

USE FOR WORN OUT WATCH. It often happens that people have gold or silver watches which are quite past work, and which their owner values for the sake of association. It is little use to sell a watch of this kine, applicant for work or favors. A posifor the case is generally thin, worn tion much coveted on account of its part which is of value to the jeweler, since. The applicants for the place the price he gives for it is probably had to be well recommended as well inconsiderable.

you, and then cut off and fill in the should be neatly fitted to it, and will convert it into an ornamental and useful addition to the knick-knacks of sither drawing room or study.

OLD CHIFFON MADE NEW.

many do, when it becomes soiled. ler for certain things, and he simply Quantities of this expensive and love- asserted that he didn't approve of the ly material are wasted each year that lady. When pressed for a reason he could be saved, and brought to do duty said: "I want working women to do again, almost as good as new, says my work-not cockatoos."--New York Good Housekeeping. It requires care Commercial-Advertiser. and a little extra trouble, but it is certainly worth both of these. Make a lather of good white soap, and let it stand until nearly cold. Put the chiffon in it and let it soak a while. Then shake it gently around in the water, passing it between the fingers but not rubbing it. Now shake it out in clean water, changing the baths until there is no trace of cloudiness in the water. Fill a cup half full of water; drop in a morsel of pure gum arabic and let this dissolve. Add to it a few drops of white vinegar. Dip in the chiffon. Don't squeeze or wring it dry, but lay it between very soft white muslin and gently pat it with the hand. Have an iron moderately hot and iron the fabric on the wrong side, having tissue paper between it and the iron. Embroidered mousseline de soie and other filmy tissues can be renovated by the same process.

EDELWEISS ON NEW HATS.

One of the most fashionable flowers for trimming millinery at present in London is the edelweiss, made in a soft flannelly sort of material simulating exactly the texture of the natural flowers. The pretty white blossom is mixed with light grean foliage, mottled in a clearer shade, and looks particularly well on fur toques. A very small dahlia, like a button rose, is another favorite garniture. A large turban chinchilla toque had the brim entwined with a wreath of little white double dahlias and green leaves, and at the raised side an empire wreath of yellow dahlias of the same kind was introduced. Toques composed of alternate rows of gathered and stitchare among the smartest. A BUSY NOBLEWOMAN. The Countess of Warwick must rank among hard-working women. Recently she began the day by getting up at five o'clock, and in her slippers prepared a speech she delivered at the Goldsmith's Institute to the prize-winners and students of the thirty-eight evening continuation schools of Greenwich, England. Then she worked hard during the day at her own agricultural college at Reading, hurrying thence is spoiled by the wearer's ill-fitting or at tea-time to catch a train for Lon- badly chosen gloves, for women very don. Across London she flitted, arriving at the place of meeting between eight and nine o'clock. Her labors did portant additions to the costume. The not end with distributing nearly 300 fact is that women, as a rule, don't prizes. The countess had two more appointments on that day.

how soon the tide will turn cannot be predicted, but turn it will, and even now the really best dressed women are those who recognize the importance of seeking genuine beauty-not bizarre effects .-- Ohio State Journal.

THE WOMAN WHO DRESSED IN VAIN.

Men are not invariably impressed favorably by the good clothes of an and very light, and as that is the only substantial salary was vacant not long as well qualified by ability and train-Instead of selling the watch, ask ing. The most competent person apthe jeweller to take out its works for parently was a woman who corresponded with the firm and furnished hole left by the thumb-piece. The undeniably assuring credentials. The round metal case is then ready to hold firm made an appointment for a pera little velvet pincushion, which sonal interview. The woman bore every outward sign of prosperity and had a confident manner. But she wore jewelry, a hat with nodding plumes, skirts that rustled aggressively and a jingling chatelaine depended from her belt. She did not get the position. Don't throw away chiffon, as so The president of the firm was a stick-

CHILDREN'S NERVES.

