

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY. Those people who do not have good

success in hatching eggs under hens, he incubator. They may be divided into two classes, one that is careless from our business list all such nurand neglectful, and the other that is altogether too fussy, who wants to can Cultivator.

be stirring the hen, or feeding her, or handling the eggs three or four 'imes a day. For either of these to be a thorough reformation; a deteror will settle down to those rules?

DEEP PLOWING.

when young about the value of plow- by one horse. Turn a furrow about ing deep to bring up the fertility that two inches deep throwing the soil had leached down through the surface from the plans. After this use the soil into the subsoil. Our opinion was double shovel or cultivator on the :hanged when we tested the deep plow- middles and lever them up nicely. Now periments have more thoroughly con- chop out the mother plant-the one we mean a depth of more than four In a few weeks you will have plenty to six inches, is seldom beneficial in of young runners, and probably plenty this climate, whatever it may be in of weeds too. Give a second cultivaother sections of the country. The tion, and lay six or eight runners from their roots near the surface where the son. If there is an excess of runners very deeply for them, while those that the weeds give it; but do not stir the almost through the hardest subsoil between the rows and cover the plants Cultivator.

A BEE NOTE.

When a hundredth part of an inch is mentioned the measure is considered but trivial and of little consequence, but scientists have figured that if the bee, whose tongue-the extractor of sweetness from the flowers-is but one-twenty fifth of an inch in length, is capable of obtaining a plentiful store of honey, then a bee with a lon- plants, since runners must be kept ger tongue must nocessarily gather more sweetness.

Clever beekeepers, by selecting only those bees with naturally long tongues. have succeeded in lengthening the tongues of a number of bee colonies a hundredth of an inch. It does not sound much, but it enables these insects to do a quarter as much work again in the same time.

variety of apple, peach, pear or plum tree it is exasperating to find that he has a totally different variety several years later. Not every purchaser is supposed to be able to distinguish one variety from another just by examining the stock. Therefore he. must depend upon the honesty of the nurseryman. It is not sufficient to be told that the trees will be replaced at half price or at no cost. It is the time asually will not do much better with lost in raising the trees than can be made up. We should simply drop serymen .--- S. W. Chambers, in Ameri-

THE STRAWBERRY PATCH.

As soon as the last strawberries of succeed with the incubator there must the first crop are gone, go through the patch and cut both tops and runmination to follow the instructions ners from the central rows, that is given exactly, and do no more and no from the plants occupying the rows ess than is explicitly laid down, and as they were first marked out; cut to do it by the clock. This can be to within three inches of the crowns. ione, of course, but how many can A few days later remove the straw and cultivate as deep as possible, cutting

away all plants outside the row. The shaping of the row can be done to good We used to believe in what we read advantage by using a lever plow drawn

vinced us that deep plowing, by which that was planted the previous spring. crops like corn, that like to spread each plant as you did the previous seasoil is warmed by the sun, certainly clip them off. Should further cultivato not need to have the earth stirred tion be found necessary to meep down send their roots down into the subsoil, the soil very deep after August. When as onions, clover beets, etc., can do so winter comes put the old mulch back or anything excepting_a gravel in with a little fresh straw. Follow this which there is no moisture .- The plan of cultivation the third season, and where the land is not "strawberry sick," it may be kept up for a longer

period, although I should not like to risk it without starting a new bed once in four years. These directions are for the care of berries grown by the "compromise method" described in my former article, but will answer for a plantation under hill culture, except that there is no need for the use of the level plow and no laying of off. But as this latter system affords no opportunity for renewing the bed by starting fresh plants, the bed

should not be expected to bear more than three crops .-- L. L., in Agricultural Epitomist.

THE BEST IMPLEMENTS.

