RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

PENN'A R. R.

EAST.	WEST
7.11 A. M.	9.14 A. M.
10.17 "	12.15 P. M.
2.21 P. M.	4.31 "
5.50 "	7.51 "
SUNDAYS.	
10.17 A. M.	4.31 P. M.

D. L. & W. R. R.

EAST.	WEST.
6.57 A. M.	9.06 A. M.
10.19 "	12.44 P. M.
2.11 P. M.	4.33 "
5.43 "	8.57 "
SUNDAYS	
6.57 A. M.	12.44 P. M.
5.43 P M	8.57 "

PHILA & READING R. R.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
8.05 A. M.	11.24 A. M.
4.00 P. M.	6.05 P. M.
BLOOM STREET.	
8.05 A. M.	11.22 A. M.
4.02 P. M.	6.04 P. M.

J. J. BROWN,

THE EYE A SPECIALTY.

Eyes tested, treated, fitted with glasses and artificial eyes supplied.

[illegible], Bloomsburg, Pa.

Hours—10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Teephone 1436

ALLEY MAY BECOME A STREET

Among the improvements contemplated in Danville is one which may result in giving the First Ward a new street, where now exists only an unsightly and unpaved alley. The thoroughfare, which is some 20 feet in width, lies midway between East Market and East Mahoning streets and connects Mill with Ferry street. On the south it is flanked by the row of rickety unpainted stables extending from the Reynolds building to the Thomas Beaver Free Library. On the north side the alley is bordered with the Baldy House and the premises of Dr. F. E. Harpel.

The location of the alley is such as to invite a great deal of travel, not only by vehicles, but also by pedestrians. To accommodate the latter Landlord W. C. Williams has laid a pavement on his side as far as the rear of his property. Dr. Harpel has also laid a sidewalk. The greater part of the alley, however, contains no accommodation for pedestrians and much of the time walking is very bad.

The alley occupies a part of the town where land has a maximum of value; it is wide enough for a street and were it thrown open so as to offer no restriction to travel it would fill a long-felt want. Property owners whose land abuts on the alley have been thinking over these things for sometime.

They advise that the old stables which line the south side of the alley be torn down and tenement houses or small manufacturing concerns be erected on their sites. Anticipating some improvement similar to the above for some time past Dr. Harpel has had in contemplation the erection of two commodious dwellings on the rear of his large lot to front on the alley. F. C. Derr has taken the initiative and has begun a two-story frame 23x24 feet, which when completed will be occupied by O. S. Deibert, the upholsterer. The proposition is to lay sidewalks along each side of the thoroughfare and to give it a suitable name. Of these several have been suggested but the one which seems to find the most favor is the name "Library Place."

June Weather is Very Cool.

This month of June has been most peculiar in the way of weather. There were several very hot days, but the most of the month has been so cool as to astonish the weather observers of many years. Monday morning the Montour House thermometers registered as low as 48 degrees at 5 o'clock, and there was a slight frost in the low ground. On Sunday morning at 6:30 o'clock the same thermometers registered 56 degrees.

Several heavy showers fell Monday afternoon and one was accompanied by hail. This cool weather has caused most plans for summer outings to be held in abeyance until the advent of real warm days.

Many Miners on Freight Trains.

There is a rush of miners from the anthracite regions to the bituminous fields and every north bound freight train is filled with Hungarians, Poles, Italians and a few Americans who are seeking work. Their destination via the Reading is Newberry where they catch the Beech Creek route of the New York Central. The most of the travel is done by freight, but a few spend money for car fare and ride on passenger trains.

Very few freights go through here that do not carry large numbers of men, from fifteen to thirty being the usual quota to a train, although some have considerably more. The Pennsylvania trains also carry many miners who are looking for jobs.

Saved From an Awful Fate.