Remember that children are reasonable beings and many of them, especially delicate ones, are very much troubled with nerves. Imaginative children are frequently afraid of the dark, and such fear should never be ignored or laughed at. If a child cannot be reasoned out of its fear, a sufficient amount of light should be left in the room until the little one is asleep, so that the furniture shall not assume ghostly shapes, and some one should sit in the next room until the little one is fast asleep. If necessary to soothe the child's mind and prove without doubt that there is nothing really in the room before the little one is tucked into bed, open closets and hunt under the bed with it ,and leave it with its mind at rest, with a light near and with the assurance that some one is close at hand ready to come to it if it is really frightened. Grave and serious ills have resulted by not humoring a nervous child in this particular. Be very careful that no one tells such a child foolish tales about bad fairies or bogies or threatens it with wicked wolves or bears or men who will come after it. Be careful also not to discuss before a child its state of health. It shows your anxiety, and while it may scorn to betray its fears concerning itself it works upon its nerves. If a child is sick or if pain has to be endured, tell it calmly that it is inevitable and must be borne. Do not deceive it. If a child knows that it can in everything rely upon what you say and that you will tell it when there is anything unpleasant or painful in store, it is ed velvet and rucked tulle of the same quite sure that when you say that there is nothing to fear your word may be relied on. This not only saves dread and worry on its side, but on yours also. A nervous child will go to sleep more quickly and will rest more quietly if it is given a tepid bath before it is put into bed and when there given a glass of warm milk .- American Queen.



COWS THAT YIELD MUCH MILK.

The cows which give large yields of milk are not such as might be classed among the "easy keepers." Cows will often eat seventy-pounds of green food that shage fed steers in forty-two days in a day, as well as a ration of hay and grain. They have good appetites, and are often expensive, so far as consuming food is concerned, but, on \$2.50 .- Professor C. S. Plumb, in the other side, they convert the large Farmer's Guide. amounts of food into milk and butter, giving larger profits than cows that eat much less and which also produce smaller quantities of milk.

KEEPING FOWLS IN WINTER. The keeping of a flock of fowls in

the winter season in a manner to admission of sunlight. It must also be have the hens lay depends more on how often they are fed than upon the though warmth is desirable, still where kind of food. It is important, however, that the hens have a variety, as they cannot produce eggs when noth- lay very well, even in the coldest ing but corn or wheat is given. One of the essentials is a warm place where they can scratch. Cut straw ihem with a variety of feed and plenty or leaves can be thrown on the poultry house floor and a gill of millet seed od of feeding is as follows: Morningscattered therein. The hens will work industriously for the small seeds, and each one will find but few, but they will be kept busy, be hungry and in made dry and crumbly by the addition good condition when the meal time of bran or oat-chop and is fed as soon arrives. The hens that lay the most eggs in winter are those that scratch very important to feed but very little and work. The idle and lazy hens be of this mash, for if the birds eat their come very fat and lay but few eggs fill they will stand around and not exin proportion to food consumed.

INCREASING SOIL'S FERTILITY.

No farm should become poor by producing crops, for every time a crop is removed from the land something should be applied as compensation. There may be an insufficiency of manure, but in such case the farmer should not hesitate to use fertilizers. On every farm upon which live stock is kept the soil should be increased in fertility each year, and if such is not apparent then there is some fault in the management of the manure. A farmer should consider fertilizer as one of his necessary expenses, and should rely upon that form of plant food as essential to his success.

STRAW A VALUABLE PRODUCT. Straw takes from the soil much of its valuable mineral matter, for which reason straw should be regarded on the farm as a valuable product. In every 100 pounds of wheat straw are four or five pounds of ash, consisting of lime, potash, soda, phosphoric acid, magnesia, etc. While straw is not considered a suitable substitute for hay. yet cattle will stand around a stack and consume considerable quantities of it. The use of bulky food by the animals is due as much to the mechanical action of such foods in aiding digestion as to the digestible matter contained.

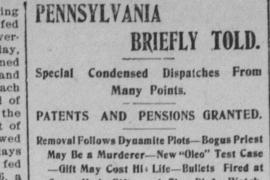
ing only for six weeks, but during these forty-two days the steers fed silage gained 297 pounds, or an average of 1.57 pounds a head each day, while those given clover hay gained 234 pounds, or an average of one and two-fifths pounds a head a day. Each lot ate the same amount and kind of grain, the difference being in the coarse foods. A study of the cost of foods and the gains in weight, showed

