



### ADVANTAGES OF CROP ROTATION.

Rotation of crops not only enables the farmer to get the best results, but largely aids in preventing diseases of plants. Rotation, which includes clover, distributes the plant foods to advantage and prevents loss of any particular element required by plants.

### THE FLAVOR OF MILK.

The flavor of milk is not always due to the food. On hundreds of farms there is an utter lack of cleanliness in the handling of milk, although it is well known that sickness and death are caused by the germs which enter into milk through lack of cleanliness in milking and carelessness in other details.

### KEEP THE BEST BRED ANIMALS.

The best bred animals are better than culls, even of pure breeds. They may cost more, but they also sell for more, and their increase adds value to the herds and flocks. Quality is a factor at the present day that must be recognized by every farmer, as competition is close, and the farmer must keep in line and endeavor to have the best.

### THE MILK PAIL.

Many people who have the care of cows and milk do not realize how much of their trouble with milk souring too soon, with bad flavors in cream or butter, is due to the milk pail. Wooden or paper pails should never be used for milk as they can not be so perfectly cleaned as tin. The white iron pail is preferable as it has no seams to serve as germ-catchers, but a tin pail can be kept perfectly clean if a whisk broom or small brush is used in washing it. A suds of warm water and soap should be used for washing the pail after the milk has been rinsed out with a dash of cold water. This will remove all impurities and with a scalding in boiling water will insure good milk and butter, provided the other vessels are as carefully cleaned as the pail. The strainer also is often at fault as regards the keeping qualities of the milk. If a cloth strainer is used it should be well rinsed in cold water to remove the milk before being scalded in a soap suds and rinsed for drying. A wire strainer sometimes becomes clogged by pouring hot water into it before the milk has been rinsed out, thus cooking a cheese-like substance into the meshes. This can be removed by scouring with salt and a brush, then wash well with soap and warm water, and be more careful next time.

### SHALL WE RAISE OUR OWN HONEY?

The bee business is a business of details, which must be looked after just at the proper time; if we neglect them success will not be ours. There is already a great deal of lottery associated with bee keeping, and the chances are very much more against the man who makes bee keeping a side issue.

The man who wants to go into bee culture should make it a business, and go into it heavily enough so the business will support him, or else let it alone.

My theory, I admit, may be disputed, but it will be hard work to dodge the facts as I have observed them during the last quarter of a century. Time and again have I seen neighbors and friends invest money in bees and hives in the hope of adding to their revenues by the labors of the little industrious insect; the result has been failure almost without exception. The hives stand around empty, or are used for hens' nests or for storing apples, etc., and the combs are eaten up by moths. The humming of the bees is not heard any more. Indeed, the exceptions are so rare they only prove the rule. I am very loath now to advise any man to engage in bee keeping without I am satisfied he is willing to give much time and study to the pursuit.

The real difficulty lies in the wintering problem, which is the cause of many a bee keeper giving up the business in disgust, even those who have posted themselves and are up to the times. If there was an easy and sure method of wintering bees everybody could have them and raise some honey; but as it is it is only a question of time before the ordinary bee keeper is forced to give up.—Friedewann Greiner, in *Farm and Fireside*.

### SHOCKING CORN.

Two men should work together, and the shocks should be started on a jack, which is made by putting two legs, well braced together, near one end of a ten-foot scantling, and having an angle hole near the upper end for a broom handle. As soon as four armsful are set up against the jack the shock should be loosely tied with a stalk and the jack removed. In commencing, each cutter should take two rows, and all the shocks should be started that the cutters expect to cut during the day, so that when they again start the shock has wilted and cured out all that is possible. They should now take only one row each and cut from shock to shock, making each armful go half way around the shock, in order to allow it to wilt and cure out. After they have cut clear through, they should again go back to the beginning and cut another row each, continuing in this until the shock row is complete I always having in mind the perfect curing of the corn.