"Everybody said I had consumption,' writes Mrs. A. M. Shields, of Chambersburg, Pa., "I was so low after six months of severe sickness, caused by Hay Fever and Asthma, that few thought I could get well, but I learned the merit of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, used it, and was completely cured." For desperate Throat and Lung Diseases it is the safest cure in the world and is infallible for Cough, Colds and Bronchial Affections. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Paules & Co. No 352 Mill street.

Special Harrisburg Edition.

The Harrisburg Evening Telegraph of Saturday issued a special edition, of forty pages, illustrative of the Greater Harrisburg. The edition is finely printed and is filled with half tone cuts of the homes, industries and business places of the city. The Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Steelton, is shown in all its departments. The edition will surely result in further advancement of Harrisburg and increase in the influence and circulation of the Telegraph.

Death of John Girtner.

John Girtner, Sr., of Schuyler, a well-known resident, died on Sunday last. He is the father of John Girtner, undertaker at Turbotville.

FIVE HOUSES BROKEN INTO

Four houses on East Front street and one on Railroad street were broken into by robbers early Friday morning. Nothing but eatables were taken and at several places the intruders were scared away. All the places were entered through the kitchen windows by the removal of panes of glass.

At the residence of Harry Pritchard, No. 506 East Front street, the screen to the summer kitchen was removed and laid under a tree. There is a table on the porch against the window and all the dishes were removed from it being placed on the boardwalk. This gave the burglars access to the window. In trying to open it the upper part of the sash was broken. A large shepherd dog heard the men at work and his barking caused them to leave hastily. They got into the summer kitchen and the only thing missed by Mrs. Pritchard was a loaf of bread. She heard the dog barking and says it was shortly after midnight.

It is evident that the burglars went next door, at the home of Miss Helen Colket, No. 508, where they got into the out-kitchen, but secured no booty.

A good haul was made at No. 510, the residence of Mrs. Louisa Williams, where the cupboard was looted of all its contents, potatoes, butter, milk and other victuals. The burglars got in at this place by breaking the glass and sliding back the kitchen window.

Farther east on Front street, at No. 522, the burglars coolly appropriated the breakfast, which had been gotten ready for the men who were to go to work early. The usual method of taking out a window pane was practiced and the window was fastened up with two butcher knives. Everything on the table was taken. An effort was also made to get through another window into the inner part of the house, but this was abandoned. It is thought that the burglars were frightened away from here. Martin Swank lives in this house.

From Swank's it is but a short distance to the home of Robert Paugh, at No. 213 Railroad street. The kitchen window was forced open and the window held up with a screw driver. This is what was used at the other places, but the burglars had no further need for it as the Paugh home was the last on their list. Mr. Swank's bucket had been packed and this was confiscated by the hungry visitors.

The general opinion is that the burglaries were committed by men from the mining regions. Quite a number have been in this city and some of them seemed to be in very reduced circumstances. It would be well for all house keepers to keep a close guard over their premises. Sunbury has had a number of burglaries recently and other towns make similar complaints of numerous robberies.

Flower Gardens Despoiled.

There is nothing more beautiful among the works of nature than flowers. Naturally, therefore, the lover of flowers is a lover of the beautiful. How a person, therefore, of such refinement and devotion to what is beautiful in nature can enjoy a stolen article is beyond comprehension. Yet such persons exist—at least the flowers are stolen and as there is no evidence that they are sold by the thieves the inference must be that they are purloined purely for the sake of the pleasure derived from their possession.

Probably never were flower thieves so active as at present. There are few gardens in the vicinity of Water and Front streets that have entirely escaped. One flower garden on Water street famous for its profusion of beautiful roses was entered on three different occasions and the bushes literally stripped. No less than half a dozen gardens have been pillaged in that vicinity during the last few nights. Not content with the roses at several places the marauders have ruthlessly broken down the bushes, indicating that they were actuated as much by a spirit of maliciousness as by a desire to possess the flower.

Woodcock Will Not be Plentiful.

