

IN THE HAUNTS OF THE ROMANY RYE

Life in Gypsy Camp Near the Catholic University.

IN THEIR WINTER QUARTERS.

Men Engaged in Horse Trading and Women in Fortune Telling—Chief Edward Smith a Centenarian—Mrs. Hall Reigns as Queen.

Settled snugly in a sheltered spot near the Catholic University, on a small piece of land thinly covered with timber and not very well watered, is encamped the largest band of gypsies that has visited Washington for several years.

The nomads are now in winter quarters, fully prepared to withstand the rigors of the winter, and they will remain near the Capital until spring. Then they are going South.

The gypsies are English and speak that language to strangers with the easy familiarity of men and women of the world, whose travels have led them over half the globe. Among themselves, however, there is but one language—the Romany, a language as distinct from all others as the Russian is from the French.

The Camp Among the Trees.

The camp is easily reached by the Brookland electric cars, and is located but a few hundred yards from the west gate of the University. The tents are pitched in such manner as to be almost entirely concealed from the roadway. This is characteristic of the gypsy, who loves to be near civilization, but at the same time keep himself out of sight.

There are about twenty families in the encampment, forming a village of fifty-nine souls, each one free and independent as the birds or the hungry-looking, wolf-like dogs which abound in considerable numbers. There is no chief or leader, and every gypsy is at liberty to do as he pleases. They are governed only by the laws of the District of Columbia; yet they are law-abiding.

An Active Patriarch.

He is greatly beloved and is a prime favorite with the children of whom, incidentally, there seem to be hundreds.

In the band, and in spite of the fact that he is undoubtedly one of the oldest men in the world, he is quite active. He often shines he walks about through the pines, smoking a short clay pipe.

The old gypsy, together with most of the other members of the band, was born in England. He was born a gypsy, and a gypsy he will die. "I have not much longer to stay," said the old man the other day, in reply to a wish for his good health. "I ought to be under here now."

Queen of the Tribe.

Mrs. Hall, apparently about forty years of age, is recognized as the queen of the tribe. She is tall and stately, with large black eyes, fair skin, and a luxuriant growth of brown hair. She is well educated and has a very pleasing manner.

Education is keenly appreciated by everyone connected with the tribe. This is proved by the fact that every boy or girl in the tribe who has reached the age of eight years old, attends the Brookland public school every day and the Baptist Church on Sunday.

The girls and young women make most of their money by telling fortunes and selling love charms to the ladies of the Trinity. In that neighborhood, the girls are also sent to the city, and go from house to house selling small articles of jewelry and telling fortunes.

The men are expert horse traders, and are always busy making a deal with some one. They possess many blooded animals and pride themselves on their fine stock. They seldom lose on a deal and often come out with a little to the good. When a person comes to trade with them, they scrutinize him, and if their suspicion is aroused one of the men engages the party in conversation while another gets on a horse and notifies the police in this manner.

Shrewd But Honest.

Although the gypsy is a shrewd bargainer and, in fact, is generally regarded as not specially observant of the Eighth Commandment, the camp near Brookland is honest and lead upright lives.

The Lovell family is composed of seven members. They have many horses and dogs and three children. Several of them would not part with under any consideration. The younger members of the band are seen every day, rain or shine, riding about the vicinity of the camp on the poles, and frequently races are run by the boys, who delight in the sport.

Ethel is the eldest daughter of the family and is a very promising girl. It is she who several days ago endeavored to commit suicide at the camp because she could not find a husband. She is deeply in love with a young gypsy, who is a member of a roaming band, which is now located in the western part of the country. She has written numerous letters to him, but has received no answer to the latest ones, and is of the impression that he will soon leave the country. She has appealed to her parents time and time again to leave this part of the country, but they have stoutly refused to leave the old man, whom they so much respect.

Snake Mary's Abode.