gave a profit of \$19.20, while those fed clover hay gave a profit of \$16.76, a balance in favor of the silage lot of MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY. A comfortable building is very essential before any considerable degree of success may be attained with fowls, and in order to secure this end the building should be situated facing the south, with plenty of windows for the dry; dryness is very essential, and alventilation is good and the building dry and free from draft, the birds will weather. It is our aim in caring for fowls during the winter to provide

of exercise in securing it. Our meth-A mash (warm preferably) composed of boiled beef scraps, milk, vegetables and a little pepper and salt. This is

as the birds are off the roost. It is ercise; on the other hand if their fast is just partly broken they will busy themselves scratching in the litter. After this soft feed a little grain is thrown into the straw and they receive a mangold or a head of cabbage. This feed keeps them busy until noon when a little more grain is thrown in, with some clover chaff and a little ground green bone (about an ounce of bone apiece). The evening feed is whole grain, wheat or oats, also fed in the litter. In this way we keep the birds exercising almost constantly, insuring good health and freedom from the evil habits of feather and egg eating. Grit and dust are also supplied, and plenty of fresh water. It is a good practice to add a few drops of kerosene or carbolic acid to the drinking water as they are good preventatives

against colds and disease. Freedom from vermin is only possible where birds have free access to dust baths, and where the quarters are kept clean. With convenient arrangements roosts may be cleaned with little loss of time, once or twice a week, and the litter should be removed and fresh put in every three weeks. Filth and vermin promote disease and must be guarded against. Whitewash (use fresh lime in making whitewash) is one of the very best safeguards against these evils, and the building should receive a coat at least twice a year. It is best applied with a spray pump, but a brush and pail will serve very well. Roosts, nests, boxes and other fixtures around which lice are apt to harbor should be sprinkled occasionally with kerosene, special care being taken to soak the cracks .-- H. M. F., in The Epitomist.



-Gift May Cost His Life-Bullets Fired at Cars-Made Gifts and Then Died-Watchman Drowned. Patents granted Pennsylvanians:

Rudolph Berg, Pittsburg, air compressing and cooling apparatus; Amos Burson, McDonald, packing and string vessel; Lucien Castin, Point Marion, metallic railway tie, also car fender ; James H. Curry, Wilkinsburg, combined hand and stand mirror; Richard J. Douthet, Sharpesburg, animal trap; Glen D. Gibbs, Pittsburg, hose reel; Gustav A. Hassel, McKeesport, cutout for cranes; Constant Laval, Allegheny, apparatus for silvering glass; Patrick Meehan, New Castle, annealing box; William Swindell, Allegheny, gas producer; Peter Theobald, Carrick, auger holders; Martin J. Triece, Blairsville, curtain poles.

These pensions were granted :--James Fairley, Allegheny, \$6; Samuel M. Bai-ley, DuBois, \$8; Ephraim J. Hampton, Orbisonia, \$10.

Charters were issued by the State Department to the following corpora-tions: The Bond Bottle Company, Hazlehurst, McKean county; capital, \$30,000, The Westinghouse Foundry ompany, Pittsburg: capital, \$5,000. Pittsburg Friction Draught Gear Com-Coffin-McGeaths Supply Company, Franklin: capital, \$100,000. The Derr-Haney Company, Philadelphia; capital \$125,000. The Bradford Torpedo Company, Bradford; capital, \$15,000. The Bank of Donora. Donora, Washington county; capital, \$60,000. The Pennsylvania Printing & Publishing Company, Pittsburg; capital, \$10,000.

Jeremiah Kestner has been appointed ostmaster at Mainville.

John Mangan died at the hospital in Wilkes-Barre, from burns sustained by a mass of blazing culm sliding upon

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company's coal chutes at Cressona were destroyed by fire. The loss is \$1,000.

A sranger who was found wandering about the streets of Chester in a help less condition was sent to the Chester Hospital, where he died from the effects of pneumonia and exposure. He said his name was John Kimble.

A district meeting of the Improved Order of Red Men, comprising the tribes of Hanover, East Berlin, Delta, Gien Rock, Red Lion and York, was held at Red Lion. Addresses were made by Joseph Farrar, of Philadelphia; Charles H. Willets, of Reading; Thomas K. Donnally, of Philadelphia, and others.