The shocks should not be violently compressed, as is the usual practice, but loosely tied with a cornstalk to prevent the outside stalks blowing down. An average shock that weighs three hundred pounds when cured will weigh one thousand to twelve hundred pounds when green; and who is there who would put in a shock twelve hundred pounds of green grass and expect it to cure

out perfectly, especially if heavily weighed. I believe anyone knows better than to do this; so why treat a corn shock that way? Just as sure as a green corn shock is tied up tight, without any chance to cure it out, just so sure will a chemical change take place that unfits it for feed, even if it does not turn black or moldy. To avoid this chemical change in newly cut corn fodder, green, most farmers delay cutting until the leaves on the stalk have cured out standing, and thereby secure a very poor grade of fodder.—J. C. Norton, in *American Agriculturist*.

### WHEAT CROPS AND SOILS.

The wheat crop is the most important at this season, farmers making preparations in plowing and harrowing. Although the West is considered the principal wheat-producing section, yet Pennsylvania is one of the leading wheat-growing States. The rotation of wheat with clover and corn is largely practiced, and the fact that farmers still make wheat a prominent crop is evidence that it is not exhausting the soil of this State. Several years' experimental work, however, demonstrates that when wheat was grown continuously upon the same soil for eight years there was a loss of 1,700 pounds of nitrogen per acre, about 300 pounds being used as plant food and 1,400 pounds lost by the decay of animal and vegetable matter of the soil and liberation of the nitrogen as gaseous and soluble compounds. During the eight years of continuous wheat cultivation there was a loss of over twenty-one per cent. of the total nitrogen of the soil, equivalent to an annual loss of 175 pounds per acre, in addition to that used as plant food. When wheat was grown in a rotation with clover and oats, five crops of wheat being removed in eight years, larger yields per acre were secured and the total loss of nitrogen from the soil was reduced to 800 pounds, or about 450 pounds in excess of that utilized as plant food. When corn was grown with clover and oats, in a rotation, and farm manure used, the total loss of nitrogen from the soil in eight years was less than 100 pounds in excess of that removed as plant food. When oats and barley were grown continuously the losses of nitrogen from the soil were nearly as large as when wheat was grown continuously. When corn was grown continuously the loss of nitrogen from the soil was less than half as large as with wheat, and when corn is introduced into the rotation the losses of nitrogen are less than if wheat were grown.

There is a loss annually of over 2,000 pounds of humus per acre when wheat is grown continuously, due to the decay and fermentation of animal and vegetable matter; but no material loss of humus occurs when wheat is grown in rotation with clover and oats. The loss of humus changes the physical properties of the soil, causing it to be less retentive of moisture, makes the color lighter and increases the weight of the soil per cubic foot. When wheat is grown without rotation the land is less able to supply moisture during times of drought. It is more detrimental, however, to practice bare summer fallowing than to grow wheat continuously, as summer fallowing favors the decay of humus and the loss of nitrogen. While larger crops of wheat are produced after a year of fallow this increase is followed by a heavy loss of the total nitrogen of the soil, but summer fallowing rapidly exhausts the soil of its supply of nitrogen. This is an important fact which is not known to some, as it has been the practice in certain sections where clover does not enter into the rotation to grow corn one year and wheat the next, leaving the land idle the third year, which is really a system of fallowing or resting the soil, and for hundreds of years it has been believed that by resting the land the soil was improved, but it is now known that while the soil did really make an increase in nitrogen, the loss, when wheat followed the fallow, was greater than the gain. Farmers now aim to keep the soil covered at all seasons with some kind of growth.

