



A HOG PASTURE.

The value of a good pasture for hogs cannot be overestimated. It furnishes health giving, succulent forage, to secure which the hog takes early morning constitutional, and is made healthy thereby. He eats much of the grass and less of corn, and thereby its expense saved his owner, and he lays on fat faster than if on a full grain ration. Disease does not bother the pasture-fed hog. A healthy hog, well fed, means profits in its owner's pocket. A good pasture insures this. —Farm Journal.

GEESSE FOR MARKET.

Geese pay best when they have a good pasture and plenty of grass. They prefer bulky food—such as scalded clover, cabbage, turnips, potatoes—with some ground grain. Old geese should be retained and the young ones marketed. The geese for breeding should be kept rather thin in flesh. Once started, a gosling is the easiest of all young birds to raise, and is seldom sick. A pair of Toulouse or Embden geese will turn off a considerable quantity of feathers in a year, which may more than balance their feed. The goose will lay from twenty to thirty eggs. The market price will usually give a farmer a handsome profit. A goose will only sit on a nest she is accustomed to lay in, and will not brook interference in any shape or form. She is very faithful, and the gander is ever watchful to attack any stranger who intrudes, and as he has great power and strength in his wings he can do severe injury. —Farm and Fireside.

IT WILL NOT PAY.

To wait for the weeds to grow. If we do, we must strike blows all the harder to pay for it. It will not pay to try to make a two forty horse of a ten-minute colt. It isn't in the blood. It will not pay to work after the day hangs up its lantern, and gives you a hint to do the same. It will not pay to keep the noses of the boys and girls down between the furrows from morning to night. If you try it, you will look up some day and find that you are alone. It is not a paying thing to lose a dollar's worth of life for the sake of saving ten cents' worth of money. It will not pay to let the bright boy leave home and keep the other one on the farm. It will not pay to let the good wife have to hunt all around for chips to start the fire.

RAISING CALVES INDOORS.

Calves that are intended for the dairy should be selected from dams that produce quantity and quality, and having good balanced udders. The sire should be from a good milking strain. The calf is allowed to remain with its mother from 24 to 36 hours. Then feed new milk, two quarts three times each day for a week or ten days, then milk fresh from the separator and increase the quantity gradually but never overfeed. When two weeks old commence feeding a small quantity of oatmeal and bran; also a little early cut fine hay. A very young calf will eat hay. I never turn calves to pasture the first summer. I do not confine them closely, but keep the stable darkened and it will prevent flies from annoying them. It is essential to keep stable clean and dry, and allow nothing to accumulate in feed pails, boxes or racks. The calves should be dusted occasionally with sulphur or insect powder to keep off lice. For scours lessen the feed, give castor oil and if bad give laudanum. Lime water with the milk is helpful. To develop into a good dairy cow the calf should not be forced or kept too fleshy, but always in good growing condition.—S. A. A., in Orange Judd Farmer.

PROFITS IN SHEEP.

The question of receiving the highest profit possible in sheep raising is not always answered alike by practical experience, for while some can and do make wool growing pay, there are others who barely make this pay for the cost of the feed. Of course, if we can raise sheep so that the wool will pay for all the cost of raising the animals to a marketable state, there is actual profit of a high order in selling the mutton. In fact, a good many sheep breeders aim to do this, but the present tendencies in meat consumption hardly make this possible. The market demand is for young sheep or lambs, and not for old mutton. The latter does not bring a good price in the market, and the demand is so limited at times that the markets are glutted with old mutton. A good many lambs are held too long before being sold, to make the profits as large as they should be. It should be remembered that the lambs should be sold when weighing between sixty and seventy pounds, for after that period they will degenerate in value so far as marketmen are concerned. Nearly all the food fed after that period will prove waste. It will be impossible to get it back in mutton, for the price of the old lambs will decrease faster than they will gain in weight. By selling the lambs at once and putting some of the ready money immediately into producing ewes, the flock will be increased in a short time. It is by this system of constant breeding and quick turning over the money that the sheepman must expect

his large profits. The wool after all is only of secondary importance, except on the great Western ranges, where the cost of food is purely nominal, and a thousand sheep can be kept with only a little more difficulty than is required for a cultivated farm.—S. T. Mainwaring, in American Cultivator.