A bogus priest who has been defraudng business men of Pittsburg by passing bad checks is suspected of being Franklin Williams, the Trenton cigarmaker, who is charged with a murder commitd there last month. One of the men whom the bogus priest tried to defraud called on the police and discovered that the would-be impostor resembled the man who is described by picture and otherwise in the circular of the Trenton police on the murder case. The local police sent for some of the victims of the counterfeit priest, and they were shown the picture of the Trenton man, who was recently captured in Syracuse They promptly identified it as the picture of the man who defrauded them. The supposed priest has represented himself as the rector of some church. and paid for goods with bogus checks in

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

Bradstreets says: Reports of a recordbreaking holiday trade, of seasonable quiet in leading wholesale lines, of exceptional activity at top prices in iron and steel, of sustained activity in other industries, continued complaint of car and motive power shortages, and a general hardening of speculative makets for food products, are the features of trade advices this week. The year closes with a cheerfulness of feeling never exceeded even of late years, and with expectations of the new year as bright as any that have gone before.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 4,291,543 bushels, as against 4,332,832 last week, and 3,-868,165 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July I to date (twenty-six weeks), aggregate 144,928,090 bushels, as against 92,952,244 last season. Corn exports aggregate 424.336 bushels, as against 330,941 last week, and 4,011,-105 last year. July 1 to date, corn exports are 20,550,515 bushels, against 93,178,344 last season.

Failures for the week numbered 250 in the United States, against 235 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 18 last year.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour .- Best Patent, \$4.75; High Grade Extra, \$4.25; Minnesota Baker's, \$3.2023.40.

Wheat -- New York No. 2, 891/4c; Philadelphia No. 2, 841/2a85c; Baltimore No. 2, 85c. Corn.-New York, No. 2, 71c; Phila-

delphia No. 2, 67a671/2c; Baltimore No. 2. 671/4C.

Oats.-New York No. 2, 52c; Phila-delphia No. 2, 54c; Baltimore No. 2, 521/44

GREEN FRUITS AND VEGETA-BLES. - Apples - Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, packed, per brl. \$3.00 a3.75; do, New York, assorted, per brl. \$3.50a4.25. Cabbage-New York State, per ton, domestic, \$10.00a11.00; do, Danish, per ton \$11.00a12.00. Carrots- Native, per bunch. 3½a4c. Cranberries-Cape Cod, per brl. \$7a8; do, Jerseys, per brl. \$7.00a8.00. Celery-New York State, per dozen stalks, 20a50c; do, native, per bunch, 31/2a4; do, Jerseys, per brl. \$7.0028.00; do, Cape Cod and Jerseys, per box, \$2.00a2.50. Lettuce-Native, per bushel box, 40a6oc; do, North Carolina, per basket. 75a\$1.25; do, New Orleans, per brl. \$4.00a4.50; do, Florida, per halí-barrel basket \$1.00a1.50. Onions-Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bu., \$1.25a1.30; do, Western, yellow, per bu., \$1.25a1.30; do, Western, white, per bu., \$1.40a1.50. Oranges-Florida, per box, as to size, \$2.0022.50. Oysterplants-Native, per bunch, 3a4c. Spinach-Native, per bushel box, 60a65c Tomatoes - Florida, per 6-basket car-rier -\$3.00. Turnips-Native, per bu.

box, 25a30c. Potatoes .-- White Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu., No. 1. 80a85c; do do, do, seconds, 65a75; New York, per bu., best stock, 80a90; do do, do, seconds, 65a75; Western, per bu., prime, 80a90. Sweets-Eastern Shore Virginia, kilndried, per brl., \$1.75a2.25; do do, do, per flour brl., \$2,00a2.50; do do, do, per brl., frosted, 50ca\$1.00; Eastern Shore Maryland, per brl., fancy, \$2.002.25; Anne Arundel, per brl., No. 1, \$2.002.25; Richmond's, per hrl., No. 1, \$2.002.25; North Carolina, per brl., fancy, \$2.002