Probably the most striking looking woman at the camp is "Snake Mary," the granddaughter of Edward Smith, and an expert in the art of peering into the future. She is young and comely with a bright face, sparkling eyes, and well-poised body. Her "tan" or canvas tent, is the neatest and largest in the camp, and they are all excellently constructed and easily furnished.

One would imagine that during a snow-storm there could scarcely be a place more uninviting than a gypsy tent. The contrary, however, is true, and a "Rom" and his "Romni" are as snug and warm in their home as the most particular person in Washington. "Snake Mary's" tent contains two rooms, a front one, in which the cooking is done, and rear sleeping apartment.

If the popular idea conceives the gypsy to be uncleanly and careless in his habits it is a mistake, so far as his "tan" is concerned. The small bed is covered with a white spread; there are pictures on the wall and brightly-colored ribbons and streamers everywhere, while the floor is softened and warmed by a heavy rug.

Following the "Hexpositions."

Some of the nomads have been at the camp for only a few weeks, and their gaily-painted wagons are grouped picturesquely about the clearing. It is in these that the trip South will be made when the frost leaves the ground. The whole camp will move into Dixie at the first sign of spring, with the Charleston Exposition as the destination.

"We always follow the hexpositions."

"Snake Mary" said to a reporter: "The trip will be made by wagon, and

the entire horde will be carried. The gypsies will live by fortune-telling and horse trading. The gypsy is not a horse-trader, as the "Rom" calls the horse-trader. After the expedition the party will probably proceed to New Orleans. It may be several years before any of them

GREAT COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Harriman Roads Seek Immigrants for the Southwest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Officials of the traffic departments of the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and their allied lines, are meeting here with a view to perfecting the largest colonization plan ever attempted by Western roads.

The purpose of the plan is to control the Harriman lines to provide occupants for millions of acres of fertile and unoccupied lands in Southern California, Texas, and western Louisiana.

The general plan is to send into the Middle and Eastern States, and possibly into some of the Northwest States, fully 1,000 immigrants of colonization agents, whose duty it shall be to induce immigration to the Territories mentioned.

Many of these agents have already been employed, and the traffic and advertising departments of the various lines are busy getting out the necessary advertisements to be used in connection with the work of the agents.

Sponge-Growing ATTEMPT FAILED

Uncle Sam's Scientists Tried It on Florida Keys.

It Will Take Probably Two Years to Accomplish Anything Wholly Satisfactory.

Uncle Sam's sponge experiments have come to grief.

Somewhat sponges won't grow for the experts of the United States Fish Commission, and Dr. George H. Moore, has just returned from the Florida Keys, much disgusted with the failures, but determined to keep on until he succeeds in making sponges grow artificially where no sponges would grow before.

While Dr. Moore is in Washington, conducting experiments at the Fish Commission building, the United States Fish Commission ship, Fish Hawk, is still cruising off the coast of Florida, having on board a corps of sponge scientists, who are hard at work planting pieces of sponges and doing various "stunts" with spraying hooks and water glasses.

Fostering an Industry.

The object which the United States has in view is to foster the sponge industry. Sponges must be made to grow where they have never been found before, and two sponges must learn to thrive where the water is so shallowly made its home. The condition of the sponge business demands that this should be done.

In this work the Fish Commission has been ably assisted by spongers and dealers, who are anxious to see the industry in the United States assume a larger and more important position. The great sponge "banks," to borrow a term from coal-mining language, are off the coast of Florida, the only sponge State in this country, where the waters of the small keys are filled with the growth.

For some time past the sponge-getting has been a very profitable business. The Fish Commission believes it might and should be, and hence the efforts which are being made to promote the industry, and keep America's sponge at home, instead of shipping them abroad.

Purpose of the Experiments.

Five species of sponge grow in the semi-tropical waters of the Southern State, of which the sheep-walk variety is the commercial sponge, such as my lady uses at the bath. It is the best sponge. The velvet sponge is fine, and although rare, is a valuable article of commerce. The other varieties are the yellow sponge, the grass sponge, and the glove sponge.

