punning ballads, uses the word in a double sense:

"His head was turned; and so he chewed
His pigtail till he died."

Lovers of Marryat, too, will remember his whimsical description of the old salt whose magnificent pigtail, the pride of his life, was cut off by his amiable consort, with disastrous results to herself.

The custom of wearing the pigtail may be comparatively modern in Europe, but its origin goes back to the dawn of history. Pigtailed Hittites were among the opponents of Rameses II, and from India comes a legendary account of the reason for the grotesque fashion which Darwin might have approved. The Rajas, we are told, of a certain city of the Gujerat coast are styled longtailed, boasting their descent from the king of the monkeys, who helped Hamachundra to conquer India. This lends an air of respectable antiquity to a fashion which has little else to recommend it.

A CLEANLY AGE

Twentieth Century Ideas Incline Toward Sanitation and Preventatives

Nowadays scientists believe that in cleanliness lies the secret of prevention of diseases.

To prevent a disease, remove the cause.

Just as unclean habits breed many diseases, so careless habits will breed dandruff. Improper use of another's brushes, combs, etc., will surely cause dandruff, and in time will just as surely cause baldness.

It's microbic infection, nothing more nor less.

Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ and causes hair to grow luxuriantly. Herpicide is absolutely free from grease or other injurious substances.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

EGGS ARE SENT UP TWO CENTS

DEMAND TAKES ALL LOCALS THAT ARE OFFERED

Butter Remains Steady, the Board Making no Changes—Fancy Potatoes Scarce—Onions Firm—Bananas Weak

Trade conditions caused an advance of two cents a dozen in eggs on Saturday, as the egg quotation committee fixed the selling price of California ranch at that figure. Receipts were light and demand proved active. Based on the outlook, this price may be maintained for several days. No eastern eggs are being sold in this or any other California market. Rumors to that effect when sifted down have been found erroneous. Information is to the effect that the output of southern California eggs will be no greater after this date than it has been. In fact, ranchers generally report a falling off in the production.

BUTTER UNCHANGED—After a long session on Saturday the creamery butter board left butter at 50 cents a 2-pound roll. The market is about on an even keel with receipts some in excess of requirements.

POTATOES AND ONIONS—All fancy potatoes are scarce and well held. Receipts while liberal rapidly go into consumption because this part of the state and Arizona is entirely out of old stock. Colorado goods are being received in lage lots and these are also firmly held. Holders in the north are stiff in their views, and no concessions are made as they say that a market will be found for every sack before the old crop season is closed.

In onions the fancy sell at 5 cents and nothing above. Stocks are limited and the sources of supply report small stocks to come. Demand is steady and shipments active.

Cheese is well held. No cut has come so far in eastern and local seems firm. Some dealers say the slump in butter that is expected will not at once affect cheese. Many dealers look for cheaper priced cheese at first hands.

BANANAS WEAKER—With receipts of sixteen carloads of bananas in last week, of which one firm received nine carloads, the market closed Saturday in a sleepy fashion. Peddlers were taking fast maturing stock and this was said to be sold at 3 cents. The regular price was quoted 3½@4 cents, but the high figure was the extreme. Shipping is active and the local trade is well supplied.

Strawberries came in more plentiful on Saturday and were in mixed qualities. Monetas and Gardenas sold at 8 cents flat and some Tropicos at 10 cents for fancy. It is expected that this week will see lower prices and plenty of offerings, as the fruit is fast maturing.

All citrus fruits are unchanged with demand steady. Oranges are $1.60@1.75 at the top for fancy navels. Lemons, $1.50@1.60 for choice; grapefruit, fancy, $2.00@2.25 for seedless.

VEGETABLES STEADY—With warmer nights the vegetable supply will improve. On Saturday fresh peas ruled 5@7½ cents; string beans, 8@10 cents; cabbage, 40@60 cents a sack on grades; asparagus was in light supply at 12 cents flat a pound; artichokes, 50@90 cents a dozen.

Local tomatoes were scarce, owing to frost damage, and jobbed $1.00@1.25 a crate; Mexicans, $2.00@3.00 in four-basket crates.

Rhubarb was in good supply, both independent and association goods being received. These jobbed Saturday at 65@75 cents for standard and at $1.00@1.15 for choice, a box.

Preparations are being made for the fresh fruit season. The first that will arrive is gooseberries and northern growers report the outlook good for a large crop.

FISH AND GAME—No fish from local waters were offered Saturday and it is doubtful if the supply will be greatly increased today. Northern salmon, rock cod, striped bass and catfish came in.