Provisions and Hog Products .- Bulk clear rib sides 91/4c? bulk clear sides 91/2 bulk shoulders, 91/4; bulk clear plates, bulk fat backs, 14 lbs. and under, bulk fat backs, 18 lbs. and under, 01/4: bulk Bellics, 101/2; bulk ham butts, 914; bacon, shoulders, 10; sugar-cured breasts, small, 11; sugar-cured California hams. 834; hams canvased or uncanvased, 10 lbs. and over, 121/4; refined lard tierces, brls. and 50-lb. cans gross, 101/2; refined lard, second-hand tubs, Dressed Poultry. - Turkeys, fancy, head and feet off, 13a14c; do., good to choice, head and feet off, 12a13c; do., poor to medium. gatoc. Ducks-Head and feet off, 11a12c. Chickens-Young, head and feet off, choice 91/2a1oc; do, mixed, 81/2age; do, poor to med. 7a8c. Geese-Head and feet off, galoc. Tur-keys-Fancy, head and feet on, 13a 131/2c; do., good to choice, head and feet on, 12a121/2c; do., poor to medium, Sa 10c. Ducks-Head and feet on, good to choice, 11a12c. Chickens-Young, head and feet on, choice, galoc; do., mixed, do., do., -a81/2c; do., poor to medium, 71/238c. Geese-Head and feet on, good to choice, galoc.

SILK, LACE AND FURS.

Silk coats with a plentitde of chif- and daintily fitting gloves. fon frills round neck and fronts, and undersleeves of the same soft texture membered by the woman who aspires are shown in the stores, and sable is to be again relieved with handsome cream lace. Even the plainest gown not afford to have new gloves very is glorified by a sable coat with plen- often, it is better to have those that ty of creamy lace and some pearls. Sa- are well cut, but much mended rather ble marmot will be more expensive than a new and cheap pair which disthis season, but the stiff imitation sa- tort the appearance of the hands. bles are unworthy the name, especially in this age of clever and skillful imitations. Lace is so beautifully made doing this you will be sure to make in imitation of the real cushion lace that it is really difficult to detect the very probably make them red and unbetter kinds.

LUXURIOUS AGE.

Verily do we live in a luxurious age. makes itself apparent in all things, from the exquisitely dainty underwear gers have a slovenly look. that is displayed on every side, to the clusive women demand exclusive workmanship and abundance thereof. pration is apt to kill effect is frequently exquisite creations to be seen, many of the most costly gowns seem design- that the seams are straight. ed with a view to making a big hit rather than to obtaining any graceful, elegant result.

Tucks and lace stitches are almost ming, but in many instances are car- may be buttoned or clasped. ried to an extreme. There exists, and Don't forget to sprinkle some powbinations and extraordinary efforts to perspiring. from uncommon in these days. Just Washington Star.

HOW TO WEAR GLOVES. Many an otherwise faultless toilet generally fail to give the requisite attention to these small but most imrealize how attractive-or otherwisehands can be, and therefore they do not trouble to heighten their charms or conceal the want of them by pretty

There are many "don'ts" to be reto be well gloved.

Don't buy cheap gloves. If you can-Don't squeeze your hand into gloves which are uncomfortably small. By your hands appear misshapen and will comfortable after the gloves have been taken off.

Choose gloves that are long enough in the fingers and which button neat Simplicity is little known, elaboration | ly at the wrist. Take care, however, is the keynote of the season and that they are not too large, for baggy backs, slouchy wrists and wrinkled fin-

Don't wear a glove with a button costly gowns that are often far less off or a hole in it, thinking it will not beautiful than would be the case were be noticed. It is almost sure to be the expenditure less lavish. Real observed, and it will stamp you as beauty is often difficult to find. Ex- careless in the eyes of the beholder. Don't put on a new glove carelessly. The first molding of the glove to the In their desire to separate their gowns hand decides its future shape, and and wraps from the multitude, made therefore it is most important that it ready to wear, the fact that over einb should not be put on anyhow,, but in the best possible manner. Turn back ly overlooked. While there are real- the wrist part of the glove and then carefully work on the fingers, seeing

When all the fingers are well in smooth down the hand part of the a mania. In themselves they are ing down the centre of the nail, and charming and on the truly better when the seam at the side of the hand gowns make most satisfactory trim- is even and smooth, then the glove

always must exist, a definite law as der into your gloves before putting to fitness. When one sees outre com- them on if your hands are given to

Don't rumple up your gloves in a graceful folds, the pity of its being smooth out each carefully, lay one on overlooked presents itself with keen- the other and put them both away in a ness and force. Ugly splendor is far case or drawer till wanted again .-

RUBBER CLOTHING.