The experiments now being conducted are expected to demonstrate to what depth a sponge can grow, and what depth a sponge can be raised. It is believed that the old theory that a sponge could grow only to a depth of fifty feet is not correct. The Fish Commission has perfected the various implements of sponge fishing. It is assisted in the work by the best spongers in the trade.

"I am not coming in about two years," said Dr. Moore. "Before that time I don't believe we shall accomplish a great deal. All of the work done so far has resulted in anything but success, and we shall have to try all over again."

HOW BEGGARS ARE MADE.

Sham Cripples and Blind Men Manufactured to Order.

"How Beggars are Made" might be made the subject of a singularly interesting article. And it would refer not to the unkind acts of fortune, but to the appliances whereby a certain debt and none too scrupulous manufacturer equips men and women who, for purposes of their own, wish to be considered lame, halt, or blind.

That it is easier to be crippled than to work is the maxim upon which this particular trade is established. "I'm what is called a street 'sham cripple' and I have seen these dealers in the 'gums' recently. 'I fake up most of the sham disabled mill operatives, crippled sailors, etc., and charge 'em a small fee. 'I fake up a woman with a tale that her husband beats her. I paint her a black eye and put her arm in a sling. Say it's a man on a 'blind' 'eye, well, I paint some marks on his face to imitate the marks of a lead explosion, and give him a green eye-shade and a 'blind' card."

"If a man's really maimed it makes it easier. Suppose he's been run over and had his leg cut off, I paint a picture of a burning house and him jumping out of a top story window with a child in his arms, and I yarn under it. 'Kin' friends I lost my leg through rescuing my employer's child—that's a sure take of a 'free' a day."

"I make all these rigs myself," he said, "and hire 'em out. It pays, but I have to keep dark, for the police are very down on my sort. This hollow wooden cap with an iron hook fits over your hand, and here's a club-foot boot and you're paid for both feet."

"A queer business? You'd say so if you knew the jobs I'm asked to do sometimes. Only yesterday a woman wanted a white dress made on her face and actually wanted me to use real vitriol. Didn't know what she was asking for. Why, believe me, some of these 'gum' men make themselves horribly to excite sympathy. In fact, they'd do anything rather than work."—New York World.

Col. Van Split's Dilemma.

There is a good joke on Colonel James R. B. Van Split, the well-known author of the popular and amusing game of tag. It concerns a colored man who sat down on a chair upon which some small boy had inadvertently placed a chew of gum.

When he rose up, of course, the chair "Dear me," he exclaimed, with a shade of vexation on his round countenance. "It beats all how everything I touch seems to stick to me!"

"O, no, colonel," retorted one of the bystanders, roaring with laughter. "It beats all how you seem to stick to everything you touch."—Chicago Tribune.

NEVER SAW LIGHT OR WIFE TILL FORTY

Remarkable Case of Mississippi Resident.

He Declared He Would Rather Not See for Fear Pleasant Illusions Would Fade.

"Blindness is not such a bad thing when a fellow gets used to it," said a New Orleans oculist, "and, after all, in cases where a man is born blind there are certain compensating efforts which seem to offset, to some extent at least, the affliction of living in utter darkness."

"Sam Jones is the author of a rather homely story to the effect that a man who lost his right foot in an accident consoled himself with the reflection that it was the foot that had the corns on it. The law of compensation is a great and consoling factor in life, and Emerson's splendid tribute to the principle did not reach too high."

"But, speaking of blindness, I recall a rather remarkable case which came under the observation of a Tennessee oculist, Dr. J. L. Minor, now living in Memphis. It was the case of a Mississippiian. He was born blind, and was forty years old when the attention of the specialist was first called to his case. He had cataracts on his eyes and had never seen the light of day, and, in fact, had lived in utter darkness during the forty years of his life."