EGG PRODUCTION.

The agricultural reports of some of the eastern states recently published by the government contain interesting statistics as to the production of eggs and poultry. These, while they cannot be taken as indicative of the conditions in other states or the country, as a whole, are not lacking in significance and will repay careful reading. Concerning these reports the Crop Reporter says:

In the states reported upon, the value of the poultry and eggs produced in 1899 was from about one-twelfth to one-sixth of the total value of all farm products, ranging from 8.1 per cent in Maine to 16.7 per cent in Rhode Island. Of the total value of all animal products, it formed from about one-fifth to one-third, ranging from 18.9 per cent in New Hampshire to 37.2 per cent in Delaware.

The ratio between the value of the poultry and that of the eggs produced during the year is worthy of note. The egg production was worth 68.1 per cent of the value of both eggs and poultry produced in Maine, more than 60 per cent in other New England states, 45.1 per cent in New Jersey, and 45 per cent in Delaware.

A comparison may be made between the increase in the production of eggs during the ten years from 1890 to 1899 and the increase in the following ten years—1890 to 1900. The increase during the former decade in Maine was 33 per cent; in the latter 42 per cent. In New Hampshire: Former 51 per cent; latter 39 per cent. In Massachusetts: Former, 36 per cent; latter, 45 per cent. In Rhode Island: Former, 29 per cent; latter, 59 per cent. In New Jersey: Former, 20 per cent; latter, 49 per cent, and in Delaware during the former decade, 55 per cent, and in the latter, 61 per cent.

It appears, therefore, that the increase in the egg production in the East has been much greater than that of population, and is an accelerating one. In the States mentioned, it is now sufficient to double itself in twenty years.

YARDING POULTRY.

While it is desirable to keep young chicks in free range as long as possible, owing to the fact that they are healthier and grow better from the exercise they take, as well as from the greater variety of food, in bugs and insects, thus obtained, yet there comes a time in their growth when it will be found more advantageous to place them in yards.

When the mating instincts begin to manifest itself the sexes should be separated and females placed in one yard and the males in another. They will then be found to grow much more rapidly until the time comes to make a final disposition of them either for market, the table or the selection of stock to be kept for the ensuing year. If they are thus confined in yards for a few days until they become accustomed to their surroundings, they can be given free range alternately, one yard one day and the other the next, and they will then return to their own yard and house at night.

If this plan is followed it will be found to avoid the trouble caused by the chickens selecting poor roosting places, such as those in trees, under sheds and on wagons. If left to themselves they become attached to these places and will return to them in all kinds of weather, thus making themselves liable to disease, through exposure, as well as causing inconvenience in some places by the litter they leave.

After having become attached to these roosts it is hard to get them to stay in a house, and a good deal of trouble to their owner is the result. If a little care is taken of their management in this regard in the beginning, it usually saves a good deal of trouble in the end, unless the method is followed of letting the chickens shift almost entirely for themselves, in which case they deteriorate into veritable jungle fowls, with more tendency to disease than to the laying of eggs.—H. E. Haydock, in New York Tribune Farmer.

DAIRY NOTES.

Salt should always be accessible. Do not change the feed suddenly. Clean and thoroughly air stable before milking. Do not allow dogs, cats or loafers to be around at milking time.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled. All persons who milk the cows should have the finger nails cut closely. Keep the stable and dairy room in good condition, fresh air and clean.

Milk with dry hands. Never allow the hands to come in contact with the milk. Use no dry, dusty feed just previous to milking; if fodder is dusty sprinkle it before it is fed.

Whitewash the stable once or twice a year. Use land plaster in the manure gutters daily. If cover is left off the can a piece of cloth or mosquito netting should be used to keep out insects.

Do not move cows faster than a comfortable walk while on the way to a place of milking or feeding. The milker should wear a clean outer garment, used only when milking, and kept in a clean place at other times.

What Constitutes a Gentleman?

By Ralph M. McKenzie.

THE term gentleman has had many and varied definitions since the time of the Admirable Crichton, necessitated by a change in popular opinion as to what constituted the flower of manly qualities.