It is not the growing of a crop that removes the fertility so much as failure to rotate. Wheat is not an exhaustive crop when grown in a rotation, but when grown continuously on the same land the loss of plant food is very great. It is not the crop itself that reduces fertility, but the lack of systematic methods. When the nitrogen and humus of the soil were conserved by the rotation of crops, and the production of clover, as demonstrated by the experiment, an increase of twenty bushels of corn and over 5 1/2 bushels of wheat per acre were secured. Old wheat soils readily recuperate when humus-forming materials are returned to the soil, and by rotation of crops the use of barnyard manure and the growing of clover the heavy losses of humus and nitrogen from the soil can be checked and larger yields and a better quality of grain secured. No farmer should rely entirely upon barnyard manure or rotation, however, in order to retain fertility of his soil. There are so many losses of plant food from rains, snows, heat and failure to properly care for manure, that to attempt to discard fertilizers may prove disastrous from the fact that it is much easier and cheaper to keep the soil fertile than to endeavor to restore fertility after the soil has become more or less impoverished. The danger to our farmers is that they do not appreciate the fact that fertilizers repay their cost by giving increase of crops, and that every dollar expended for fertilizer is one of the best investments the farmer can make. It is claimed that if a farmer must go in debt and mortgage his farm he can do so safely only by going into debt for fertilizer, but while this claim may not be relied upon, yet when a farmer expends capital for fertilizer he buys the very best raw material for manufacturing salable crops on the farm.—*Philadelphia Record*.

The barber may have a poor memory for names, but he remembers nugs.

### HOW QUAIL HIDE.

Although the Man Could Not See the Bird the Pup Was All Right.

We are all more or less inclined to dispute the unusual incidents reported by observant brother sportsmen, and if persuaded will excuse the bigotry shown by saying, "I never saw any such thing." The claim has been made that a quail will lay a dead leaf over its back when "laying close" in the woods, and this I have always thought an appropriate extract from a pretty tale, and pitted any one who could be gulled by such a very transparent fable.

Last week while hunting quail, a covey flushed wild and scattered in the woods. My companion took the old dog and I the pup and we proceeded to beat up the cover. The first point the pup made was at the foot of a small tree, where the ground was stony and was covered only with thin patches of dead leaves.

Taking the direction of the dog's eyes, I passed close by his head and brushing by the tree at the foot of which he stood, walked on ten or fifteen feet, but flushed nothing.

Going back to the dog, I carefully took the direction of his eyes, and looking closely discovered sitting between the roots of the tree, within a span of my foot, the bird, and lying well over its back was a large dead oak leaf, placed in such a manner as to convince me beyond all shadow of a doubt that the bird had placed it there.

My reputation for veracity is fairly good, but I wish that pup could also make a statement in this case, for he and I were the only witnesses of this, to me, a strange and interesting incident.

P. S.—We got the bird.—*Lewis Hopkins, in Forest and Stream*.

### Keynotes of Nations.

Not only is this period of history rightly called the "age of steel," but the name of the "land of steel" might as justly be given to our own country, according to the curious testimony of a resident of this city. Mr. B, whose wealth has not warded off the infliction of blindness, has recently returned from Italy, where he was for months under the care of a famous specialist of Turin. Like all those deprived of sight, Mr. B has grown hypersensitive to sounds, but, being a man of broad education, his observations in his perpetual night have also been of a wider nature.

"Without hearing a spoken word," said the gentleman, "I am sure I could tell whether I was in Italy, France, England or the United States merely by the roar of their respective cities; by the grand organ note of their teeming civilizations. The sound of Italy I could best describe as wooden. It is soft and rather soothing. That of France affected me something like the rattle of china. England had the dull, heavy roar of an immense bell, but for harsh stridence and metallic clangor there was nothing resembling the national sound of the United States. Here there is always foremost the clatter of steel, and to judge merely by the sound I should say that the substitution of that metal for wood has gone twenty per cent. further in America than in the Old World; though, of course, I can't speak for Germany, as I did not visit that country.

