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To supply our wholesale trade we carry in stock the very finest line of candies. We have added to our line a novelty known as
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## LARGE CITY MARKETS

### Hucksters, Grocers and Fruit Growers Have Place.

**Early Opening of Place Is Advantageous to Growers, as It Allows Them to Dispose of Their Produce Promptly.**

A city market is a very interesting place to visit, from several points of view. The description of one in a city of 150,000 inhabitants is here given. From three hundred to seven hundred wagons are at this market every morning. The market covers ten acres. The land is divided into "streets" which are cement walks along which the wagons are backed. These streets are divided into stalls, which are seven feet wide; there are marks on the cement where the wagon wheels must be. By placing the wagons properly, in this way, it allows a passageway between the wagons. Every class of growers and every class of buyers has a place of its own. The hucksters, grocers, fruit growers and truck growers each have a place, and each must stay on its own street. A grower is allowed, however, to bring both fruit and vegetables.

A rental is charged for the stalls, the renter who pays so much a year having his permanent place. Part of the stalls are covered and these, being the more desirable, bring a larger price than the open stalls.

All fees and rents go into the city treasury. The receipts for five months last year were: April, $2,263.90; May, $1,046.5 ; June, $1,796.95; July, $901.75; August, $1,028.05. The money for the salaries of those who have charge of the market, and other expenses, is appropriated out of the city treasury. As these expenses do not equal the receipts, the city makes a nice little profit.

The market opens at four o'clock in the morning, and most of the wholesales sales are made before 5:30. This is an advantage to the growers, because it allows them to dispose of their produce promptly. The wagons begin to arrive on the market soon after midnight.

The fruit and vegetables usually are in excellent condition, for they are picked the afternoon before. The early market is mostly a wholesale proposition. Some fruit and vegetables are sold at retail in small quantities, but as the grocers and hucksters have the retail trade well in hand, they get most of the business. Of course this early selling is of advantage to dealers, because it allows them to get their supplies in plenty of time for the day's retail trade. Most city people prefer to sleep and call up their grocer by phone and give their order for the day than to arise very early and go down to the market, even though it might greatly reduce the cost of living, but through these markets the consumers get their fruit and vegetables at a reasonable rate from the middleman.



A Typical Huckster Wagon.

## FITTING A HORSE'S COLLAR

**If Worn by Same Animal All the Time It Will Shape Itself to Neck --Snug But Not Tight.**

The collar should fit—be just right in length and shape. If worn by the same horse all the time it will shape itself to the neck. But nothing can overcome a wrong size. It must be snug, but not tight, free, but not too loose. The hames must be adjusted right. If the top strap is too tight the neck is pinched, and the tugs raised too high. If the top strap is too long the tightening of the hame strap below causes a bad fit and may throw the pulling joint of the tugs too low down.

Horses' necks differ in shape and it is wrong to make them wear a collar that was fitted to another horse. You would have galled feet if you wore other than your own shoes. Much worse for the horse that pulls a load with a misfit collar.

## DIFFERENT USES FOR EGGS

**Large Quantities Are Used by Calico Printers, Coffee Roasters and Photographic Trades.**

It is said that the calico printers use more than 40,000,000 dozens of eggs each year and that the coffee roasters and photographic trades, the cracker and biscuit combines and the chemical trades consume more than twice as many. Large quantities are also used in the leather trades for tanning, etc. They are also largely used in the preparation of many patent foods and the liquor trade takes no inconsiderable number. For many of these uses inferior grades of eggs are used—not because they are better, but because they are cheaper. One biscuit company in New York city buys 4,000,000 eggs every week.

**Animal Husbandry.**

Animal husbandry belongs to every sound system of farming. Business capacity is developed by the exercise of reason and judgment.

## EASY TO RESTORE VITALITY

**Russian Scientist Has Proved Warm-Blooded Animals May Be "Frozen to Death" and Resuscitated.**

Professor Bakhmetieff of Moscow university has proved that animals may be frozen alive and then resuscitated without the slightest harm.

The first experiments were made with cold-blooded animals and insects. Butterflies were inclosed in a vessel containing air at a temperature of minus 23 degrees centigrade. The body fluids immediately froze hard, all vital actions ceased, and, in ordinary phrascology, the butterflies were "frozen to death."

Professor Bakhmetieff soon discovered, however, that by slow and careful warming they could be restored to life at any time before the body temperature had fallen below minus 10 degrees centigrade. Further tests showed that when the resuscitation process was begun at a body temperature of minus 4½ degrees centigrade, recovery was quickest and most complete.