This is a season when the regular meetings of the Danville Gun and Rifle Club are slimly attended. Nevertheless the members are practicing as much as possible to keep their hands in. On July 1st the woodcock season opens, after which shooting will not be a matter of practice but a pursuit of the real thing. With each succeeding year as a result of the semi-monthly shoots, the members of the Gun and Rifle Club gain in proficiency as marksmen, which invests their hunting expeditions with additional interest. The severe winter was hard on game and it is said that woodcock this summer are not very plentiful.

A Dangerous Practice.

There has been a number of narrow escapes at the Mill street crossing of the D. L. & W. railroad recently owing to the recklessness of drivers going under the gates when they are being lowered. If this dangerous practice is not stopped fatalities are likely to result.

BEYOND A DOUBT.

Good Hard Facts. Told in a Few Words as Possible.

Thomas Kear of No. 632 Mill street, Danville, Pa., says:—"Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are certainly what they are represented to be. I got a box last fall at Gosh's Drug Store and found they did me a great deal of good. They invigorated and toned me up generally. I rested better and felt the benefit of a night's rest. My business is of a sedentary nature and trying on the nervous system but I felt so much better after their use.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c. a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D. are on every package.

GOOD STOCK OF COAL

Before the mining strike a Pennsylvanian would have considered absurd a statement that there would be a time when the sight of car loads of coal would cause comments of surprise, yet this strange state of affairs exists.

To the people of Danville the long trains of coal became so familiar that it did not seem within the bounds of possibility there could be a cessation in the shipment of this commodity, so powerful in the industrial and commercial world.

On Saturday a Philadelphia & Reading freight train, north-bound, carried eight cars filled with anthracite from the Berenice mines, in Sullivan county, and all who saw them wondered where they came from.

The railroads have considerable coal on hand, but are very sparing with it. The Reading has in its different storage yards about 200,000 tons. A small quantity at Buffalo is being shipped to lake ports.

Last year the Reading company used about 1,000,000 tons of coal, of which nearly 509,000 were bituminous. The coal averaged the company about $1.50 a ton. In nearly all cases anthracite coal was used as fuel on the passenger engines, but many freight locomotives used bituminous Since the strike fewer freight trains have been run and the coal freight service has almost been suspended, although many crews are now engaged in the hauling of soft coal.

The Pennsylvania railroad uses very little anthracite in comparison with the amount of bituminous coal consumed as fuel. This company consumes nearly 17,000 tons of coal a day, most of which is bituminous. On some of the fast express trains and trains to local points anthracite is generally used while on the freight trains bituminous is the fuel. This company has not suffered by the strike in the anthracite region, as its increased traffic in soft coal greatly offsets the loss of anthracite. The movement of bituminous coal has been very heavy, and as there is no need of the cars in the region the soft coal operators have been securing all they want.

Watchman Uses His Gun.

Dr. DeWitt and those in charge of his park at night are considerably annoyed by persons prowling around the resort evidently with no good intentions. On Friday night William Rausch, who acts as engineer for the merry-go-round and also watchman, in order to expel an intruder was obliged to bring his shot gun into requisition. The fellow was very defiant; he had no idea that the watchman would shoot, but the latter affirms that he "blazed away" and thinks that a few of the shot took effect.

On the next night the watchman had more trouble, but on this occasion the intruder drew the gun. The latter was accompanied by a woman. They refused to leave the park and some hot words ensued when the man pulled out a pistol and leveled it at the watchman. The woman quickly grasped the gun, however, and thus it may be that a tragedy was averted.

One of the features of the management at Riverside Park is the good order that is uniformly maintained. Upon opening his resort some years ago Dr. DeWitt adopted a set of rules, which he put before the public in such a way as to indicate his determination to see that they are enforced and as a result no matter how great a throng of pleasure seekers are on the ground at one time things have never been otherwise than quiet and orderly during the day. Watchman Rausch, together with J. B. Woodling, the proprietor of the merry-go-round, who sleeps at the park, declare their intention of controlling the situation and of keeping things orderly about the park at night.