Crabs were plentiful. As the season for lobsters closed Friday night, none were offered Saturday.

Rabbits were freely offered, and so were wild geese. Both sold fast.

Live poultry is in light supply. All kinds are wanted. For live weight old hens dealers pay 15@16 cents a pound; for broilers and fryers, 20@22 cents, and for old roosters 8 cents; tame ducks, 14@15 cents; geese, 12@14 cents.

From Texas and Kansas some old hens are coming. Local raisers are holding hens for the egg season. Chilled stock is taking the place of the shortage.

Receipts of Produce

The produce exchange reports the following articles received in this market on the date named:

March 31—

Eggs, cases	472
Butter, pounds	35,070
Cheese, pounds	150
Potatoes, Irish, sacks	3,728
Potatoes, sweets, sacks	479
Onions, sacks	none
Beans, sacks	none

Local Produce Prices

The following prices rule in a jobbing way in the Los Angeles market:

BUTTER—Produce exchange quotations: Fancy valley creamery, 50c; fancy coast creamery, 42½@45c; fancy dairy, 40@42½c;

EGGS—Ranch, candled, 22c flat; no eastern.

CHEESE (all per lb.)—Northern, 14@15c; Anchor (large), local, 16c; Young America, 17c; hand-made, 18c; eastern singles, 14@15c; eastern twins, 14@15c; eastern cheddars, 14c; eastern Stilton, 14c; eastern longhorns, 14@15c; eastern daisies, 14@15c; Swiss domestic, 19c; Swiss imported, 29c.

BEANS (all per 100 lbs.)—Pink No. 1, $4.25@4.35; No. 2 $4.00..4.25; lima No. 1, $5.00..5.50; Lady Washingtons No. 1, $3.25..3.35; small white No 1, $2.75; Garvanzas, $5.00; lintels, $7.50@8.00.

POTATOES (all per 100 lbs.)—Salinas, fancy, $1.85@2; Salinas, choice, $1.50@1.60; Highlands, fancy, $1.85@1.40; Highlands, choice, $1.30@1.35; Nevada Burbanks, fancy, $1.40@1.50; Colorados, $1.25@1.35; Hemets, $2.00@2.25.

SWEET POTATOES—Reds, $1.50; whites, $1.25; yellow, $2.00.

ONIONS (all per 100 lbs.)—Yellow Danvers, northern, $4.25@5.00; Australian brown, $4.25@5.00; Nevada, fancy, $4.25@5.00.

POULTRY (per dozen)—Old roosters, $4.00@4.50; old hens, $5.00@6.00; young roosters, $5.50@6.50; broilers, $3.50@4.00; fryers, $5.00@4.00; turkeys, alive, per lb., 23@24c; ducks, alive, $5.00@6.00; geese, $1.00@1.50.

Live weight, 14@15c a pound.

CEREAL GOODS—As follows:

	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
A-1 flour	$2.90	....	....
Pastry flour	2.75	....	....
Banquet flour	2.80	....	....
Eastern graham	3.45	$3.40	$3.35
Eastern whole wheat	3.45	3.40	3.35
Graham flour	2.50	2.45	2.40
Corn meal, W. and Y.	2.20	2.15	2.10
Whole wheat flour	2.60	2.55	2.50
Rye flour	2.75	2.70	2.65
Cracked wheat	3.40	3.35	3.30
Farina	3.40	3.35	3.30
Wheat flakes, per case of 36 2-lb. cartons			3.20
Wheat flakes, per sack of 50 lbs.			1.35
Wheat flakes, per bbl. of 125 lbs. net			4.00

HAY (all per ton)—No. 1 grain, fancy, $14.00@16.00; choice, $13.00@15.00; No. 2, $11.00@13.00; alfalfa, $11.00@12.00.

FRUITS AND BERRIES—Bananas, fancy Port Limons, 3½@4c; strawberries, 8@10c.

CITRUS FRUITS—Lemons, choice, $1.60@1.70 box; fancy, $1.75@1.85 box; oranges, navels, $1.40@1.50 box; extra fancy, $1.70@$1.80.

VEGETABLES—Beans, string, 7½@8c lb.; beans, wax, 7½@8c lb.; beets, 60@70c sack; celery, fancy, 50c dozen; chiles, evaporated, 13c lb.; egg plant, 10@8c lb.; garlic, 14c lb.; lettuce, 20c dozen, $1.16 sack; peas, 7@8c lb.; spinach, 80c dozen; turnips, 85c sack.