"I do not remember that old Helmholtz ever took up the subject of a national musical note, but if he had it seems to me quite possible that he might have made discoveries in race affinities that have even yet escaped the ethnologist and etymologist. Rather odd, isn't it, that Italy, so long the very paradise of sight seers, should also prove the most conforing to those deprived of sight?"—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

### Queens of England.

The following is a list of the reigning Queens of England since the conquest: 1. Maude or Matilda, daughter of Henry I, born 1101, was the rightful heir to the throne, but her claim was set aside in favor of Stephen. She attempted to gain the throne by arms, was crowned, reigned a short time, but, being defeated by Stephen, yielded her rights, and secured the succession to her son Henry. She married Geoffrey Plantagenet, and thus brought in the Plantagenet dynasty. 2. Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, reigned ten days, was beheaded in 1554. 3. Mary, called "the bloody" daughter of Henry VIII, crowned 1553, married Philip II, of Spain, reigned five years. 4. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII, crowned 1558, reigned forty-four years. 5. Mary, consort of William III, daughter of James II, reigned jointly with her husband, crowned 1689, reigned five years. 6. Anne, daughter of James II, crowned 1702, married George, Prince of Denmark, had thirteen children, all of whom died young, reigned twelve years. 7. Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Kent, born May 24, 1819, crowned June 20, 1837, reigned sixty-two years.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

### Duke's Long Trip.

When King Edward visited America in 1890 his itinerary covered from first to last some 12,300 miles. How much the Duke of Cornwall's tour will exceed that of his father in distance covered may be seen in part by the reports of the *St. George and Jane*, which were replaced by the *Diadem* and *Niobe* at St. Vincent, and have since returned to England. Their logs show that they have covered 27,865 miles at sea in 107 days; other details of the service from the same source are that the *St. George* burned 8,700 tons of coal; that the longest day's run was 428 miles, between Durban and Simon's Bay; that the highest temperature registered was 93 degrees, at Singapore; the lowest, 37 degrees, at Hobart, and that rain fell on seventy days of the trip.—*Toronto Globe*.

## LATEST HAPPENINGS ALL OVER THE STATE.

### State Treasurer Authorizes the Issue of School Warrants for Over \$9,000,000.

### SHILOH BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION.

Many New Corporations Chartered—Philadelphia Bridge Painter Meets Death Through Fall of a Scaffold—Whip Lash Destroyed His Eye—Pensions Granted Pennsylvanians—Rural Free Delivery Letter Carriers.

Pensions Granted Pennsylvanians.—John Morgan, Canonsburg, \$6; David Plowman, Duncansville, \$6; Thomas Scott, Allegheny, \$6; Wm. Bell, Soldiers' Home, Erie, \$12; Alfred Osborn, Osborn, \$8; Jacob Zimmerman, Pittsburg, \$8; George McDaniel, Everett, \$17; Joseph Rager, Blairsville, \$17; John S. Champion, Millstone, \$8; Wm. H. York, Youngsville, \$10; John S. Campbell, Cheswick, \$10; Ephraim S. Walker, Sallito, \$10; Benjamin Franklin, Bradford, \$10; James W. Everhart, Allegheny, \$12; Maria Honard, Erie, Elizabeth Sough, Miles Grove, \$8; Jennie S. Richards, Monroeton, \$12; Silas C. Johnson, Ruff Creek, \$6; Wm. B. Dunham, Windham Center, \$17; Reason Smurr, Conestoga, \$10; Philip Mahla, Oakmont, \$8; Edward Shellersburgh, Girard, \$12; Sidney W. Fox, Smiths Mills, \$12.

Robert Crawford, aged 33 years, while hunting near Edgewood park, was fatally shot by the accidental discharge of a gun he had just finished loading. The muzzle of the weapon was under his chin and the heavy load blew off his face. Several friends who witnessed the accident carried Crawford to his home.

Vincenzo Landucci, an Italian, was fatally burned by an explosion of candy at the Novelty Candy Works, Pittsburg. He was standing near a kettle of boiling candy on the second floor when it suddenly exploded, deluging him with the boiling syrup. Landucci was taken to a hospital, where he died.

A big wildcat sprang at the horse driven by Warren Jacoby, who runs the rural mail route between Cabin Run Hollow and Berwick. The cat tore the horse's face, but the animal shook it off and ran away. Jacoby beat the record into Berwick.