Much Malaria.

Local physicians report a great deal of malaria this spring, which threatens before the summer is over to inaugurate a return of the old fever and ague days. It is not only in town where the disease prevails, but also amid the farming communities up and down the river.

A leading physician Friday gave it as his opinion that the prevalence of malaria, which at present exceeds anything in recent years, is caused by the unusually high floods of last winter, which submerged wide tracts of land. Decaying vegetable matter and noxious substances in different forms, it is explained, were then deposited in the streets and fields. After the water receded and the long drought ensued under the action of the sun the tracts affected gave off poisonous exhalations, which produce in humanity the morbid condition known as malaria.

Entertained Young People.

Mr. and Mrs. George Snyder entertained a number of young people at their home, on Upper Mulberry street, Saturday in honor of their son Harmon's birthday. Those present were: Mabel Perry, Helen Goodall, Bessie Shepard, Agnes Kessler, Blanche Diehl, Mabel Ford, Ethel Udelhofen, Araminta Snyder, Gertrude Snyder, Reba Snyder, James Edgeworth, Carl Scott, William Edgeworth, William Reedy, Grier Udelhofen. Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Diehl, and Aaron Williams. Refreshments were served and an enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Strong evidence sustains the popular verdict that Ely's Cream Balm is worth its weight in gold. Trial size 10 cents. Full size 50 cents. Sold by druggists and mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, N. Y.

Proberta, Cal.

Messers. ELY BROS.:—I have been afflicted with catarrh for twenty years. It made me so weak I thought I had contumption. I got one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and in three days the discharge stopped. It is the best medicine I have used for catarrh.

Very truly, FRANK E. KINDLESPIRE.

Twelve Miles in One Hour.

The balloon which was sent up at the Y. M. C. A., this city, at 7 p. m. Saturday last, dropped at Rhodes, Columbia county, one hour later. The distance traversed was twelve miles as a crow would fly.

GAME WAS WON BY SHAMOKIN

In a game of base ball that lacked special features Shamokin won from the "Old Timers" Saturday afternoon at DeWitt's Park. There was a general change in the positions of the home nine. The following is the score in detail:

DANVILLE.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Gosh, lf	5	0	0	0	0	1
Yerrick, p	2	1	0	0	4	0
Ammerman, 2b	5	1	1	4	4	1
Ross, 3b	4	3	0	4	2	0
Shannon, cf	4	2	1	1	0	0
Shaffner, ss	4	0	0	0	0	1
Hoffman, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	1
Hummer, c	4	0	0	4	0	0
Martin, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
	35	7	3	24	10	4

SHAMOKIN.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Lewis, 3b	4	3	2	3	2	1
Neibower, 1b	4	2	3	8	0	1
D. Edwards, cf	4	1	1	3	0	0
Wetzel, 2b	5	0	3	3	4	2
J. Edwards, lf	3	0	0	0	1	0
Pursell, c	2	1	0	6	0	0
Childs, ss	4	0	1	3	4	2
Norcawich rf	3	1	1	0	0	2
Moran, p	4	2	1	1	0	0
Eisenhart, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0
	34	10	12	27	11	8

Danville	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—7
Shamokin	3	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	x	—10

Earned runs, Shamokin 3. Two base hits, Neibower, Lewis. Three base hit, Ammerman. Double plays, Ross and Ammerman, Ammerman and Hoffman, Yerrick and Ammerman and Hoffman, Ross, Wetzel and Neibower. Struck out, by Moran 6, by Yerrick 2. First on balls, off Moran 7, off Yerrick 3. Wild pitch, Moran. Passed balls, Moran 2. Stolen bases, Ross, Shannon, Lewis, Moran, Neibower, D Edwards, Wetzel. Sacrifice hits, Shannon, Martin.