It used to be an old saying that "there is nothing like leather," but that was in the days when men wore leather breeches and jackets as well as boots, and the leather was different

from any that money would buy today. It was almost weather proof. and durable almost as iron. But today there is nothing that is equal to rubber for the farmer or other man whose business requires him to be out in all weathers. We always had rubber boots, leggings and coat, and usually a rubber cap with cape that kept the rain from driving down our neck. Even also rubber mittens when we had to drive in a hard rain, because they protected the hands from cold winds, not the only consideration. A man and were not injured by rain. If we may be so situated that a costly bred wanted wool socks and gloves under animal might not be what he wanted them, we had them, but we cared less at all. He would need good animals, for the cold than for getting our garments watersoaked when we could not results, but not necessarily a highchange them at once. We know not strung, hothouse animal that could how many attacks of rheumatism, show well at exhibitions, but not colds and fevers these rubber garments saved us, nor were we entirely selfish with what we thought such a ed for show and exhibition and those good thing, for the horses had rubber needed for practical farm work. There blankets over them when we had to take them out in a cold storm. Even now, when we do not spend much time out of doors, we have rubber heels and soles on our boots to keep us ate speed, great endurance and from the wet pavements, and to take strength. off some of the jar in walking. Do

not forget then that rubber garments er.-The Cultivator.

SILAGE FOR BEEF CATTLE.

able and profitable feed for dairy cat- a trotter, but one that can get across tle, is there any reason why it should not be suited for beef cattle? None at The animal should also be a fast walkall. The silo has not been used by er, and not a slow, clumsy, mule-like beef producers from indifference, lack creature. Such ideal farm horses are of progress, etc. Essentially no evi- bred now, and to be found on thousdence of importance has been brought ands of farms. No farmer of any forward to show that ensilage is un- progressiveness would think of walkdesirable for beef cattle.

dozen years I have found it necessary Such an animal performs about oneto employ stockmen for Purdue Uni- half the work that a model farm versity that were especially skilled as horse does in a day. feeders. In every instance these feeding camp.

In 1892 the writer conducted an ex- cess on the average farm which makes periment at the Indiana station, feed- them of great value. They are suited in destroying good 'lines and many ball when you take them off, but ing eight steers of Shorthorn type, not to a little rough, practical life, and pure bred. These steers were divided yet when kindly treated, they respond into two lots of four each, and one lot quickly to the improved environments. was fed corn silage and the other clov- -C. W. Knox, in American Cultivaer hay. The experiment was brief, be- tor.

SELECTING FARM ANIMALS.

Good selection of animals for the farm is necessary for success, and whether one is purchasing the animals or weeding out from the herds and flocks those which are not wanted, he will find a good knowledge of certain qualities necessary for his work. The animals best adapted to the work and the farm are those which one needs. To do this pedigree and records are those which would produce excellent thrive well on the farm. There is a wide difference between animals raisis just as much difference between these as there is between a highstrung racing horse and a heavy, practical plow animal, capable of moder-

Probably the ideal farm horse best illustrates the kind of animals needed are as much necessary to the farmer for the farm. A good plow horse or in winter as furs to the Arctic explor- farm horse is a heavy, but not clumsy animal, and one capable of exerting great power and endurance in plowing or haumng. At the same time the If the silage has been found a desir- animal must be a fair road horse, not the country roads at a moderate pace. ing behind some of the old slow-walk-A number of times during the last ing farm horses of a dozen years ago.

The ideal farm cow, sheep or pig men, prior to coming to Purdue, had should likewise be a medium between had no experience in feeding silage to the high-bred animal and the old this is properly in, with the seam go beef cattle, and yet, as I recall it, scrub. That is each one should posevery one of these feeders has learned sess some of the hardiness of the latto appreciate and value silage as a ter, and be able to hustle a little for food for the beef cattle, and some a living without suffering therefrom, of these men have said they would not and yet be able to do good work, make like to feed again without it. And beef or milk in good quantities, or these were men raised in the beef produce, pork or wool that will pay. These animals show a degree of suc-

excess of the purchase price, pocketing the difference. Harvey Hain, aged 14 years, of Reading, with his brother and several com-panions went out for a walk, each taking with him a rifle received as a Christmas They intended to shoot small present. birds. In climbing a hill near the Hessian camp the rifle carried by the elder brother was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering Harvey's abdomen. When the boy was taken to the Reading Hospital it was found that his wound was similar to that which caused the death of President McKinley. An operation lo-cated the bullet embedded in the walls of the back, under the liver. It had penetrated the abdomen, passing through the stomach.