The next stage was the repetition of the experiment on warm-blooded animals and on mammals. Two hundred tests in all were made, and nearly all succeeded. Bats were refrigerated and kept "dead" for many weeks, and then completely restored.

## GOOD LUCK



The Policeman — Do you want me to arrest the automobilist who ran over you?

Rastus—No, sah. Dat auto's number was 7-11.

## WHEN EDISON WAS PEEVED.

Thomas A. Edison, who is rather hard of hearing, said recently that on one of his rare visits to New York a man was introduced to him who proceeded at considerable length to make suggestions as to the direction in which, for the blessing of mankind, Mr. Edison's inventive faculties might be applied. Then the man switched to the question:

"Mr. Edison, why don't you use an acoustecon?"

"What's that?" asked Mr. Edison.

"One of these things that help one to hear better."

"Oh," said Mr. Edison, "I'll tell you. By a carefully conducted series of experiments I have discovered that the gray matter of the average person frazzles out before his voice does."—New York Sun.

## SLIGHTLY ADULTERATED.

M. Andre de Fouquieres, the parisian cotillon leader, talked to a group of reporters, before his departure for France, about the American woman.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the question of money plays an important part in American marriages," said M. de Fouquieres. "The love match is not rare. Indeed, it is much more common here than with us." Smiling, the Frenchman added:

"I believe there are few American girls who would answer as the candid New York debutante did when asked if she was marrying for pure love.

"'Pure love?' said this debutante, with a roguish smile. 'Well, not altogether. Pure love, adulterated with a little money.'"

## VALUE OF A NAME.

The editor of a great magazine sent for a certain author who had submitted an unsolicited manuscript.

"I am glad to make your acquaintance sir," said the editor, enthusiastically. "The story you sent us is perfectly splendid. But why use a nom de plume? Let us publish it over your own name and it will make you famous."

"I'm not after fame," objected the author. "It's money we want."

"But you'll get just as much money in either case."

"No, I won't. If I publish it over my own name my wife will get the money." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## ALBERT G. TOWERS.



Mr. Towers is being favorably considered as a successor to Dr. J. W. Hering, Public Service Commissioner, who recently resigned.

## NOTED VETERANS OF FOREST

**Biggest Tree in Germany Recently Destroyed, but There Are Many Large Ones in England.**

"The biggest tree in Germany," the big oak tree at Treisbach, has been destroyed by a vandal, who lighted a fire inside of it. A similar fate nearly befell one of the famous oaks of Sherwood forest, in England, two years ago, when some holiday folks set on fire the dry interior of that withered but partly still green old monarch, called "Robin Hood's Larder." Thanks to some woodmen, who were at hand, the fire was put out, but the tree was seriously damaged. What is perhaps the most glorious of surviving old oaks of Sherwood, the "Major Oak at Ollerton," runs no such risk at the hands of mischief makers. Lord Manvers has set one of his workmen to guard the veteran king of the forest.

The German tree that was destroyed measured in girth 42 feet, and it was 2,000 years old. That measurement easily beats that of the Major oak, for the Major oak is credited only with a girth of 30 feet.

The Cowthrope oak at Wetherby, in Yorkshire, was bigger, with a measurement of 38 feet. It is but a ruin now.

The Great Newland oak in Gloucestershire was bigger than the German oak; it had a girth of 47 feet at a height of five feet from the ground.

The estimated age of the German tree is only surmise. Nobody can tell the precise age of ancient oaks. Dryden fixed the popular conception at 1,000 years, and arboriculturists think that some of the English oaks may have been acorns in the Saxon times.

## COULD NOT REPLACE ONION

**One Article of Food That Makes Mockery of All the Ingenuity of the Scientists.**

If we were to destroy the onion there would be a gap in the universe that could never be filled.

"Kill the onion," says Dr. E. T. Wilson, an English physician, "and you have destroyed an article of food that can never be replaced."

Kill anything else and there is a substitute. The potato is akin to the cereal; cabbage and turnip and cauliflower are of the same family; beans are elongated peas; the lemon is a pessimistic orange; watermelon the survivor of the cucumber, and so on.

But the onion is alone, unique, triumphant. It is a special creation to tempt the palate of a weary world. Man in his wisdom might have guessed everything else under the sun, but he never would have guessed an onion.

Science may deduce a new star before it becomes visible, or something more marvelous than radium, but the onion would have gone uninvented forever had not its own insinuating, yet not bashful, quality forced itself into tear-brimmed eyes and upon anticipatory lip.

### STRANGER TO RAGTIME.

"London has gone mad over 'Hitchy Koo.'"

"Beg pardon. Will you kindly tell me if that is the name of a horse, a new game of cards, a drink or an oriental dancer?"

### DOCTOR'S DUES.

"The world owes a great deal to medical science."