EVERY TIME THE CLOCK STRIKES

"Talk of the difference in business trips," remarked a well-known business man last week. "Why, you youngsters have it fine now when you go to New York. When I commenced business I looked forward to the journey for some time, hating to stay away over night, which was a necessity in those days, and probably staid up half the night, so as to be sure and catch the train, leaving home way ahead of time for fear of having the wrong time table.

"Nowadays, I make up my mind to go to New York, and, looking at my watch to see how much time I have to reach the Reading Terminal, knowing that the Philadelphia & Reading's fast trains leave there every time the clock strikes, from 7 in the morning until 7 at night, start off at once, reach New York in a couple of hours attending to business, strike the Jersey Central Station, Liberty St., on the hour, and starting home again, reach Philadelphia, having used up six hours time or in reality only five, as instead of spending an hour at lunch, I got mine in the Buffet Parlor Car while making fast time between the two cities.

"I tell you what, the Philadelphia & Reading Railway seems determined to secure all the business travel between the two places. They reduced the time, put Buffet Parlor Cars on all trains running at hours when they were needed, hesitate at hardly anything that tends to insure the safety, comfort and pleasure of their passengers, and now comes their new departure, a train from each Terminal every time the clock strikes in business hours, scheduled on quick time, and the best part of all, keeping up to schedule."

The English "Society for the Prevention of Consumption" presided over by the Prince of Wales, was recently addressed by Sir William Broadbent, who stated that it was definitely known that every case of consumption began with a germ communicated from some other case. There is no such thing as inherited consumption. There may be local weakness which tends to consumption, but the germ has absolutely to be planted in that weak spot before consumption can ensue. This ought to comfort thousands of people who have "weak chests" or "weak lungs." They are not foreordained victims of this dread disease. All that is needed to bid absolute defiance to this deadly scourge, is to be able to strengthen the weak lungs, and build up a strong body. The answer to this need is found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It so purifies the blood and increases the blood supply, that disease is thrown off, and the weak organs are nourished into perfect health, which defies germs of every kind. People, given up by doctors, emaciated, bleeding at the lungs, with obstinate, lingering coughs, are being cured every day by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." It is a strictly temperance medicine containing no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

Meeting of the Alliance.

The meeting of the Prohibition Alliance held in St. Peter's M. E. church at Riverside Monday night was well attended. Addresses were made by Rev. H. C. Harman, Rev. E. B. Dunn, Rev. L. B. Twichell, Rev. Kline and F. P. Johnson.

The speakers were all members of the Prohibition Alliance of this city, which meets every Thursday night in the Y. M. C. A. building. The object of the meeting was to organize an Alliance in Riverside, which in view of the encouragement attending last night's meeting, it is believed will be an accomplished fact in the near future.

Virulent Cancer Cure.

Startling proof of a wonderful advance in medicine is given by druggist G. W. Roberts of Elizabeth, W. Va. An old man there had long suffered with what good docters pronounced incurable cancer. They believed his case hopeless till he used Electric Bitters and applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which treatment completely cured him. When Electric Bitters are used to expel bilious, kidney and microbe poisons at the same time this salve exerts its matchless healing power, blood diseases, skin eruptions, ulcers, and sores vanish. Bitters 50c. Salve 25c at Paules & Co. No. 352 Mill street.

Excursions to Atlantic City.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co., advertises that their special low rate ten day excursions to Atlantic City this season will be run July 10th, 24th, August 7th and 21st.

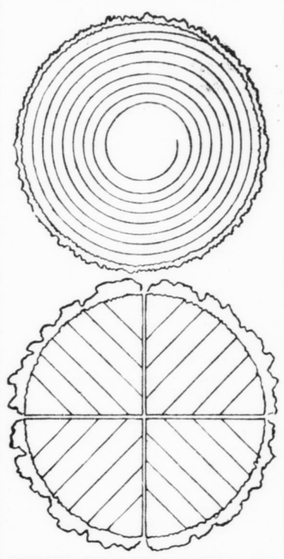
FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

FASHIONABLE WOODS.

How Birdseye Maple, Curly Walnut and Quartered Oak Are Cut.