Chevalier Bayard would scarcely to-day be considered the beau ideal of a gentleman either in polite society or amid the "maddening throng." He might caper well enough in the bachelor's cotillon, but there would be something lacking when he strayed into the tennis court of the golf links. It is questionable whether he would give a lady his seat or refrain from holding the "near seat" in a street car. There are occasions when it might be reasonably doubted whether he would always pay his laundry bill.

The modern gentleman is supposed to have begun with Chesterfield, that beau ideal of seeming courtesy and correct form, who built a system of ethics upon the outward show while he scoffed at those who were weak enough to accept the seeming for the reality. He rated the fair sex as children, although the most successful ladies' man of his time.

The world's judgment of men he summed up in a few words: "Great talents, such as honor, virtue and learning, and parts are above the generality of the world; who neither possess them themselves nor judge of them rightly in others; but all people are judges of the lesser talents, such as civility, affability and an obliging, agreeable address and manner; because they feel the good effects of them, as making society easy and pleasing."

It is safe to say that he will scarcely serve as a model for the gentleman of to-day. The Christian, if asked for a definition, would doubtless cite the golden rule as the only safe guide for a real Sir Galahad of our time. But it seems there is a new note introduced into every day life—one which will materially change the conduct of a gentleman. It is the militant disposition in the performance of common duties which it to enforce the respect and obedience of others.

It is only one of the many manifestations of the strenuous life. Where official position might be utilized to browbeat, cow and abuse subordinates and to elevate the fawning and sycophantic, will be seen a new Cross of Constantine adorning the heavens or a bow of promise, as it were, over the entrance of every building sheltering Government employes.

On it will be inscribed this definition: "A gentleman is a man who treats his inferior in station with the greatest courtesy, justice and consideration, and who exacts the same treatment from his superiors."

In time this definition will be inscribed in golden letters after the enacting clause of the civil service law and be enforced in all departments of the Government as well as throughout civil life.

The Truth About My New Battery.

By Thomas A. Edison.

THE main difference between the new battery and the old, is that the former is made of nickel and steel, and the latter of lead. In the old batteries the lead is acted upon by sulphuric acid. Necessarily, chemical action takes place, and the acid eats away the lead and the battery deteriorates rapidly. In the new battery, the metals are acted upon by potash, and no deterioration takes place. It is practically indestructible.

The principal constituents of the new battery are two little cakes, or briquettes, that resemble stove polish in outward appearance. Each cake is three inches long and half an inch wide. One cake is composed of nickel and graphite, the other of iron and graphite. The graphite in both cakes undergoes no chemical change itself, but is only placed in the briquette to stimulate chemical action. The nickel briquette is placed at the positive pole of the battery; the iron at the negative pole.

The briquettes are placed in perforated steel boxes, which are held in frames. Each frame holds twenty-four briquettes. The boxes in which the briquettes are held are submitted to a pressure of about one hundred tons. This brings the briquette material through the perforations, and in close contact with the potash solution.

The new battery will do two and one-half times more work, weight for weight, than the old battery. In recent tests made at Glen Ridge, New Jersey, a battery weighing three hundred and thirty-two pounds has propelled a vehicle weighing one thousand and seventy-five pounds, sixty-two miles without recharging. The speed at the end of the run was eighty-three per cent of the starting speed. Another test was made in which an automobile was sent eighty-five miles on a level road with a three hundred and thirty-two pound battery without recharging. The battery is not affected by jarring or jolting on the roads.—In fact, that seems to improve its work by stimulating chemical action. At the factory, I have had one of these batteries on a sort of "bumping" or jolting machine for weeks at a time, so that it would be subjected to the severest tests.

The tests now being made will absolutely demonstrate the advantages of the new battery. Five automobiles will run five thousand miles each, their batteries being recharged at the end of every hundred-mile run. The main points about the new battery are its cheapness, lightness, indestructibility, rapidity of charging and recharging, and its capacity for withstanding rough usage.

Before long, storage batteries will be used for driving trains, steamships, street cars, wagons and all conveyances. Electricity will soon take the place of steam, and will be employed in every place other forms of power are used.—Success.

Training Backward Children.

By Fiske Bryson, M. D.