'And it will be the last debt paid," declared the doctor, somewhat bitterly.

### NOT THE PLACE.

"Ma, I want to know one thing."

"Yes, dear; what is it?"

"Is it at the wash sales you get the tub suits?"

### LOGICAL BEHAVIOR.

"That girl lives very far from here, doesn't she?"

"Yes; I suppose that is why her manners are so distant."

### SOMETHING BETTER.

"Has your daughter a thesis ready for her graduation?"

"No, I believe she's getting one of them slit hobble draped effects."

### CORRECT.

"When it comes to the income tax collector," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "some men don't believe in fortune-telling."

### TOO MUCH SO.

"Mrs. Jinx has winning ways, hasn't she?"

"Yes. That is why I never go there to play bridge any more."

### ITS KIND.

"You ought to feel the intoxication of flying through the air."

"Is it anything of an air tight feeling?"

### BRIGHT SIDE.

Gabe—What is an optimist?

Steve—An optimist is a one-armed man who knows he will never pound his thumb with a tack hammer.

### LOGIC.

Kelly—If yez foorce me to pay that note now, I can't pay it.

O'Brine—But if I wait till yez pay it I'll niver git it.—Puck.

### DULL RUN.

"The motor wouldn't spark."

"You seem very grouchy over that."

"Neither would the girl I had with me."

**Children Cry**
**FOR FLETCHER'S**
**CASTORIA**

## HIS OFFER IS STILL GOOD

**Wealthy Indian of the Rio Grande Valley, Who Slew Outlaw, Shows His Gallantry.**

In the days when thieves and desperadoes infested the Rio Grande valley, Lon Hill, now the richest Indian in the world, gave up a law practice of several thousand dollars a year to go into the region to rid it of outlaws. One day one of the leaders of a gang of cattle thieves send word to Hill that he would kill him and braid his long black hair into bridle reins.

They met by chance on the road one day. One man rode away. It was Lon Hill. Then the desperado's wife, herself a horsewoman and a deadly shot, took up the feud. She could ride at breakneck speed on horseback and empty two revolvers full of bullets into the bark of a sapling.

One of Mr. Hill's friends asked him what he would do if he were attacked and had to fight a woman.

"I would prove the gallantry of a gentleman," he said. "I would extend to her the courtesy of the first shot."

They never met, but no one who knows him doubts that Hill's chivalry would have stood the test.

## WEIGHT OF A PENCIL MARK

**Scales Used by Assayer Will Show It Weighs About Three One-Hundredths of a Milligram.**

The scales used by the assayer in his work are the most delicate of the appliances used in the assay office, although the large balances upon which the deposits are weighed are themselves of extreme accuracy, according to the Scientific American. But the assayer's scales take the palm. They are sensitive to one two-hundredths milligram. Fearing that it will not be realized what this means, it will be explained further. These scales will weigh a lead pencil mark. Some time when you are in the assay office depositing the hypothetical gold from the hypothetical mine ask the assayer to weigh a piece of paper an inch square. After he has done this make a mark across this paper with a soft pencil and you will be surprised to see that it is possible to weigh this mark. It will weigh anywhere from one to three one-hundredths of a milligram, depending upon the softness of the pencil and the breadth of the mark, of course.

### HIS CARELESS GETAWAY.

Among the Civil war veterans Bull Run still forms a standing joke. Thus, at a memorial day banquet of the Cumberland society General Gates Thurston said:

"A veteran from a distance once presented himself at a reunion with a scar on his face.

"Where did you get that scar?" they asked him.

"At Bull Run," he replied.

"Impossible! You are an impostor! You never saw Bull Run!" they said.

"Well, gents," said the veteran, "I know it does sound queer for a feller to say he got wounded in the face at Bull Run; but, ye see, it was like this—after I'd run six or seven miles, I got kinder careless and looked back."

### SMALL BOY'S SOLEMNITY.

Outside it was snowing hard and the teacher considered it her duty to warn her charges.

"Boys and girls should be very careful to avoid colds at this time," she said solemnly. "I had a darling little brother, only seven years old. One day he went out in the snow with his new sled and caught cold. Pneumonia set in and in three days he was dead."

A hush fell upon the schoolroom; then a youngster in the back row stood up and asked:

"Where's his sled?"—Answers.

### WHY, SURE.

"Why do they call the fellows who work the buzz wagons, 'shovers?'"

"Because to have 'em, you've got to be in the push."

### SIMPLE.

Gabe—Why do they say that the ghost walks on pay day?

Steve—Because that's the day one spirits rise.

**Children Cry**
**FOR FLETCHER'S**
**CASTORIA**

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