It is not commonly known that certain terms applied by furniture men and workers in fine wood refer almost entirely to the graining shown by methods of cutting oak, maple, walnut, etc., and the question frequently arises, What is curly walnut or birdseye maple? For clearer explanation the following is presented by Meehan's Monthly:

The birdseye figure in maple is produced by cutting around the log and



BIRDSEYE MAPLE AND QUARTERED OAK.

continuing until the log is used up. A huge knife, and not a saw, is used for the purpose, the wood being peeled off like a great shaving; hence birdseye veneers yards in length are made. Few species produce this figure. That obtained from the sugar maple is the finest in our country.

Curly walnut is the root and that portion of the trunk just above the ground. The log is sawed in the ordinary way. Curly walnut is obtained from all the species.

Quartered oak is produced by sawing the log into quarters; hence the name. These quarters are then sawed into boards from the circumference toward the center, and thus the "flake," that beautiful figure in quartered oak, is brought out.

HOW TO GROW BEANS.

Wax and Stringless Green Pod Varieties—Limas, Bush and Pole.

The wax and stringless green pod varieties for best results should be drilled or dropped four to six inches in the row. They art very tender and should not be planted until all reasonable danger from frost is passed, but after that they may be planted at intervals of two weeks or a little more for succession, advises a Rural New Yorker writer. As soon as the plants are well out of the ground apply the nitrate of soda, same as for early cabbages. It should be applied every few days, especially if there are any traces of rust.

The same treatment as to nitrate of soda (or saltpeter, if more convenient) should be followed with the lima beans. These, both bush and pole varieties, especially in the north, should be started in pans or boxes of soil either in the hotbed or sunny windows. They may be started two or three weeks earlier than they could with safety be planted in the open ground. Plant one inch deep, making sure that the eye is down, one in a place, and far enough apart that they may readily be taken up without disturbing the roots.

In taking up be sure that the soil is sufficiently moist to adhere well to them. It is best to take plenty of soil with the plants and set in holes previously dug. With care in handling the plants may be reset with entire safety and the season of maturity very much hastened. The bush limas should be set two feet apart in the rows, as with good soil and culture they will spread a good deal.

If the pole varieties are to be trained to a single pole, they should be set previous to transplanting the beans. Set three or four plants around each pole on a slightly raised mound of earth. Poles seven feet above the ground are sufficiently high, and when the vines reach the top they should be tied there and pinched back.

The trellis is very desirable, but I have very little faith in corn or sunflowers planted in to take the place of poles or trellis. When poles are used, the vines must be trained and tied occasionally to the poles, and the most convenient way is to wind the string or cord used for tying around the left wrist. This allows free use of both hands for the work and saves much trouble by avoiding tangling the cord.

The World's Corn Crop.

According to the government report, the corn crop of the world in 1900, the latest year for which final quantitative estimates are available, amounted to 2,822,900,000 bushels against 2,718,260,000 bushels in the year preceding and 2,682,987,000 bushels in 1898. These figures, of course, will not bear a too literal construction, but cover the world's crop for which statistics at all trustworthy are extant.

SO SOOTHING.

Its Influence has been felt by so many Danville Readers.

The soothing influence of relief

After suffering from Itching Piles,

From Eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

Makes one feel grateful to the remedy.

Doan's Ointment has soothed hundreds.

Here's what one Danville citizen says:

Mr. D. C. Williams, Iron Roofer, 204 Lower Mulberry street, says:—"I can highly recommend Doan's Ointment. Before using it I was greatly annoyed with a burning and itching rectal trouble. This led me to become interested on hearing about Doan's Ointment and I procured it at a drug store and found it satisfactory. I did not use the remedy long before I was completely cured."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name-Doan's- and take no substitute

MACARONI WHEATS.

Principal Varieties and Regions to Which They Are Adapted.