Went Hunting at Night.

"He was a farmer. He had bought and paid for the farm. He was able to do any kind of agricultural work, except to see the hoe and plow cotton in the earlier stages of its growth. He was able to leave his home without a guide and go to the home of his neighbor on a social or business mission, and he often called his dogs around him at night with a hunter's horn and would plunge into the forest on a hunt for fox or deer, and he never experienced any trouble in getting back home."

"While he could not tell where the moss was on the tree, he knew intuitively from south and always got home, even when he would have to make the trip by night. The fact is that he experienced absolutely no trouble in ordinary affairs of life and was looked upon by his neighbors and friends as a good and useful member of society in every respect. He had wood, wool, and had married a young Mississippi girl and had reared an interesting family of children."

"But the most interesting part of the story," the narrator continued, "from the way I look at the case, was in the experiments made by Dr. Minor after the blind man came under his observation. These experiments had particular reference to the man's method of reasoning. He concluded that he would have his eyes opened, and he sought the specialist for that purpose."

"A Moment of Fear." "Just before going to the operating room he weakened. 'I believe I'd rather not see anything,' he said appealingly to the specialist, and when pressed further, the reason he explained that was married, that he loved his wife, and believed she was the prettiest and sweetest thing in the world, and that he had drawn a mental picture of her, and he was fearful that really seeing her might in some way mar the picture. At any rate the specialist persuaded him to undergo the operation. The sudden change which followed was dramatic."

"Square blocks, things in circular form, glass tumbler and things of that sort were held up before him after the operation. When the specialist would ask him to name the shape of a certain article, he would reach for it from force of habit, but, of course, he could not see. He was told to touch it. He was able, after some hesitation, to tell the shapes and names of things which he had only known through the sense of touch. Even the more pronounced colors, which he had been able to distinguish through the sense of touch, he was able to name when his eyes fell on the objects."

"The cot in the hospital, upon which he had lain and which he found without difficulty, he touched with his hand, and he was able to find after the specialist had removed the cataracts from his eyes. The only thing he failed to recognize was a puddle dog which was covered with long white hair, and with evident curiosity he asked his benefactor what kind of an animal it was. He was told it was a hound, and a dog which did not have long ears, short hair and slim legs was something he had never known while he was seeing things with his hand."

"He was cured and returned to his family in Mississippi. He wrote to the specialist as a student of his case. He recalled the conversation he had with the doctor respecting his wife just before he went to the operating table. He said: 'The physician was anxious to know what he thought of his wife since he could see her as she really was, and he added that she was really prettier than he had ever thought she was in the days of his blindness, and the vision had amply repaid him for all the pain and expense to which he had been put while under the specialist's treatment.'—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

How It's Done.

Bumpus—There goes a man who has had his finger in my pie for the last three months. McSmith—Some relation of yours? Bumpus—No; he is the waiter in the restaurant where I dine.

JOHN K. BISHOP

Has withdrawn from the firm of Sheetz & Bishop, 614 12th Street, and has opened an Art Store at 821 14th Street under the firm name of

F. and J. K. Bishop Art Co.

We will exhibit a complete line of American and French Water Colors by leading artists of the day, as well as the most popular art subjects in Prints, Lithographs, Platinums, Oil Paintings, Etc.

Artistic... Pictures... Framing

Picture Framing and Regilding will be a specialty. A large and select stock of moldings and Artistic Frames at exceedingly low prices.

F. and J. K. Bishop Art Store Co.

821 FOURTEENTH STREET.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—Following are today's quotations in the local wholesale provision and grain markets: Flour—Market was firm. Western Extra, \$2.96; Western Family, \$2.55; Spring Patent, \$3.09; Spring Patent, \$3.09; Spring Special Bakers, \$4.40; Spring Straight, \$3.85; Spring Bakers', \$2.55; Baltimore Best Pat., \$1.90; Baltimore High-Grade Family, \$1.90; Baltimore High-Grade Extra, \$1.90; Baltimore Choice Family, \$1.15; Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Extra, \$2.89; Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Family, \$1.50; City Mills Super, \$2.89; Rio Extra, \$1.05; Rye Flour, medium to choice, \$2.10 to \$2.75.