The corner-stone of the new Evangelical Church now being erected in Spring City was laid Sunday by Rev. Henry Hagler, Rev. John Plank and Rev. Thomas Witman, of Pottstown, made addresses. The church will cost about \$10,000.

The miners at the Lee Colliery, near Wilkes-Barre, went on strike because, the company, it is said, failed to pay them their semi-monthly pay which was due.

The members of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company of Pottstown celebrated the 25th anniversary of their organization.

The ticket office in the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Reynoldsville was broken open and the safe robbed of about \$30.

While talking to a prisoner in the police station in Pottstown, John L. Detweiler dropped dead from heart disease.

The State Treasurer has notified the School Department to issue warrants for over \$9,000,000 to the school districts of the State. The cities that received money are: Pittsburg, \$100,000; Allegheny, \$25,000; Reading, \$25,000; Altoona, \$20,550; Chester, \$23,800; Scranton, \$25,000; Lancaster, \$28,000; New Castle, \$19,600; Lebanon, \$7,800; Philadelphia, \$100,000; Wilkes-Barre, \$33,400; Shenandoah, \$6,800; York, \$25,300. There yet remains \$1,400,000 to be paid, which will be done in the next two weeks.

The Shiloh Battlefield Commission, recently appointed by Governor Stone to erect a monument on the Shiloh battlefield commemorating the services of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, met at the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Scotland and effected the following organization: John Obrieter, Lancaster, chairman; Dr. S. T. Davis, Lancaster, secretary, and Capt. G. W. Skinner, Scotland, treasurer.

Charters were issued by the State Department to the following corporations: Ruth Street Railway Company, Pittsburg, to build two miles of road; capital, \$12,000. Duquesne Heights Street Railway Company, Pittsburg, to build three miles of road; capital, \$18,000. George W. Wilson, of Pittsburg, is president of both companies.

While painting a Wilmington and Northern Railroad bridge below Reading the scaffold on which a number of men were standing fell sixty feet into the river. Two of the men struck the stone pier. Thomas Hogan, of Philadelphia, was killed, and Paul Butler, of Atlanta, Ga., was fatally injured.

Rural free delivery letter carriers have been appointed in Pennsylvania as follows: John T. Campbell, Hamilton station; Lee Hedges, Claysville; W. C. Servans, Hamburg; W. R. Malone, Belgar; Frank M. Moore, Fairfield; V. G. Wherry, Sandy Hill.

John Ayres, a farmer residing near Jersey Shore, while driving a team cracked his long lash whip so vigorously that several inches of it broke off, and, striking him in the right eye, destroyed the sight.

H. Edward Muehlhoff, of Pottsville, was appointed master carpenter and structural engineer for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. He will have charge of more than forty collieries.

The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America will commemorate the landing of William Penn in Chester on October 29, at a meeting in Library Hall, Chester.

Howard Slawter, a fireman on a locomotive, who was found unconscious at Lamokin, received internal injuries. Slawter in some manner fell from his engine.

Burgess Laburg, of Hamburg, has signed the ordinance granting to the Consolidated Telephone Company the right to put up lines in the town.

Twelve-year-old John Ambrose, of Chester, has been missing from home since Wednesday, when he left for school.

### COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

#### General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Unfavorable signs are rare in the business outlook. Manufacturing industries enjoy exceptional activity and most jobbers and retailers find no occasion for complaint.

"Strength without inflation still summarizes the iron and steel situation. Despite two months of interruption by the strike evidence accumulates that the year will surpass all records in production of finished material and consequently in consumption of ore and pig iron. Cottons move freely with prices well sustained for all lines and definite advances on bleached goods.