All macaroni wheats are extremely sensitive to changes of soil and climate. This will account for certain peculiarities in the quality of the grain that have already been noticed by growers occasionally in this country. Grains partially soft and white are from crops grown either under dampier, cooler conditions or in places where there is comparatively little nitrogen in the soil. The requisite conditions for a perfect grain are a black prairie soil and short, hot, dry summers. On the whole changes of climate appear to have a greater effect than changes of soil, but if the soil becomes almost bereft of humus the grain shows the effect plainly by becoming more opaque and white because of the preponderance of starch. If in this case the climate is at the same time arid, the grain remains rather hard, but simply because of its dryness. If the soil is black and rich and the climate too moist, there is considerable discoloration, and black ends may show themselves. Two or three good rains are sufficient to mature a crop. Otherwise the drier and hotter the better, while a humid atmosphere can not be tolerated.

From fifty to seventy-five so called varieties of durum or macaroni wheats have been described by different writers. There are probably a hundred or more varieties already known to be in use under distinct names. Though the larger number of varieties are in practical use of minor importance, there are a few having well marked characteristics and which have attained a high reputation.

The variety which is the basis of a very large part of the macaroni wheat export from the Azov sea region is the Gharnovka. The wheat itself has a medium long, square, dense, yellowish white head, while the beards are dark and very long. The grain is quite large, light yellow in color and rather translucent and vitreous. There are several different strains even of the Gharnovka recognized in the Don territory. Probably the best of these is the Yellow Gharnovka, which has a grain of a deeper yellow than the others. Both the Gharnovka and Yellow Gharnovka have recently been obtained and distributed by the department of agriculture, according to Cerealist M. A. Carleton, from whose report on macaroni wheats these facts are learned. This wheat is admirably adapted to such districts as Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and eastern Colorado. It will probably prove to be one of the best durum wheats for the middle and southern great plains

GHARNOVKA WHEAT AT NEW MEXICO STATION.

as well as for New Mexico and Arizona. Gharnovka is being grown this season by the New Mexico agricultural experiment station and so far gives promise of excellent results.

Arnoutka wheat is apparently not grown to so great an extent as Gharnovka, but it is nevertheless one of the best varieties of south Russia. So far as the writer mentioned can determine what is properly called Arnautka is a wheat having heads of a light red color, with a bluish bloom and very long reddish beards. The grains are very large and long and when grown under favorable conditions are a clear yellow, extremely hard and vitreous. This and Gharnovka are the two varieties which have given Russia its reputation for macaroni wheats, although one or two Russian sorts are probably even better than these for marketing that product.

Mr. Carleton has so far seen nothing but the grain of the variety now grown considerably by the farmers of North and South Dakota under the name Arnautka and cannot say whether it is the same as that described above or not. This variety is well adapted for cultivation in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas.

Maple Sugar and Sirup.

Geauga county produces more maple sirup per square mile than any county in Ohio. Vermont also has a large output. Vermont suffers from vast quantities of bogus sirup manufactured in cities and flavored with cheap maple sugar and sold all over the west and labeled "Pure Vermont Maple Sirup." So called "Pure Ohio Maple" is on sale over the west and east and indeed in cities in Ohio.—Ohio Farmer.

Agricultural Notes.

Blackeye and Whippoorwill cowpeas were tested at the Cornell station. There seems little to choose between them. Blackeye appears not quite as vigorous a grower as Whippoorwill.

Rolling clover seeded ground may prove an excellent aid to prompt germination.

Persian officials say they need agricultural implements of the American kind.

Exports of apples from the United States during 1901 amounted to 599,006 barrels, valued at $1,761,394, against 740,575 barrels in the preceding year, valued at $1,821,562.

A Connecticut tobacco grower says that Sumatra grown under cloth in New England had 20 per cent less weight of stems in a hundred pounds than the real Sumatra.

Be Sure You're Right.

While it is true that there comes a tide in the affairs of men which, etc., there are so many people every year left stranded high and dry that some caution would seem to be needed about picking out your particular tide.—Syracuse Herald.

