

MRS. WILLIAMS' LONG SICKNESS

Yields To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Elkhart, Ind.—"I suffered for fourteen years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sanative Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me.

"If these lines will be of any benefit you have my permission to publish them."—Mrs. SADIE WILLIAMS, 455 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Heart to Heart Talks

By CHARLES N. LURIE

PREMATURE OBSESSES. About 300 years ago lived and reigned Charles V., the greatest monarch of his time. He was emperor of Germany, king of Spain and of the Netherlands. He ruled a vast empire than any other man had since the days of Charlemagne. He was an able statesman and a great general, but not a good man, for he persecuted without mercy those of his subjects who were not of his own religion.

After reigning many years Charles abdicated his powers into the hands of his brothers and retired to a religious retreat.

There, shortly before his death, he felt that the curtain was closing on a career that had held much of glory and much of sorrow, and he conceived the grotesque idea of witnessing his own funeral. Accordingly he had all the preparations made for the event as though he had really passed away; had the ceremonies rehearsed and even went to the length of having himself adjusted in his coffin.

It is believed that he wanted to impress the spectators with a sense of the transiency of human grandeur. He, the great emperor, ruler of half of Europe, was become but a corpse at last!

Others besides Charles V. attend their own funerals while still living. They do not, it is true, pretend that the obsequies are those of their earthly bodies, but they place in the coffin and actually bury what is best in their lives—their hopes, their dreams, their visions of the future. They write "flints" to their lives before the final chapters are composed. Let others bury you. Don't inter yourself!

The body may be wasted by disease; the spirit lives unimpaired. Fortune may have departed forever. There is still work to be done. "Old age hath its opportunities no less than youth itself."

The soul may die long before the body is ready to depart. Keep it alive at whatever cost. Don't give up the ship. Don't yield to the despair which says there is nothing left that is worth while. If there is nothing in immediate sight get out and stir something up.

Charles V. accomplished a great deal in statesmanship in his lifetime, but to the student of history he is known chiefly as the man who, at the height of his grandeur, gave up his throne and retired. He quit the fight, and so far was a failure.

Vague Comment. "I've got one of those new vacuum washers." "That's nothing."—Baltimore American.

Thought He Knew. Mrs. Jewjum—John, do you know what you said in your sleep last night? Mr. Jewjum—Oh, yes; I suppose I said, "Maria, for heaven's sake let me get in a word edgewise!"—Chicago Tribune.

HIS DREAM REALIZED

Wear-Ever Hosiery and Paradise Garters.

We offer for a limited time only, six pairs of our finest 35c value Guaranteed Hose and a pair of our well known Men's Paradise Garters for one dollar, postpaid.

You know these hose; they stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are Guaranteed for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless and to wear six months without holes, or a new pair free.

Don't delay! Send in your order before WEAR-EVER HOSE AND GARTERS, Dayton, Ohio. (Adv.)

Making the Little Farm Pay

By G. C. BOWFIELD

THE actual money making on a farm comes when we are above the average in quality and production. Those who stand on the common level will get a living, but not much more. Farming needs individuality of character and purpose just as running a store or a factory does.

If the usual profit in a flock of hens is \$1 each above the cost of food the aim should be to increase egg production and the sale of broilers or other kinds of fancy poultry so that there will be a profit of \$2 for each hen kept. This is to be accomplished by selecting pullets from the best laying mothers and by breeding up with full blooded males.

If the cows in a dairy herd are paying an average of \$100 a year, make an effort to raise it to \$200. Perhaps the quickest way to gain this end is by discarding all animals that fail to give five gallons of milk per day for the greater part of the year. The stock may be gradually improved by selection and breeding. It may be possible also to sell a part of the milk or cream to private customers who will pay double the wholesale rate.

It is not necessary that the farmer should replace all of his grade cows with high priced, pure bred Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys or Ayrshires. However, for successful and profitable dairying it is absolutely necessary that he realize the remarkable difference in productive capacity of the individual cows in the same herd, though these cows are cared for by the same man and are consuming practically the same amount of feed.