"Fluctuations in cereals were small with markets dull and featureless. Corn receded a little farther, influenced unfavorably by the insignificant shipments from Atlantic ports, only 501,555 bushels for the week, compared with 2,799,887 last year and 4,747,258 in 1899. Wheat lost a little of the early gain, although declining prices a year ago make the difference smaller than it has been at any time this crop year. Foreign buying of flour is still unsatisfactory, but the outgo of wheat is heavy; for the week United States exports, flour included, amounting to 4,391,761 bushels, compared with 3,646,761 last year, and 4,255,766 two years ago.

"Failures for the week numbered 229 in the United States, against 209 last year and 31 in Canada, against 26 last year."

#### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Best Patent, \$4.45; High Grade Extra, \$3.95; Minnesota bakers, \$2.85-3.05.

Wheat—New York, No. 2 red, 77c; Philadelphia, No. 2 red, 73 3/4c; Baltimore, 69 3/4c.

Corn—New York, No. 2, 61 1/2c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 61 1/2c; Baltimore, No. 2, 60 1/2c.

Oats—New York, No. 2, 40c; Philadelphia, No. 2 white, 42 1/2c; Baltimore, No. 2 white, 39 1/2c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$16.00-16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15.00-15.50; No. 3 timothy, \$12.50-13.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples, Maryland and Virginia, per bbl, \$2.00-2.25; Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, packed, per bbl, \$2.00-2.25. Cabbage, native, per 100, \$1.50-2.00; New York State, per ton, \$10.00-11.00. Carrots, native, per bunch, \$1 1/2-2c. Celery, New York State, per doz, stalks, 20-25c. Corn, per doz, native, 7-10c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$6.00-6.50. Kale, native, per bushel box, \$1.00. Lettuce, native, per bushel box, \$2.50-3.00. Lima beans, native, per bushel box, 65-70c. Onions, Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bus, \$5.00-5.50. Peas, Eastern Shore, Dutchess, per bus, 20-25c; do, Kieffer, per basket, 20-30c; do, New York Bartlett's, per bbl \$3.00-4.00. Pumpkins, native, each, 3 1/2-5c. Quinces, New York, per bbl, No. 1, \$3.00-3.50. Spinach, native, per bushel box, 20-25c. String beans, native, per bus, green, 30-35c. Tomatoes, Eastern Shore, Maryland, per basket, 35-40c. Turnips, native, per bushel box, 20-25c.

Potatoes—White, native, per bus box, 65-70c; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bus, No. 1, 65-70c; do, second, 40-50c; do, New York, per bus 60-70c; do, common, 40-50c. Sweet's—Eastern Shore Virginia, per bbl, yellows, 90c-1.10. Yams, Virginia, per bbl, No. 1, 75-90c.

Provisions and Hog Products—Bulk ribs, 10 1/2c; shoulders, 9 1/2c; bellies, 10 1/2c; sugar-cured breasts, small, 13 1/2c; hams, 10 lbs, 13 to 13 1/2c; do, 12 lbs and over, 12 1/2c; mess pork, \$17.50; ham pork, \$17.50; lard, refined, 50-lb cans, 11 1/2c; do, do, half barrels and new tubs, 11 1/2c.

Dairy Products—Butter—Elgin, 23 1/2c; separator, extras, 22 1/2c; do, firsts, 20-21c; do, gathered cream, 20-21c; do, imitation, 17-18c; lard, extra, 15-17c; lard, first, 14-15c; choice Western rolls, 15-16c; fair to good, 13-14c; half-pound creamery, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, 21-23c; do, rolls, 2-1b do, 20c.

Live Poultry—Turkeys, old, 9 1/2-10c; do, young, fat, 10 1/2-11c. Chickens—Hens, 9 1/2c; do, old roosters, each, 25-30c; do, young, large, 10c. Ducks, spring 3 lbs and over, 10-11 1/2c. Geese, Western, each, 50-60c. Guinea fowl, each, 15-20c. Pigeons, old, strong flyers, per pair, 20-25c.