The market was firmer. Stock in elevators, 156,719 bus; white, No. 2, 56 1/2; No. 3, 49 1/2; No. 4, 48 1/2; No. 5, 47 1/2; No. 6, 46 1/2; No. 7, 45 1/2; No. 8, 44 1/2; No. 9, 43 1/2; No. 10, 42 1/2; No. 11, 41 1/2; No. 12, 40 1/2; No. 13, 39 1/2; No. 14, 38 1/2; No. 15, 37 1/2; No. 16, 36 1/2; No. 17, 35 1/2; No. 18, 34 1/2; No. 19, 33 1/2; No. 20, 32 1/2; No. 21, 31 1/2; No. 22, 30 1/2; No. 23, 29 1/2; No. 24, 28 1/2; No. 25, 27 1/2; No. 26, 26 1/2; No. 27, 25 1/2; No. 28, 24 1/2; No. 29, 23 1/2; No. 30, 22 1/2; No. 31, 21 1/2; No. 32, 20 1/2; No. 33, 19 1/2; No. 34, 18 1/2; No. 35, 17 1/2; No. 36, 16 1/2; No. 37, 15 1/2; No. 38, 14 1/2; No. 39, 13 1/2; No. 40, 12 1/2; No. 41, 11 1/2; No. 42, 10 1/2; No. 43, 9 1/2; No. 44, 8 1/2; No. 45, 7 1/2; No. 46, 6 1/2; No. 47, 5 1/2; No. 48, 4 1/2; No. 49, 3 1/2; No. 50, 2 1/2; No. 51, 1 1/2; No. 52, 1/2.

Hay—Market steady. No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$10.00; No. 2 timothy, \$10.00; No. 3 timothy, \$10.00; No. 4 timothy, \$10.00; No. 5 timothy, \$10.00; No. 6 timothy, \$10.00; No. 7 timothy, \$10.00; No. 8 timothy, \$10.00; No. 9 timothy, \$10.00; No. 10 timothy, \$10.00; No. 11 timothy, \$10.00; No. 12 timothy, \$10.00; No. 13 timothy, \$10.00; No. 14 timothy, \$10.00; No. 15 timothy, \$10.00; No. 16 timothy, \$10.00; No. 17 timothy, \$10.00; No. 18 timothy, \$10.00; No. 19 timothy, \$10.00; No. 20 timothy, \$10.00; No. 21 timothy, \$10.00; No. 22 timothy, \$10.00; No. 23 timothy, \$10.00; No. 24 timothy, \$10.00; No. 25 timothy, \$10.00; No. 26 timothy, \$10.00; No. 27 timothy, \$10.00; No. 28 timothy, \$10.00; No. 29 timothy, \$10.00; No. 30 timothy, \$10.00; No. 31 timothy, \$10.00; No. 32 timothy, \$10.00; No. 33 timothy, \$10.00; No. 34 timothy, \$10.00; No. 35 timothy, \$10.00; No. 36 timothy, \$10.00; No. 37 timothy, \$10.00; No. 38 timothy, \$10.00; No. 39 timothy, \$10.00; No. 40 timothy, \$10.00; No. 41 timothy, \$10.00; No. 42 timothy, \$10.00; No. 43 timothy, \$10.00; No. 44 timothy, \$10.00; No. 45 timothy, \$10.00; No. 46 timothy, \$10.00; No. 47 timothy, \$10.00; No. 48 timothy, \$10.00; No. 49 timothy, \$10.00; No. 50 timothy, \$10.00; No. 51 timothy, \$10.00; No. 52 timothy, \$10.00.