Recently a herd of hogs from the northwest was sold in one of the central markets for \$5.50 per 100 pounds. A herd of similar size from a so called corn belt state sold in the same market on the same day for \$7.95. The northwestern hogs were fed a variety, including barley, a liberal amount of alfalfa, a little ground wheat, some corn and some sugar beet sirup. The other herd of hogs was fattened almost exclusively on corn.

Not only did the northwestern hogs bring a higher price per 100 pounds, but they put on flesh more rapidly and economically than the others and were in every way more satisfactory. With the present knowledge of alfalfa growing no farmer, even in the strictly corn states, can find a reasonable excuse for not having some of this to feed his hogs.

Hogs need to run at large in a field where they can forage. This may be clover, alfalfa, rape or artichokes. In this way they attain growth and put on flesh better than they will if penned up. If they can have whey or skimmed milk once a day this will assist the economical production of meat. The aim must be to bring the hog up to 200 or 300 pounds at such a moderate cost that there will be a liberal profit when it is marketed.

With an abundance of hay and corn there ought to be a good profit in fattening beef animals, few or many, according to the size of the farm. It would appear that with the judicious selection of feeders, with the careful handling of the animals while in the feed lot and with an even break on other conditions, cattle feeding ought to be fairly profitable.

Farmers have come to realize the value of maintaining soil fertility and are using manure as liberally as possible. Land, to be made a source of continuous profit, must be kept fertile. The proper rotation of crops combined with the raising of live stock, will contribute largely in the maintenance of soil fertility.

Intelligent, painstaking effort, based upon the teachings of science, is the price of many farmers' success.

A Humane Check Strap. Take a good, strong elastic band twelve inches long and double it. Sew strap loops at each end. Fasten to

A CHECK STRAP EAST ON THE NOSE. check strap. This little article will prevent stumbling, and the bit will be much easier on the horse's mouth.

Care of Plants in Winter. Look to the dahlias and cannas tubers stored in the cellar. If too damp, mold will have formed and cause decay if not removed. Spread the tubers out where the air is dry and separate the perfectly good roots from those touched with mold. If, on the contrary, the roots look shriveled, put them near the floor in a damp corner of the cellar. Ventilation must be given the cellar during the winter to keep it dry.

Be very sure that there are no cracks or loose window panes to let in draft and frost.

Clears Complexion—Removes Skin Blemishes. Why go through life embarrassed and disgraced with pimples, eruptions blackheads, red rough skin, or suffering the tortures of Eczema, Itch, tetter, salt humor. Just ask your druggist for Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. Follow the simple suggestions and your skin worries are over. Mild, soothing, effective. Excellent for babies and delicate, tender skin. Stops chapping. Always helps. Relief or money back, 50c., at your druggist. (Adv.)

If all the candidates were as good as they look in their pictures, "we should worry."

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWFIELD

WITH a keen demand for vegetables and fruit, farmers have a chance to secure far larger profits than when they can gain from grain growing or dairying.

Mixed agriculture is the need of the times, with smaller farms and better cultivation. There should be the greatest possible range of production when markets are easily reached. Farmers and their sons and daughters should aim to produce novelties, or at least articles which are not commonly understood by landowners and for which good prices are paid.

A few gardeners make a large profit from salicy, sometimes called vegetable oyster. This is one of the neglected products for which there is a quick sale. Many prefer it to the oyster, whose flavor it has a hint of, with all the disagreeable features of the bivalve flavor left out of it.

It can be cooked in many ways. As a soup, served with bread or crackers, it is delicious. Fried, either by itself or in a batter, it is quite as appealing as the real oyster when cooked in that way.