THE development of the senses in the young is the basis of all their future mentality. There is nothing in the mind that was not first in the senses. Sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell are roads that lead to intellect; and mental superiority consists at the bottom in the possession of superior senses. Think of the wonderful development of touch, hearing, sight, muscular sense, manifested by baby Mozart, who used his little nose for a sixth finger, striking it violently against the keyboard when five little fingers were not sufficient to bring out the harmony he strived to express! Genius, during the developing-period of childhood, can see, hear, taste, smell; for superiority of mind always means superior senses. There is no exception to this rule.

Light, color, form, odors, flavors and sound call into activity sensory nerve-centers that result in consciousness. This process is exactly the same whether the consciousness is that of a man waking from slumber, or of a child awakening out of infancy. In the first instance, a sound, an odor, a touch, may insure complete consciousness. Unless all the same organs are fed, the process is incomplete. Backward children are in their unnatural state of retarded development because they have feeble and inferior senses. And in sense-training, therefore, is found their chief means of education and uplifting. Ideas come first from outside. Do not forget this, dear Anxious Mother. From contact with things is gathered the seed that, nourished in the region of sensation, will later blossom as thought.

Wisdom of Today.

The house of the wicked shall be destroyed—but ten to one it will turn out to be heavily insured. A fool immediately showeth his anger—a wise man waits till he goes home to his wife. The heart of fools publisheth folly—and the rest of us buy it up into the hundred thousands.—New York Herald.

Drink water out of thy own cistern—you'll want the neighbors for laundry purposes.

A fool immediately showeth his anger—a wise man waits till he goes home to his wife.

The heart of fools publisheth folly—and the rest of us buy it up into the hundred thousands.—New York Herald.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Pensions granted:—Samuel George, Apollo, \$8; John J. Dell, McKeesport, \$12; Nicholas Grow, Dubois, \$12; Albert Hays, Washington, \$8; Amos Ruple, West Fairview, \$8; Elliott J. Hays, Titusville, \$8; David Phillips, Pittsburg, \$8; John W. Haffly, Rebersburg, \$12; Daniel D. Young, New Buena Vista, \$12; Sella Frame, Five Points, \$12; Charlotte Carr, Meadville, \$12; Amanda T. Patterson, Butler, \$8; Mary C. Stewart, Rural Valley, \$8; Josephine Christopher, Monongahela, \$8; William Craig, Pittsburg, \$6; Benjamin F. Hamilton, Waynesburg, \$6; Pores, E. Andrews, Canton, \$6; Edwin L. Sturtevant, Silvana, \$2; William Simms, Cambridge Springs, \$10; Amanuel Gearhart, Yeagerstown, \$12; Vernon Kelley, Waynesburg, \$10; Mary M. Nell, Mercer, \$8; Sarah Baird, Woodbury, \$8.

George Davis and Milton Rocher were hunting in the woods near Sharon, when the latter accidentally discharged his gun. The load struck Davis in the side, making a terrible wound. He was taken to a nearby house, where medical attention was given. His condition is serious.

Mabel Snyder, 20 years old, of Wrightsville, driven to despair from jealousy, sent two bullets into her breast and now lingers in a critical condition in the Columbia Hospital. To the hospital authorities she said: "I shot myself and am sorry the bullets did not kill me."

Royal J. Rook, an usher at the Union Station, Pittsburg, either committed suicide or was poisoned, dying in great agony at his boarding house, 1119 Liberty avenue.

E. M. Fuller and family and Wallace Paterson and wife, of Eleven Mile, while on a long drive partook of Bologna sausage as a lunch and were made seriously ill. A doctor at Andover saved their lives.

Death has claimed one of Chester's best known and most useful women, Miss Rachel Roberts. For many years she was principal of the Gartside Public School.

Miss Sarah E. Ziemer, of Reading, has been elected a missionary teacher to China by the Reformed Church Missionary Board.

The Schuylkill Canal is now full of water from Port Clinton to Philadelphia, for the first time this season, and all is ready for navigation, but the running of boats depends entirely on the early settlement of the strike.

The award of a contract to build a pig stable at the Berks County Almshouse for \$3595 has caused much unfavorable comment among the farmers of Berks county. Many fine farms containing all the latest improvements can be bought for less than half of this.