Do not make a mistake, as some do, of becoming wedded to a tool to such Man has done more than this for the an extent that you can't see the good where they are safe from wasps and meritorious it may be, or can't appretheir combs without using large quan- This is an age of constant improvetities of wax for outside walls, and ment, so try some of the new things food during flowerless weather. He you see and hold on to tha which is has also brought them to America best. Don't start in to work with where there is an abundance of honey- a poor working plow. The best plows for general use are those with rather short moldboard that will break the soil up and pulverize it to a consider-Picking is a very important part of able extent as the ground is turned, and that leaves the soil turned in not too flat a condition. The harrow can then do its work of pulverizing much better than if the ground is turned completely upside down. We need then a good, sharp smoothing harrow, and drag to put most soils in first-class condition for spring planting. Oats should be sown early and it doesn't ordinarily pay to wait to break up the land. Here we need a good disk harrow. Two diskings, one at right angles to the other will put the oats, sown broadcast, in the ground in good shape. Many farmers think that when oat ground is broken with the turning plow, it is easier to turn the oat stubble for wheat, but I doubt this very much, if the land is thoroughly disked. After the early spring rains the soil usually gets packed down hard, consequently the first cultivation of the corn crop should be deep to pulverize the soil again. For this purpose we need a good bull-tongue cultivator that it is picked, handled and sold the bet. can be spread out to cover the whole ter the profits. The marketing is a space between two rows at one time trade by itself. The home supply for | can be used. I prefer a spring-tooth cultivator for this after cultivation. for laying by the crop. On clay lands weeders don't pulverize the ground deep enough to suit me. They will do George J. Kellogg, in New England in dry weather, or after the ground has been stirred with a deeper running tool. Corn will probably be the best paying crop for farmers of the Ohio valley to grow the coming season, Nurserymen should find it to their so be prepared to do your work well interest to protect their buyers of by getting the very best implements trees from introducing inferior stock to begin with .-- W. W. Stevens, in



Goodness and Faithfulness Are Not the Greatest Qualities i.dmired by Women.

By Grace Duffie Boylan.

OME one, not knowing me, has appealed to my judgment. Q "What," he asks, "is the greatest virtue a man can have in woman's eves?"

I smiled at the simplicity of my task. Who could not answer such a riddle without thinking! But there is the rub. I began to think and lost in the mazes of the question.

The greatest virtue that a man can have in the eyes of a woman?

Goodness? It is a hollow word. And generally fits itself to some lank, damp-handed hypocrite, who has no more right to wear it than many a bluff and merry Bohemian, who has to bear the brand of wickedness.

Temperance? Charity? Faithfulness? They are virtues, but neither one can make a character to stand alone. And there remains for my naming but one quality, which glorifies all others and makes the humblest man a being to the reverence and adored, and that one quality is courage. The greatest, finest lordliest thing in human nature.

I do not mean to call the brute strength which makes a bully win a fight courage. I do not call the stubborn pride that will not yield when it is wrong by such a splendid name, or the savage temper that runs madly into dangers ready to rend and hurt without a cause. Courage is a nobler thing than that. It is a forgetfulness of self.

The flame that lights the spirit of a man who gives his life for his friend; that makes him scorn a lie because it is a thing too base to make a barrier for him between death and life. A man who fights for a good cause and fights to the end; who loves his life, but will part with it if need be without a fear or a "hat we planted with corn. Later ex- where the stand of plants is perfect protest; who will love as he fights, and dare all perils for his lady's favor, is not less popular now than he was in the brave days of old, even though the meistersingers have forgotten to praise him.

We women folks have learned to prate of peace. But never believe that we are sincere in it! We say we have done with war and its horrors; that we are in training to become a nation of lotus eaters. But even as we speak comes news that bluff old lion-hearted Frank Baldwin has by a deed of splendid heroism cut off the arm of rebellion in the Philippines, and that the stars of a general have fallen in recompense on his shoulders and we forget our talks of peace and cry in our feminine treble: "Hurrah for Baldwin."

But I did not mean to speak of those who have chosen war as their profes sion; they are not the only "captains courageous." Every fireman who flings himself into a burning building is as brave as the bravest soldier; the locomo tive engineer, the stokers, who literally go down to sea in ships, and in the scorching air of the furnaces, just over the heat and whirl of the waters, sacrifice themselves for the safety of those unknown and unlinowing ones who laugh under God's open sky until the voyage is done, are as brave as any of the laureled heroes of the world.

I honestly believe that courage carries a train of other virtues with it. That a brave man is always more kind, more simple and honorable than a coward, and that a fighter embodies more lovable characteristics in himself than can be found in a whole arbitration committee.