Bolled, sliced lengthwise, when tender and fried in butter, like the parsnip, it soon becomes a favorite. Especially is salicy a valuable addition to our somewhat limited list of winter vegetables, because it can be dug in the fall and stored in the cellar, or it can be left in the ground over winter and dug in the spring, when it will be found deliciously fresh and of fine flavor.

The culture of this plant is of the simplest. It likes a rich garden loam made mellow to the depth of a foot and a half. Sow it in rows for convenience in cultivating and keep down the weeds. If the seedlings stand too thick in the rows thin them out so that the plants will be at least two inches apart. Sow quite early in the season.

Watch the catalogues of reliable seed houses for novelties. The trophy marked a new era in tomatoes and was really the first with smooth exterior and solid inside. We had had smooth tomatoes before, but they had big seed hollows inside, and all that we had with solid meat were exceedingly rough, like the mammoth Ciba-hum.

But the production of the trophy was a success because it put this solid tomato inside a smooth skin, and ever since it has been the effort of breeders to keep it there. The best efforts of the breeders should now be devoted to the maintenance of the earliness of the extra early sorts, with increased smoothness. This has been attained in the Earliana, Globe, Success and others.

Then there are the cucumbers of which every seedman has his special strain. Of these I have found that there is nothing better than the combination of the White Spine and Long Green known as the Davis Perfect. It is longer and slimmer than the White Spine and earlier than the Long Green and, in my opinion, deserves its name.

Never follow the fall crop of lettuce with lettuce, for it is sure to be attacked by the wilt. This crop needs a change of soil as often as possible. It is easy to raise lettuce in the winter in a room that has an even and moderate temperature. This is better than mid-summer lettuce and sells at fancy prices. Lettuce is raised with least trouble in spring and fall.

When soil can be worked in the spring lettuce, radishes, onions and peas should be planted in the open garden. All of these can stand considerable frost. It is well to put in some early potatoes. The early vegetables bring big profits.

Overdrawn. Robinson—I hear you fell out with the bank. Jackson—Yes; I lost my balance.—Pittsburgh Press.

Washington Labor Law Approved. OLYMPIA, Wash., March 31.—On a test vote tonight, at the close of an entire day's deliberation, six of the nine members of Washington's first minimum wage conference voted for a \$10 weekly minimum for employes in mercantile establishments.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, I, as Lucas County, Notary Public.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. OLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

QUIMET NOT FEARED UNDER A LEOPARD

BRITONS MORE APPREHENSIVE OF TAVERS AND EVANS

An English sporting writer who saw the golf tournament at Brookline last September says that, while he realizes Quimet's strength, he does not believe that England has generally appreciated the prowess of the young American player.

"The advent of Quimet, of course, is regarded with exceptional interest," he continued, "but British golfers generally do not realize how good the American open champion is, so little fear is entertained that the British championship will go out of the country."

"The Brits who were at Brookline in September, however, are more apprehensive, because Sandwich, although considerably altered since Travis won there some years ago, is still more or less a one shot course."

"Those at Brookline were greatly impressed with Quimet's wonderful skill in placing tee shots. The thing which, in their opinion, is most likely to militate against his success is the temptation to play too much serious golf before the big competition."

"Good judges who saw him in the American championships concluded that staying power is not one of his strong points."

After his arrival at Liverpool Quimet will play at the neighboring Hoylake course and gradually work his way to Sandwich, where, even if he is unable to make good in the championship, it is thought he should win the Royal St. George's cup, one of the premier stroke competitions among amateurs. English golfers think he is at his best in playing for a low score.

"The American contingent will certainly be the strongest that has ever come over," said the sporting writer. "The standard of home golf is at a low ebb. It is impossible to deny that Ball and Hilton are not so consistently good as they once were and none of the newer school are sufficiently reliable to take their places."

"British golfers are intensely pleased at the probability of Evans coming, because he is very popular. He is regarded as the best American golfer ever seen on English links, although,

to be sure, it is generally admitted that neither Travers nor Hietrosch ever reached his best form in this country."