The advance sheets of the forthcoming annual report of James M. Clark, Chief of the State Bureau of Industrial Statistics, for the year 1901 show that Pennsylvania produced 1,006,332 gross tons of steel rails during that period. The production of plate and sheets was 1,500,502 gross tons, including black plate and other sheets made by the tin workers, which is practically the same volume of production as in 1900. The production of cut nails and cut spikes for 1901 was 37,349 gross tons. Other rolled products for 1901, including structural shapes, bar and rods, billets, etc., amounted to 5,633,954 gross tons. There is an increase over 1000 of 1,065,943 gross tons of iron and steel rolled into finished form and 100 per cent over 1896. The value of the entire production of 1901 of the 8,668,337 gross tons of rolled iron and steel, not including the production of tinplate works, was \$208,284,259. The number of workmen employed was 85,086 and they were paid wages aggregating \$134,787. The average yearly earnings, skilled and unskilled, was \$719.55, and the average daily wage was \$2.21. Allegheny county leads in production with 5,095,608 tons, that county producing nearly 50 per cent of the entire production of the State.

Mrs. James Prouty, of Austin, was awakened about 4 o'clock the other morning by her little daughter choking and crying. She found the room filled with smoke and when the family attempted to leave the building they found escape by the stairway shut off by the flames. Mr. Prouty carried his wife and child down a ladder, the flames almost enveloping them. An investigation revealed that the building had been fired in three places, the incendiary using kerosene.

Israel Dougherty, colored a former slave, in court at Pittsburg, produced notched sticks as his account books. He sued Robert Ritter, a farmer, for \$85, which he claimed as wages. Dougherty explained his inability to read or write by having been a slave for many years and from a pocketbook produced his accounts. They were kept on two flat pieces of wood six inches square. One was notched for dollars, the other for half-dollars and quarters. Dougherty put a hole through the wood for every dollar paid him. The jury puzzled over the case and awarded him \$35.

Two young women employed by the Armstrong Cork Company Lancaster, were passing under a net work of wires on Marshall street, when a heavy arc wire broke. John P. Colin, a lineman, was near at hand and realized the danger of the women. One end of the wire fell just on them and Colin grasped the other end. He was stunned and hurled several feet, still clinging to the wire, which was slowly burning into his flesh. The wire was finally knocked from his hands and he was picked up unconscious.

At the Pennsylvania railroad station, Altoona, two Italians, employed in repaving and laying track, found a quantity of American silver coin dated 60 to 70 years ago. There is a tradition that a man who went to the Mexican war and died in Mexico, buried the money in this vicinity before he left.

Reuben Teel, alderman of the Third ward, Easton, who was arrested for forgery and confessed, was sent to prison for one year and ten months by Judge Scott.

A new hall of the Patriotic Order Sons of America has been completed at Chester Springs.

The Middle States Furniture Manufacturers' Association met in Williamsport and discussed matters relative to the trade.

The Monroe County Ministerial Union at a recent meeting, adopted resolutions condemning church fairs and festivals.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Industrial activity is greater than at any recent date. Many new factories and mills have been added to the productive capacity, facilities are being increased at old plants and idle shops resumed through the settlement of labor controversies.

A coke blockade still exists, the railways being unable to handle the output, which is above all records and in urgent request. Despite the rapid development of transportation facilities the nation's needs have grown still faster and the situation is distressing for shippers and consumers.

Retail trade is large, with a bright outlook for the future in jobbing and wholesale business. There are few of the cancellations so numerous at this time last year, while collections are improving.

Although the weekly capacity of the pig iron furnaces in blast on September 1 was reported as 335,189 tons by the "Iron Age," it has since been appreciably curtailed by the inadequate supply of fuel, on which account numerous furnaces were blown out or at least banked. As consumptive requirements are increasing, it is necessary to place orders abroad more extensively, and in some cases the entire output of foreign plants has been secured. Not only raw material, but billets and even rails, are sought in other markets. German mills offering the best terms in most cases.