It is the quality for conquest, and all other virtues pale before courage. But if women like to have brave men take their hearts captive they are

equally anxious to rear brave sons to do their husbands honor. The Spartan women taught their little warriors to take their first steps to

the sound and measure of battle pipes and the same pride in prowess is in the heart of mothers today. They rejoice in courage whether it is manifested in a soldierly disregard over a cut finger or a heroic willingness to go to bed in the dark. And the wee chap who hides his curly head under the quilts and does not whimper or cry out when the shadows stretch long fingers on the wall, and is "seein' things at night" deserves a place among the heroes I have mentioned. Little evidence of courage are very precious to mothers. A year ago three

women and a child walked on a lonely southern mountain. They were busy gathering flowers, when suddenly one looked up and after a moment's startled pause gave a cry and fled with the others after her. The path was blocked by bees. He has given them ready homes points in any other, no matter how a fierge-looking razor-backed hog, black, gaunt and probably harmless. But a bear would not have been more terrible. The boy was not three years old, and other enemies; frames for making clate a better thing when you see it. bear would not have been more terrible. This is protectors fled he called his head was as yellow as a dandelion, but as his protectors fled he called

"Don't be 'fraid. I'll take care of oo!" and catching up a twig of azalia reassuringly he advanced, charged and routed the enemy. It was a little thing. The other woman smiled, well pleased. But the mother woman sank on her knees, and with her hero in ner arms, crushed against her breast, thanked God that He had given her a brave son, and she went down the mountain as though it had been the way of glory.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW. General Trade Conditions.

Bradstreet's says:-

All available data confirm reports of past good trade and foreshadow as good or better yet to come. It has been essentially a week of active buying in distributive trade, and sellers have occupied an enviable position. Reports as to August trade have been almost uniformly favorable, and the records of failures show business mortality to have been confined to a low Summer minimum. Prices show persistent strength despite the fact that agricultural pro-ducts, except corn and prime cattle. tend lower, owing to the growing strength of raw textiles and other materials for manufacture. Corn is not yet out of danger from frost in the northern hali of the belt, and this, coupled with short supplies, imparts strength to cereals generally. Reports of cotton crop deterioration, caused by hot, dry weather, have scared shorts and stiffened values of raw and manufactured cotton, but there is a feeling that the crop damage talk has been overdone and that a liberal yield is still possible, though active trade is expected to demand all available supplies of the South's leading product. Rather less disturbance is noted in labor matters, some strikes having been declared The anthracite trouble still hangs off. over the situation, but the volume coal shipments is slowly and steadily increasing. Some wage advances are noted in widely separated lines. Collections are uniformly good.

Jobbing activity is undiminished. Dry goods, shoes, millinery, drugs, hardware, groceries, clothing and lumber figure actively in demand.

Leather sales are large at the West, but high-tide prices discourage tanning. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 6,276,299 bushels, against 5,436,530 last week, 4,406,064 in this week last year and 3.373.100 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 44,657,596 bushels, against 61,692,662 last season and 30,317,851 in 1900. 68rn exports aggregate 21,196 bushels against 115,150 last week, 550,876 last year and 3,162,271 in 1900.

Business failures for the week ending September 4 number 133, as against 140 last week, 169 in this week last year. In Canada for the week there were 14. as against 20 last week.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour-Spring clear. \$3 10a3.30; best Patent, \$4.50; choice Family, \$3.75. Wheat-New York No. 2. 76%;c;

Philadelphia No 2, 73a73%c; Baltimore No 2, 72c

Corn-New York No. 2, 68c; Philadelphia No. 2. 69a69%; Baltimore No. 2, 69c

Oats-New York No. 2. 34%c; Philadelphia No. 2, 39c; Baltimore No 2,

Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$17.00a17.50; No. 2 timothy, \$16.00a16.50; No. 3 timothy \$14.00a15.00