"It is hoped that all the American players will enter the open championship, though it is not anticipated that any of them will be able to head the leading professionals on such a difficult course as Prestwick."

It is a course calling for every shot in the category, and it is thought Evans in particular and next Travers will be the most prominent among the amateurs at the finish.

"It is scarcely realized here what a variety of shots Quimet has nor how well he plays them all," said the sporting writer. "Evans, on the other hand, is regarded as a master of every stroke."

If the Feds Blow Up. Baseball prophets believe that if the Federal league falls there will be several important changes in organized baseball. It is predicted that the Ward team in Brooklyn and the new club in Pittsburgh will be taken into the International league, while the Cubs eventually will secure the stadium now being erected with Charles Weegman's money.

The wise men expect to see either the Browns or the Cardinals move into Otto Stifel's plant in St. Louis. Students of baseball conditions cannot see how the Feds will succeed in Buffalo, Indianapolis and Kansas City. Already a hurdle has been erected in Buffalo, where the mayor has refused to grant a permit for a wooden ball park grand stand.

The Crab in the Oyster. "The little crab found in the oyster," said a dealer, "is not, as supposed, by two-thirds of the oyster eaters, the young of the blue crab, but is a distinct species. It is a mesomate of and enterer to the wants of the oyster, being, therefore, a benefit instead of a detriment to the latter. In return for the oyster's kindness in protecting it against its enemies the little crab catches and crushes food which in its entire state could not be taken by the oyster. A singular thing in connection with them is that all found inside of the oyster are females. The male of the same variety has a hard shell."—Exchange.

PAST AND FUTURE. The past is in many things the foe of mankind; the future is in all things our friend. For the past has no hope; the future is both hope and fruition. The past is the text-book of tyrants; the future, the bible of the free.

No Time to Fish. Very few self made men have any astonishing fish stories to relate.—Toledo Blade.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

An agreement between a landowner and another person that the latter shall occupy and cultivate a farm belonging to the former and that each shall furnish part of the seed, implements and stock and divide the products or receipts from their sale does not create a partnership, but the relation of landlord and tenant.

The owner and tenant of a farm leased for a term of years upon an agreement to divide the produce equally are tenants in common of the crop. If no time for dividing the crop is fixed when a farm is let on shares, the division is due when the crop is harvested and is overdue after a reasonable time has elapsed since it was garnered.

A tenant's agreement to deliver to the landlord half of all the crops is not fully performed until the shares have been divided and set apart. The title to crops grown on the land rented to their possession are in the landlord until his claims are satisfied.

A cropper's share is due only when the crop is harvested. A cropper has no interest in the growing crop that he can sell or mortgage except in cases where the statute provide otherwise.

From Green's "Law For the American Farmer."

She Didn't Understand. "Can you tell your present fiancée's ring?" inquired the romantic girl as the doorbell sounded.

"Why, certainly," answered her practical friend. "It's the newest of the lot."—St. Louis Republic.

O those candidly soliciting friends, what compelling fellows they are!

QUARANTINE WANTED ON CALIFORNIA SPUDS

Several attempts have been made on the part of potato growers to enlist the governor's aid in a war on spuds coming to Oregon from California, the request being made that he declare a quarantine against that state and in that way prohibit further shipments of potatoes to Oregon.

The cause of this petition is the finding of the tuba moth in large numbers in these spuds.

The matter of placing a quarantine against California potatoes was taken up by the governor with the state board of horticulture, who decided they were well able to take care of the matter. As a result notices were sent to each of the transportation companies to hold all shipments of potatoes from California and Florida until inspected, and in this manner, it is believed all danger of the moth meeting in here will be eliminated.

That the winter of 1913-14 has been one of the mildest for the last 10 years is the opinion of a number who have kept tab on the weather conditions of the Willamette valley.