New England producers of boots and shoes are insisting on full prices, and some grades that were slow to respond are now sharing the improvement. No sign of weakness is seen in leather, some selections rising still more, particularly the better grades of sole and belting butts. Slight reactions have occurred in some packer and country hides, but most lines are still firmly held. Liberal receipts have not depressed foreign dry hides.

Low stocks of wheat and poor grading of receipts, together with fears of frost in corn sections, sustained quotations when a decline would have been imminent if full confidence were placed in official returns of condition.

Failures for the week numbered 205 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 18 a year ago.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, \$3.10a3.30; best Patent, \$4.50; choice Family, \$3.75.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 77c; Philadelphia No. 2, 73a73c; Baltimore No. 2, 7c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 72c; Philadelphia No. 2, 69a69c; Baltimore No. 2, 67c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 37c; Philadelphia No. 2, 36c; Baltimore No. 2, 38c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$16.50a17.00; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50a16.00; No. 3 timothy, \$14.00a15.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples per bushel, fancy 75c\$1.00; fair to good per bushel, 50c\$65c; Beets, native, per bunch 1 1/2c\$2c; Cabbages, native, flat truck, per 100, \$1.50\$2.00; Cantaloupes, Anne Arundel Gems, per basket ripe, 25c\$40c; Celery, New York, per doz. 25c\$40c; Eggplants, native, per 100, 50c\$55c; Grapes, Rappahannock, per 10-b basket, 90c\$1.00; do, Western Maryland, per 5-b basket, 90c\$1.00; Lettuce, native, per bu box, 20c\$30c. Lima beans, native, per bu box, 50c\$60c; Onions, Maryland and Pennsylvania yellow, per bu, 70c\$80c; Pumpkins, native, each, 4c\$6c; Squash, Anne Arundel, per basket, 10c\$15c; String beans, native, per bu, green, 25c\$35c; Tomatoes, Potomac, per peck basket, 15c\$20c; Rappahannock, per bu box, 25c\$30c; Watermelons, Selects, per 100, \$12.00a14.00; primes, per 100, \$6.00a\$9.00; seconds, per 100, \$4.00a\$5.00; culls, per 100, \$2.00a\$3.00.

Potatoes, Primes, per bushel, No. 1, \$1.00a1.10; do, seconds, 75a85c; do, culls, 50a55c; do, Eastern Shore, per bushel, No. 1, \$1.00a1.25.

Butter, Separator, 21a22c; Gathered cream, 20a21c; prints, 1-lb 25a35c; Rolls, 2-lb, 25a26c; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., 23a24c.

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 21a22c. Cheese, Large, 60-lb, 10c\$11c; medium, 36-lb, 11c\$11 1/2c; picnics, 22-lb 11c\$11 1/2c.

Live Poultry, Hens, 12a12 1/2c; old roosters, each 25a30c; spring chickens, 12a13c; young stags, 12a12 1/2c. Ducks 10a11c.

Hides, Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60-lb and up, close selection, 12c\$13c; cows and light steers 9c\$10 1/2c.

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

Live Stock.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 10a15c lower, good to prime steers \$7.75a8.50; medium \$4.25a7.25; stockers and feeders \$2.50a5.40; cows, \$1.50a5.35; heifers \$2.50a6.25; Texas-fed steers \$3.00a4.50. Hogs, Mixed and butchers \$7.80a7.75; good to choice, heavy \$7.60a7.85; Sheep, sheep and lambs slow to lower; good to choice whether \$3.25a3.85; Western sheep \$2.50a3.25.

East Liberty, Cattle steady; choice \$7.10a7.25; prime \$6.25a6.75. Hogs, prime heavy \$7.90a7.95; mediums \$7.75; heavy Yorkers \$7.80a7.85. Sheep steady, Best wethers \$3.80a4.00 culls and common \$1.50a2.00; choice lambs \$5.60a5.80.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

The striking coopers at Nebraska City, Neb., have returned to work.

Railroad graders at Loveland, Colo., have been granted a shorter work day.

Steelworkers at Exton, England, the number of 1,100, have been granted an increase in pay.

Knoxville, (Tenn.) United Mine Workers have been granted a concession of a nine-hour day.

Orchestral players of Atlanta, Ga., will organize and affiliate with the Federation of Trades.