Green Fruits and Vegetables-Apples per brl, fancy 75c@\$1 00; fair to good per brl. 50c@65c; Beets, native, per burch 1%c@2c; Cabbages, native, flat dutch, per 100, \$1 50@\$2 00; Cantaloupes, Anne Arundel Gems, per basket ripe, 40c@50c; Celery, New York, per doz. 35c@40c; Eggplants, native, per 100, 60c@75c; Grapes, Rappahannock, per 10 lb basket, 9c@10c. do, Western Maryland, per 5-16 basket, 9e@10c; Lettuce, native, per bu box, 20c@30c. Lima beans, native. per bu box, 50ca 60c; Onions, Maryland and Pennsylvania yellow, per bu, 70c@75c; Pumpkins, native, each, 4c@bc; Squash, Anne Arundel, per basket, 10c@15c; String heans, native, per bu, green, 25c@33c; Tomatoes, Potomac, per peach basket 30c@32%c. Rappahannock, ber bu box, 50c@60c; Watermelors, Selects, per 100, \$12 00@14 00; primes, per 100, \$6 00@\$9 00; seconds, per 100 \$4 00@ \$5 00; culls, per 100, \$2 00@\$3 00. Potatoes, Potomac, per brl. No 1, \$1 00a1 25; do, seconds, 75a80c; do, culls, 50a60c; do, Eastern Shore, per brl, No 1, \$1 00a1 25. Butter, Separator, 21a22c; Gathered cream, 20a21c; prints, 1-lb 25a26c; Rolls. 2-1b. 25a26; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., 23a24c.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Pensions granted.-John T. Kerr, Apollo, \$12; William S. Conner, New Brighton, \$6: Thomas A. E. Russell, Russell, \$8: August Fiedler, Sr., Pittsburg, \$8; James L. Eceles, Connells-ville, \$8; Mary Mayeretta, Bristol, \$8; Hannah C. Dysart, Altoona, \$8; Maggie Pegg, Charleroi, \$8: Rebecca Brumbaugh, Altoona, \$8; Mary Hench, Elliottsburg, \$12; James Harris, McVeytown, \$14; Albert Hitchcock, Stevensville, \$14; Nelson D'Connor, Brookville, \$12; Susan Wilson, Washington, \$8; Elizabeth Win-ter, Braddock, \$8; Ann Brady, Alle-gheny, \$8; Sarah A. Clark, Chicora, \$8; minors of John P. Jennings, Gar-mans Mills, \$14; Charles Lebo, Muncy, \$8; Henry C. Dennis, Lamar, \$6; Jas. Reed, Clearfield, \$8; Freeman N. Wilcox, New Albany, \$30; George W App, Soldiers' Home, Erie, \$8; Hiram Thornton, Elliott, \$8; Edwin Cranmer, Athens, \$17; Franklin Hoch, Anita, \$10; ninor of John W. Reighard, Loganton, \$10; Rebecca A. Murray, Kipple, \$8. The enrollment of the York public

chools is now 5007. Of this number 1541 are boys and 2466 girls. The charter for the Hillside Water ind Power Company, of Lower Chance-

ord township, has been recorded in the 'ecorder's office at York, Notwithstanding the fact that more

han 100 cars are coming down the P. ind R. road daily, the Reading Company has not sold a pound of coal in that section since the anthracite strike was inaugurated.

The annual meeting of the stockiolders of the Republic Iron and Steel ompany will be held at Jersey City on October 5. Much of the stock of the company is held in Sharon.

The scarcity of coke has again beome so acute in the Schuylkill valley that furnaces and other industries have seen compelled to bank up during the past week for several days at a time. The Pennsylvania Fuse and Arms Company, a corporation organized at York, has been issued a charter. The :apital stock is \$1000, and the directors tre C. P. Watson, A. J. Hershey and George S. Schmidt.

The cigar store trust is after several Reading cigar stores, with a view of purchasing them and using them for the sale of trust goods. The Cigarnakers' Union has decided to fight all rust cigar stores, and will distribute a arge lot of literature on the subject.

General Superintendent Godirey Morgan, of Youngstown-Sharon Electric Railway, has been made also division superintendent of the allied lines, to succeed Nicholas Hamilton, who signed. S. T. Gough, who has been inspector of the Sharon-New Castle line, has been appointed chief dispatcher of the entire system.

Frank Kittenbaugh and Joseph Stearn, road supervisors in East White-Joseph land Township, were given a hearing before a West Chester magistrate on the charge of maintaining a nuisance in their township in the way of a piece of roadway that is impassable. Several witnesses testified to the truthfuiness of the charge and the defendants were held to answer at the next term of court.