Seed men report that sales of seed are about one month earlier this year than usual and that as far as they can learn, many crops are planted which were not in the ground until the latter part of April last year. A recent period of bright, sunny weather, has brought out the buds on many of the trees which leave out early in the season. In the southern part of the state farmers have been compelled to heat their orchards by the liberal use of crude oil to protect the early budding fruit trees from the frost in the last few nights in southern Oregon.

MUCH LOCAL CHEESE SOLD OUT OF STATE

Why cheese has been scarce in Oregon for the past two or three months and is still in small supply, despite the fact that enough is made in Tillamook to more than take care of the demand, in this state, is explained by the fact that vastly more cheese is shipped out of the state during the season than is allowed to remain here. This is the sole reason advanced by those in a position to know and accounts for the high prices which have been prevailing for so long and which are still in effect.

During the last 10 months something over 50,000 boxes of cheese have been shipped from Tillamook. Of this amount approximately 3500 boxes went to Los Angeles, 6000 boxes to Seattle, 6800 to San Francisco, 2500 to Tacoma, 2000 to San Diego and something over 800 boxes to San Jose. In addition large quantities were shipped to Spokane, Sacramento and other points out of the state. From these figures it is shown that considerably more than half the entire make in Tillamook county is sold outside the state and the wide distribution of the product during the season of heavy production is held by the makers to be responsible for the present shortage.

Wholesale prices today are 20 cents Tillamook for triplets, with Young American selling at 21 cents.

RECEIPTS OF CATTLE HEAVY AT STOCKYARDS

Receipts of the week at the Portland Union Stockyards have been: Cattle, 1816; calves, 90; hogs, 481; sheep, 5484.

Cattle. Fairly heavy receipts of cattle the early part of the week, with a few loads of extra choice steers going at good 25 cents better than preceding week. Very light offerings Thursday and Friday and market ten to 20 cents lower.

Hogs. Receipts of hogs during the week were not heavy. Buyers forced the price down about ten cents. Extreme tops selling around \$8.85 at the first of the week, closing at \$8.75 at the end.

Sheep. A moderate run of mutton for the week's business. Strong demand for top grades and market continues about in line with last week's quotations. Prime lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.00; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.00; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.00 and horn stuff 75 cents lower.

The following sales are representative:

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Price, and Unit. Includes 18 steers at \$190, 102 steers at \$178, 98 steers at \$178, 95 steers at \$193, 35 cows at \$230, 6 cows at \$131, 27 cows at \$160, 24 cows at \$160, 91 hogs at \$225, 1433 hogs at \$165, 1023 hogs at \$173, 186 hogs at \$176, 5 bulls at \$1402, 1 stag at \$1501, 1 heifer at \$931, 6 calves at \$235, 2075 lambs on cars at \$8, 700 horns lambs at \$1, 240 yearlings at \$5, 168 ewes at \$6.

SHEARING STOPPED DUE TO WEATHER

While several sheep raisers were planning to begin shearing owing to the warm weather, the rain of the last few days has caused a change and it is now stated they will not begin taking the clip for some time. Meanwhile there is nothing doing in the line of trading, although some buyers would make contracts if given half a chance. Some of the growers are of the opinion that higher prices can be secured a little later and are refusing all contract offers.

Prices are being fully maintained in the Boston market, according to the Commercial Bulletin, of that city, which says that aside from a moderate business in foreign wools, spot trans-

"Clean Up the Bowels and Keep Them Clean"

There are many remedies to be had for constipation, but the difficulty is to procure one that acts without violence. A remedy that does not perform by force, but should be accomplished by persuasion is Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets.

After using them, Mr. N. A. Waddell, 343 Washington St., Washington, D. C., says:

"Almost all my troubles with constipation and have tried many remedies, all of which seemed to cause pain without giving me relief. I finally found Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets and found them so mild, and their chocolate taste makes them easy to take. I am more than glad to recommend them."

"Clean up the bowels and keep them clean," is the advice of all physicians, because they realize the danger resulting from habitual constipation. Do not delay too long, but begin proper curative measures.

Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets are a new remedy for this old complaint and a great improvement over the cathartics you have been using in the past. They taste like candy and work like a charm. A trial will convince you.

Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets are sold by all druggists, at 25 cents a box containing 25 doses. If you found satisfactory after trial, return the box to your druggist and he will return your money.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

actions have been limited both in number and size. The situation is, herently a strong one, says the writer, notwithstanding the recession a close of the London sale, and if there is any difficulty at all in trading, certainly is not on the selling end.

LAST CAR OREGON ONIONS SOLD AT \$4

The last car of Oregon onions retained by the grower has been sold at \$4 per cwt. f. o. b. country ports.

The selling of the last car leaves the trade entirely without prospect of supplies of home onions for the immediate future, although it is possible that a few sacks may be brought out here and there by the extreme high prices.

Foreign onions will soon be coming forward in quite fair supply to the Pacific northwest markets, but as the price on these is even higher than has been ruling for the Oregon product, the outlook is not favorable for the consumer.

A few small lots of Hawaiian onions have been received. These are of the Bermuda type and are not very good keepers, therefore less desirable than a dealer's point of view.

It will be some weeks before Texas onions will be available and the price likely follow in quick succession the stock from the Death Valley section of California.

SUPPLIES OF ONIONS SCARCE IN OREGON

Supplies of onions are very scarce in Oregon market and the price generally shows more strength. For local offerings no No. 1 stock is being offered below \$4.50 per cwt. and the demand is excellent at that value.

Onions from other sections—new crop stock—are so much higher than the old crop Oregon that the trade naturally prefers the home growth. The quality of the home offerings generally very favorable.

Onions from Hawaiian Islands are again being offered and are generally quoted at \$4 a crate, which really means \$8 a cwt.

Texas onions are being offered but so far as known none of the stock has as yet been ordered by the local trade owing to the extreme values asked.

The big shipment of Australian onions is due but the market is so furnished that it is not believed that it will have any material effect upon values generally.

RECEIPTS OF CATTLE HEAVY AT STOCKYARDS

Receipts of the week at the Portland Union Stockyards have been: Cattle, 1816; calves, 90; hogs, 481; sheep, 5484.

Cattle. Fairly heavy receipts of cattle the early part of the week, with a few loads of extra choice steers going at good 25 cents better than preceding week. Very light offerings Thursday and Friday and market ten to 20 cents lower.

Hogs. Receipts of hogs during the week were not heavy. Buyers forced the price down about ten cents. Extreme tops selling around \$8.85 at the first of the week, closing at \$8.75 at the end.

Sheep. A moderate run of mutton for the week's business. Strong demand for top grades and market continues about in line with last week's quotations. Prime lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.00; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.00; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.00 and horn stuff 75 cents lower.

The following sales are representative:

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Price, and Unit. Includes 18 steers at \$190, 102 steers at \$178, 98 steers at \$178, 95 steers at \$193, 35 cows at \$230, 6 cows at \$131, 27 cows at \$160, 24 cows at \$160, 91 hogs at \$225, 1433 hogs at \$165, 1023 hogs at \$173, 186 hogs at \$176, 5 bulls at \$1402, 1 stag at \$1501, 1 heifer at \$931, 6 calves at \$235, 2075 lambs on cars at \$8, 700 horns lambs at \$1, 240 yearlings at \$5, 168 ewes at \$6.

SHEARING STOPPED DUE TO WEATHER

While several sheep raisers were planning to begin shearing owing to the warm weather, the rain of the last few days has caused a change and it is now stated they will not begin taking the clip for some time. Meanwhile there is nothing doing in the line of trading, although some buyers would make contracts if given half a chance. Some of the growers are of the opinion that higher prices can be secured a little later and are refusing all contract offers.

Prices are being fully maintained in the Boston market, according to the Commercial Bulletin, of that city, which says that aside from a moderate business in foreign wools, spot trans-