GRAIN AND FEED (all per 100 lbs. net)—Wheat, $1.75; wheat, 100-lb. sacks, $1.80; corn, $1.45; cracked corn, $1.50; feed meal, $1.55; bran, heavy, $1.30; rolled barley, $1.40; oil cake meal, $2.00; cotton seed meal, $1.85; coconnut cake, $1.55; shorts, $1.45; oats, white, $1.65; Kaffir corn, $1.45.

HEALTHY COLLEGE GIRLS

Physical Training for Young Women of Today

From the New York Sun.

Some ancient men can remember a certain comic, but by no means simulated, fear and wonder with which they regarded the graduate of the woman's college. Superior she must be, but wouldn't she be too intellectual for human nature's food? Wouldn't she be severe, angular, austere, blinking disdainfully from sharp-eyed spectacles at man, petty man? Was she equal to those severe studies of which men folks are so enamored in their undergraduate days? Wouldn't she "break down" and become a limp, anaemic and shambling thing, somewhat like the old fashioned theological "pill," with his shawl, his cough, his nerves and his goloshes? Wise heads rattled like peas in a dried pod and shook ominously. "Female education" was desirable, but could the poor weak creatures stand it?

Now, when the women's colleges are many and mighty and their graduates numbered by thousands, the folly of those old fears is as absurd as most of us are. The college girl, brimming with health, bright with intelligence, possesses the land. As a Bryn Mawr singer hath it:

She runs, she rows, she basket balls, she tennises, she skates,
She golfs, she rides, she fences, slides, she's taller than her mates,
Poor little men, her mates!

Compared with undergraduate "men" her superior intelligence, her lack of that vealiness which is apt to linger long with the trousered collegians, is noticeable. Not only does she stick to her books better, but her physical training is more uniform and not characterized by excess. In the boys' colleges you find a number of beefy and hulking persons, some of them mighty near the professional line, who are the gladiators of their college, and encouraged in their games, a mostly stupid and often heart-breaking form of work, by vast crowds of undeveloped lads who exercise their voices while the other fellows exercise their muscles.

The system of physical culture used at Radcliffe college shows the advantage of physical training under skilled direction. Some of the men's colleges attempt more or less the same thing; none of the larger ores, we think, with anything like the same success. Radcliffe has an excellent gymnasium, less elaborate than the muscle palaces of the men's colleges, and with apparatus meant to increase health and grace, not mere muscular strength. It is free to any student, but nobody is allowed to use it save under the instruction of a competent teacher. The classes are graded. The physique of each pupil is studied and developed according to an intelligent plan. Particular faults or deficiencies are corrected. The students start from the simplest exercises. Fencing, dancing, basket ball, swimming, supplementing the exercises with the apparatus; and English hockey, tennis and other out of door games are played with spirit in their season. At Radcliffe, as at other women's colleges, as systematic and uniform physical development is aimed at and attained, without borrowing from the extreme fanatical athletic specialism of the men's colleges.

It would be interesting to compare the statistics of mortality of the men's colleges with those of the women's.

Curious Law Defenses

"Lawyers shape up curious defenses for their clients in many instances," said a limb of the law. "I suppose we are all familiar with the old story of the school reader, where the lawyer advised his client to play crazy, and got a sheep's baa for his fee? I was reminded of the fact by a recent publication in an English journal on the subject of 'Curious Defenses.'

"One excellent instance is supplied here in what is known as 'Codd's Puzzle.' Codd was defending a client accused of stealing a duck. He set up seven defenses: (1) The accused bought the duck and paid for it; (2) he found it; (3) it was given to him; (4) it flew into his garden; (5) it was put in his pocket while he slept; 6 and 7 are not recorded; but someone suggested that there never was any duck at all. The accused was acquitted, not because they did not know which one to choose, and so gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

"There is a story told of an American lawyer of note who, after hearing his client's story, asked him how much money he had on him. The client told the lawyer what he had, and gave it to him. 'Now,' said the lawyer, 'you want me to advise you what to do in order to get out of this trouble.' 'Yes,' the client said. 'Well,' the lawyer continued, 'do you see that window?' 'Yes,' said the client. 'Well, you can clear yourself by jumping out of that window and run, run fast, and don't stop until you get out of the country, and don't you ever come back.' Of course I do not vouch for the story, but it serves to show the resourcefulness of some lawyers when it comes to constructing a defense."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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