Butter—Market was firm. Creamery, separator, extra, 27 1/2; extra first, 26 1/2; extra second, 25 1/2; extra third, 24 1/2; extra fourth, 23 1/2; extra fifth, 22 1/2; extra sixth, 21 1/2; extra seventh, 20 1/2; extra eighth, 19 1/2; extra ninth, 18 1/2; extra tenth, 17 1/2; extra eleventh, 16 1/2; extra twelfth, 15 1/2; extra thirteenth, 14 1/2; extra fourteenth, 13 1/2; extra fifteenth, 12 1/2; extra sixteenth, 11 1/2; extra seventeenth, 10 1/2; extra eighteenth, 9 1/2; extra nineteenth, 8 1/2; extra twentieth, 7 1/2; extra twenty-first, 6 1/2; extra twenty-second, 5 1/2; extra twenty-third, 4 1/2; extra twenty-fourth, 3 1/2; extra twenty-fifth, 2 1/2; extra twenty-sixth, 1 1/2; extra twenty-seventh, 1/2.

Eggs—The market is firm. Strictly fresh, 200; Western, 24 1/2; Eastern, 23 1/2; Fish, oysters and terrapin—Market steady. Bass, per lb, 10c; boiling, per lb, 12c; cod, per lb, 12c; haddock, per lb, 12c; mackerel, per lb, 12c; salmon, per lb, 12c; trout, per lb, 12c; white perch, per lb, 12c; yellow perch, per lb, 12c; blue perch, per lb, 12c; green perch, per lb, 12c; red perch, per lb, 12c; black perch, per lb, 12c; brown perch, per lb, 12c; grey perch, per lb, 12c; silver perch, per lb, 12c; gold perch, per lb, 12c; purple perch, per lb, 12c; pink perch, per lb, 12c; orange perch, per lb, 12c; yellow perch, per lb, 12c; green perch, per lb, 12c; blue perch, per lb, 12c; red perch, per lb, 12c; black perch, per lb, 12c; brown perch, per lb, 12c; grey perch, per lb, 12c; silver perch, per lb, 12c; gold perch, per lb, 12c; purple perch, per lb, 12c; pink perch, per lb, 12c; orange perch, per lb, 12c; yellow perch, per lb, 12c; green perch, per lb, 12c; blue perch, per lb, 12c; red perch, per lb, 12c; black perch, per lb, 12c; brown perch, per lb, 12c; grey perch, per lb, 12c; silver perch, per lb, 12c; gold perch, per lb, 12c; 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purple perch, per lb, 12c; pink perch, per lb, 12c; orange perch, per lb, 12c; yellow perch, per lb, 12c; green perch, per lb, 12c; blue perch, per lb, 12c; red perch, per lb, 12c; black perch, per lb, 12c; brown perch, per lb, 12c; grey perch, per lb, 12c; silver perch, per lb, 12c; gold perch, per lb, 12c; purple perch, per lb, 12c; pink perch, per lb, 12c; orange perch, per lb, 12c; yellow perch, per lb, 12c; green perch, per lb, 12c; blue perch, per lb, 12c; red perch, per lb, 12c; black perch, per lb, 12c; brown perch, per lb, 12c; grey perch, per lb, 12c; silver perch, per lb, 12c; gold perch, per lb, 12c; purple perch, per lb, 12c; pink perch, per lb, 12c; orange perch, per lb, 12c; yellow perch, per lb, 12c; green perch, per lb, 12c; blue perch, per lb, 12c; red perch, per lb, 12c; black perch, per lb, 12c; brown perch, per lb, 12c; grey perch, per lb, 12c; silver perch, per lb, 12c; gold perch, per lb, 12c; purple perch, per lb, 12c; pink perch, per lb, 12c; orange perch, per lb, 12c; 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red perch, per lb, 12c; black perch, per lb, 12c; brown perch, per lb, 1