Eggs—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per doz, 19c; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia, per doz, 19c; Virginia, per doz, 19c; West Virginia, 10, 18 1/2c; Western, do, 18 1/2-19c; Southern, do, 17 1/2-18c; guinea, do, —; ice-house, closely candied, 17 1/2-18c; jobbing prices 1/2 to 1c higher.

Cheese—New cheese, large 60 lbs, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c; do flats, 37 lbs, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c; do, 23 lbs, 11 to 11 1/4c.

Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 11-12 1/2c; cows and light steers, 9 1/2-10c.

#### Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$6.10-6.80; poor to medium, \$3.75-6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.25-4.30; cows, \$1.00-4.65; bulls, \$1.75-4.60; calves \$3.00-6.30. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$6.10-6.65; good to choice heavy, \$6.30-6.75. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.50-3.25; Western sheep, \$3.00-3.80; native lambs, \$3.00-5.00; Western lambs, \$3.25-4.65.

Liberty.—Cattle steady; choice, \$5.60-6.00; prime, \$5.50-5.70. Hogs—Prime heavies, \$6.70-6.75; heavy mediums, \$6.55-6.60; pigs, \$5.80-6.00; skips, \$4.00-5.50. Sheep steady; best wethers, \$3.45-3.50; culls and common, \$1.00-2.00; yearlings, \$2.50-3.00; veal calves \$7.00-8.50.

#### LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Spain imports American rails. Boston has a Newsboys' Protective Union. Richmond bricklayers earn 50 cents an hour.

Muncie, Ind., municipal laborers now earn 20 cents per hour.

There are forty women holding office by virtue of election in Kansas.

Fort Wayne barbers have gained an advance in wages averaging \$1.50 per week.

At Birmingham, Ala., the trade unionists are preparing to erect a labor temple.

The British Typographical Association reports 16,179 members and a fund of £46,650.

Money in Sight. Hattie—I wish I knew some way to make lots of money. Uncle George—Easiest thing in the world, Hattie. Go upon the stage, and when you retire after twenty-five or thirty years you can write your reminiscences for the next half century and get good money for them. I don't know why; I only know you would.

"Straws Show Which Way the Wind Blows." and the constantly increasing demand for and steady growth in popularity of St. Jacobs Oil among all classes of people in every part of the civilized world show conclusively what remedy the people use for their Rheumatism and bodily aches and pains. Facts speak louder than words, and the fact remains undisputed that the sale of St. Jacobs Oil is greater than all other remedies for outward application combined. It acts like magic, cures where everything else fails, conquers pain.

Where there's a will there's a way, but sometimes it takes a pretty slick lawyer to make away with a will.

The worst of borrowing trouble is that it entails such a high rate of interest.

It requires no experience to dye with PERMANENT DYE. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that is necessary. Sold by all druggists.

When a fellow can't raise a beard he feels that that is one of the ills that flesh is heir to.

It would naturally be supposed that a nose is broken when it hasn't got a scent.

#### Catarrh Cannot Be Cured.

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHESNEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The newest leather seats for hall chairs are faced with thongs of the same material.

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 22d.—The Gardfield Tea Co., manufacturers of Gardfield Tea, Gardfield Headache Powders, Gardfield Tea Syrup, Gardfield Relief Plasters, Gardfield Digestive Tablets and Gardfield Lotion, are now occupying the large and elegant office building and laboratory recently erected by them. For many years the Gardfield Remedies have been growing in popularity and their success is well deserved.

The proper age at which a girl should get married is the paragonage.

#### Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Caramel, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has U. S. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

It's funny that when people say a man was bested they mean that he was worsted.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 trial and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 363 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

An Austrian thaler is still good for its silver value—namely, about fifty cents.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

About 300,000 geese are annually brought from Russia to Saxony.

Making headway—knitting the neck of a sweater.

I do not believe Pilo's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOTEZ, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The man who's daft on fishing might be classed as an angler-maniac.

The man who gets into a peck of trouble is in a measure to be pitied.

## MISS LAURA HOWARD,