The will of Mrs. Catharine C. Evans, late of Lancaster, which was probated, \$1000 is bequeathed to the Young Women's Christian Association, the new St. Paul's Reformed Church, and the Michael Schlatter Memorial Church building fund of the Reformed Church. The salary of Miss Margaret Best, a Presbyterian missionary to Korea, is also paid for a year. Before the adjournment of the Allentown Teachers' Institute, a resolution was passed to ask the Legislature to make an annual appropriation to each school district for teachers who have been in continuous service in the public schools for twenty-five years or more. D-. William J. Wentz, aged 63, the most prominent physician in southern Lancaster county, died at New Provi-dence. He was a frequent delegate to State and national medical conventions. Five milk dealers were arrested in Easton on complaint of Pure Food Agent Simmers, of Phoenixville, who charged them with placing preservatives in their milk and using fluid for coloring cream. The accused pleaded guilty and were found \$50 and costs. amounting to about \$100 in each case. After a chase of ten miles, Phares Evans, a farmer of Rawlinsville, captured one of three men whom he suspects of having looted his house of a lot of market produce and his barn of a two-horse load of wheat and corn. Secretary G. W. Nicely, of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chester resigned his position. He will study for the ministry. Driven insane by the heat while working in his tobacco field, Samuel Weidler, a farmer of Rotsville, committed suicide by hanging himself. Governor Stone appointed G. W. Klump, of Williamsport, and Charles B. Bratt, of Allegheny, members of the State Dental Examining Board. Deputy Factory Inspector E. R. Penrose is investigating charges that there have been many violations of the law in Easton in the matter of justices of the peace and aldermen issuing illegal certificates in cases of children under age who are employed in factories. The dead body of a man was found in the sheds at the church at Zionsville In the pockets was found a carpenter's union book with the name of William Westall, No. 253 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. It is believed the man died of apoplexy. Bugein Bickle, aged 17 years, employed at Leithsville, fell into a portable saw mill and one leg was cut off and the other hurt. Although it was necessary to wait an hour and a half for a physician and then take the boy sixteen miles over rough roads to Easton, he uttered no word of complaint.

bearing flowers.

MARKETING BERRIES.

the business. Women make the best pickers; too many young pickers have too much fun. It is always best to have a certain number of hands by the day, so they will always be on hand. A picking shed must have been provided, with suitable shelves and plenty of carriers. I prefer eight-quart carriers without legs. A supply of boxes should be on hand, with plenty of crates. If the fruit is sold in nearby towns, most of the crates can be returned; and with a machine for making boxes we prefer them fresh made. pnly one day old. Most growers prefer to have them made up ahead. Never ship red or purple berries in quart boxes. If it is possible, do not pick while the fruit is wet.

Distant markets must be sought. night refrigerator cars must be had, and everything arranged ahead. In every shipping centre, fruit associations should be organized to handle the fruit. A great deal of fruit is consumed in every town. The nearer the family and the home surplus is easily cared for. In every fruit centre there should be a canning factory and facilities for drying the surplus .---Homestead.

NURSERY TREE PROTECTION.

of infected stock on their farms, and American Agriculturist. I have found that the honest nurserymen who try to do this invariably get the best trade. Farmers and fruitgrowers should co-operate in trying to or inferior grades. A good many or the State legislators are passing laws now making it necessary for all nurserymen to register, and then to have their stock examined. In this way it is hoped to prevent the spread of noxious insects, blights and other tree and vine diseases.

Some states are lax in this respect, and the trees sold in those States should be examined critically by buyers. The fact is, more harm has been done to the fruit business by irresponeral years had elapsed after planting. Quebec, with Manitoba closely follow-

Canada's Septuagenarians.

The census department has issued a bulletin on ages, which shows that drive out of business, by neglecting there are 1,321 more children under them, those who deal in diseased stock five years in Quebec than in Ontario, although the latter is one-third larger in population than Quebec. Since 1871 there has been a remarkable decrease in the proportion of infants in Ontario and Prince Edward Island, but, what ever the cause of the decrease in the number fo children may he, the census commission remarks that it is obvious ly not a decrease in the number of married population. The provinces showing the largest proportion over 70 years are Prince Edward Island, sible nurserymen than most of us im. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Onagine. It was a common practice a tario. Out of every thousand in Canfew years ago for such men to offer ade thirty people are over 70 years nursery stock that were not according of age and 234 are children up to 9 to the variety advertised, but the pur- years. The largest proportion of chilchaser could not tell this until sev- dren under 10 is in the Northwest and

When a fruit grower buys a certain ing .- Halifax Mail.

Silly? Well, maybe!

TUBERCULOSIS IS CURABLE.

By Dr. H. M. Biggs, New York's Health Officer.

UBERCULOSIS is infectious and communicable, but a tuberculosis patient may live in the same room, for days or years, with a healthy person without danger to the latter, if proper precautions are taken. The chief danger is from bacilli thrown out from the

respiratory tract. In advanced cases as many as three thousand millions are thrown out in a single day. They are inhaled as dust, and lodge in different tracts in the system. If conditions are favorable to growth they multiply there. But the general insusceptibility to tuberculosis is very great. It is only at certain times and under certain conditions that a large proportior of persons are susceptible.

Tuberculosis is absolutely preventable and its preventability is simply putting into effect simple rules of conduct. It is a question solely of scrupul ous cleanliness in regard to expectoration and disinfection of surrounding which have once housed the disease.