Franklin Robling, Jr., superintendent of the Scranton bureau of police, was removed from office by Director of Public Safety Wormser, by request of Re-corder W. L. Connell, Mr. Wormser refuses to make any statement concerning the reasons for the removal, further than to say it is for the good of the police department. It is understood that the removal is due to the failure of the police department to put an end to the dynamite outrages that have occurred in that city since the beginning of the street car strike, or to catch any of the perpetrators.

James MacGregor, acting for the State Dairy Commissioner, has begun a civil action to collect \$100 penalty and costs for violation of the oleomargarine law against O. H. Shoemaker, who owns stores in Uniontown and Connellsville If this test case is successful, other suits of a similar character will be instituted, instead of criminal proceedings.

While patrolling his beat, John Gorham, a watchman at Roach's ship yard. Chester, attempted to cross over a sliuceway by means of a plank, when he slip ped and fell into the water. When Gor ham failed to appear at the ship-yard search was made and his lifeless body was found in the sluiceway. He had been connected with the yard for twentysix years.

Anthony Sockaloski was held up in Williamsport by four men, who beat him into insensibility and robbed him. The same highwaymen attacked William Baranewsky on the road from Middleport to Lewistown and slashed him with a knife and then robbed him. Edward Emerick was held up and robbed in the southern suburbs of Pottsville.

Charles Britton, of Girardville, was shot while riding on a Schuylkill traction car at Connor's patch. The bullet penetrated the car window and lodged in the man's back, inflicting a severe wound Another car was fired upon earlier in the evening, but no one was injured.

Butter .- Creamery separator, 26a27c; creamery gathered cream, 22a23c; creamery imitation, 19a2oc.

Eggs .- Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, 25a-c; Eastern Shore (Maryland and Virginia), per dozen, 25a-c: Virginia, per dozen, 25c; West Virginia, do., 24a25c; Western do., -a25c; Southern do., 22a23c; guinea do., -a-c: cold storage, choice at mark, do., 18a10c; do., do., loss off, do., 20a201/2c. Jobbing prices 1/2 to I cent higher.

Cheese .- New cheese, large, 60 pounds, 103/alle; do., flats, 37 pounds, 11all%c; picnics, 23 pounds, 111/a111/2c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.-Cattle-Good to prime, \$6.40 a7.55; poor to medium, \$3.75a6.00; stockers and feeders, \$224.25; cows, \$12 4.65; heifers, \$1.50a5.25; canners, \$1a 2.20; bulls, \$1.75a4.20; calves, \$2.50a6.00; Texas fed steers, \$3.121/224.121/2: Hogs-Receipts today, 16,000 head; tomorrow, 28,000; left over, 2,500; active and 10c. higher ; mixed and butchers, \$5.80a6.35; good to choice, heavy, \$6.25a6.60; rough, heavy, \$5.90a6.15; light, \$5.25a5.90; bulk of sales, \$5.90a6.35. Sheep-Good to choice wethers, \$3.70a3.90; Western theep, \$3.00a4.25; native lambs, \$2.50a

East Liberty .- Caftle steady ; choice, \$ a6.30; prime, \$5.70a5.90; good, \$5.20.5.50 Hogs higher ; prime heavies, \$0.45a6.50; heavy mediums, \$6.15a6.30; light do., \$5.95a6.00; heavy Yorkers, \$5.80a5.90; light do., \$5.40a5.70; roughs, \$4.50a5.75; Sheep active; best wethers, \$3.75a4.00; culls and common, \$1a2; yearlings, \$3a 4.10; veal calves, \$6.50a6.70.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Iowa has a young woman bill poster. Michigan supplies half the country's

Leadville has twenty-two labor unions. Two years ago one organization existed.

The New York Aquarium possesses the only fish hospital in the world. In the United States 4,000,000 fer pine inmber is used every year

Idaho has a mountain-a big tain-which is 85 per cent. pur