It is not only preventable, but curable. It is the most insiduous of al diseases. A specialist may declare no indications of it whatever and in : few weeks it may be manifest to any one. When there is any question one examination is not enough. Where a cough continues for more than six o eight weeks, in a large majority of cases, there is back of that cough : tuberculosis focus. When any one talks to you about chronic bronchitis and continued colds make up your mind that in a majority of cases a tuberculosi: focus is back of it. hen is the time to establish this fact, for then it is easily

curable; later it may not be.

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WHO PEOPLED AMERICA?

By Charles Hallock.

HE primeval peoples of both North and South America originated from a civilization of high degree which occupied the sub equatorial belt some 10,000 years ago, while the glacial sheet was still on. Population spread northward as the ice re

Routes of exodus diverging from the central point of de partrure are plainly marked by ruins and records. The subsequent set tlements in Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and California indicate the successive stages of advance, as well as the persistent struggle to maintain the ancient civilization against reversion and the catastrophes of na ture. The varying architecture of the valleys, cliffs, and mesas is an intellible expression of the exigencies which stimulated the builders. The gradual distribution of population over the higher latitudes in after-years was supple mented by accretions from Europe and northern Asia centuries before the coming of Columbus. Wars and reprisals were the natural and inevitable resuits of a mixed and degenerating population with different dialects. The mounds which cover the mid-continental areas, isolated and in groups, tell the story thereof. The Korean immigration of the year 544, historically cited, story thereof. The honoing of the Mexican Empire in 1325, was but an inciwhich led to the follading of the stokent hampite in 1828, was but an ind-dental contribution to the growing population of North America. So also were the very much earlier migrations from Central America across the Gulf of Mexico.

Eggs. Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 19%a20c

Cheese, Large, 60-15, 10% a10%; ma dium, 36-lb, 10%a10%; picnics, 22-lb 11%all%c.

Live Poultry, Hens, 11%a12c; old roosters, each 25a30c; spring chickens, 12a13%c, young stags, 11%a12c. Ducks 10alle

Hides, Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60-lbs and up, close selection, 12%a13%c; cows and light steers 9%a10%c.

Provisions and Hog Products.-Bulk clear rib sides, 12%; bulk shoulders, 10%; bulk bellies, 13c; bulk ham butts, 10%c; bacon clear rib sides. 12c; bacon shoulders, 11%c; sugar-cured breasts, 11%c; sugar-cured shoulders, 11%c; sugar cured California hams, 10%c; hams canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs. and over, 14%c; refined lard tierces, bris and 50 lb cans, gross, 11%c; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 11%c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11%c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 10a15c lower, good to prime steers \$8 QUa8 85; medium \$4 75a7 50; stockers and feeders \$2 50 a5 25; cows, \$1 50a5 25; heifers \$5 50a 6 00; Texas-fed steers \$3 00a4 50. Hogs, Mixed and butchers \$7 30a7 50; good to choice, heavy \$7 45a7 75; Sheep, sheep and lambs slow to lower; good to choice whethers \$3 50a3 75; Western sheep whethers \$3 50a3 75; \$2 50a3 50.

East Liberty, Cattio steady; choice \$7 40a7 50; prime \$6 50a7 00. Hogs, prime heavy \$7 75a7 80, mediums \$7 55; Hogs. neavy Yorkers \$7 50a7 55. Sheep stoady, Best wethers \$3 70a3 85 culls and commou \$1 50a2 00; choice lambs \$5 25a5 50.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Expressmen at San Francisco have organized.

Norfolk (Va.) street railway men are taking steps to organize. Omaha (Neb.) street railway men

have recently organized a union.

About 1.000 diamond workers in Amsterdam, Holland, are out of work. The Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Union has secured the necessary funds

to build a labor temple. At Sacramento, Cal., 100 women were

recently initiated as members of the Retail Clerks' Union.

Several New York attorneys representing a number of manufacturers, arrived at Herndon and entered into a contract with a number of farmhands to dig coal out of the Susquehanna river. Heretofore the farmhands make \$3 a week on farms. Now they can earn rom \$25 to \$30 a week, as the river diggers collect from four to five tons laily. So many farmhands have lately been mining coal that farmers have not mough help to gather the crops.

In an address at Mahanoy City, Dr. Swallow, Prohibition candidate ior Governor, advocated a compulsory rhitration law as a remedy for strikes.