Sir Andrew Clark was accustomed to define old age as the period of life at which a man no longer adjusted himself to his environment.

Stylish Spring Jacket

To any one who will mention THE MONTOUR AMERICAN, and send us 25 cents we will forward immediately the pattern of an advance Paris style for a Spring Jacket.

Address

The Morse-Broughton Co.

Publishers of L'Art de la Mode,

3 East 10th Street, New York

Single copies of L'Art de la Mode, 35c.

NOT ALWAYS DAMAGED.

The Goods That Are Known In Trade Circles as "Seconds."

"It does not follow," said the buyer for one of the sections of one of Washington's big department stores, "that goods which are known to the public and to the trade, and especially to lady shoppers, as 'seconds' are damaged goods.

"Goods of all classes are known to the trade under three great subdivisions—the absolutely perfect, the seconds and the short ends—and their importance and value are regulated accordingly.

"The manufacturers of goods of all descriptions, from a locomotive to a spool of thread, do not try to dispose of their products as perfect unless they really are such, however light the consciences of some retail dealers may be on this point. Woolens and cottons at the mills and all goods sold by the yard and down to bicycle tires are carefully inspected for flaws and defects of the minutest description. Such as are not up to the standard of merit placed thereon by the house turning them out are laid aside by the experts and classed as seconds. These are disposed of to the trade under this name and at a greatly reduced price as compared with the perfectly made article.

"For instance, let us take the case of men's collars, and especially the high turnover collar. After being laundered they are examined for defects, the most prominent of which is a slight break in the linen on top in front where they button. It may be scarcely perceptible, but it is enough to cause it to be thrown aside, and the name of the maker is not stamped thereon, as would be the case if it were perfect. Very often one of the buttonholes is slightly torn or there is a little scratch in the linen on the outer side. Some firms sell thousands of dozens of these collars a year at a very low price, while some of the defects are not perceptible to the eye of the purchaser, who buys the goods at retail at less than half the cost of the perfect article. The same is true with bicycle tires, the makers cutting their names off the rubber. Dealers are careful not to have their names go on seconds, as the public would judge their perfect articles by the imperfect, relying upon the name of the manufacturer to buy a perfect article.

"In weaving yarn goods a broken thread or a loose pin or a few drops of oil from the loom will make half a dozen or more yards imperfect, yet salable as short ends. These are cut off from the bolt and sold cheap to dealers who make a specialty of handling such goods. Some mills will have at the end of the season thousands of these short ends. The retail buyers and jobbers secure them at low prices, the public very often supposing that they are getting 'bargains' in the perfect goods at less than known market rates. Usually they receive full value for their money.

"The loss to the manufacturers and the mills from seconds and short ends makes a big hole in the profits at the end of the season, and this loss is taken into consideration in the wholesale price asked for the perfect goods. In some mills they have a system of making the operatives pay for any difference in the damaged goods where the loss may be traced to their personal fault and not that of the machine. This system makes the operatives very careful, as it materially affects their wages. If a manufacturer attempted to put on the market seconds for perfect goods, the retail dealers would not buy from him, and the public would likewise withdraw its patronage."—Washington Star.

Detected by a Misspelt Word.

In a case of political importance, the whole case of which hinged upon the question of the genuineness of certain letters, the most important witness was, while under examination, suddenly taken by surprise by being called upon to write down a particular word which occurred in the letters. The slip of paper was handed back with the word misspelt in an identically similar fashion to that in which it appeared in the correspondence, and the clever forger was soon after detected in the witness himself.

"What the Farmer Needs."

"An' he says there's lot of farmers that says they can't make farmin' pay."

"Yes?"

"An' I says, 'I'll tell yer what's the matter with some on 'em—a man can't raise crops with his mouth!'"—Puck.

Important.

Harlow—They say a woman always puts the important part of her letter in the postscript.

Detson—It may be so. I just got a letter from my daughter. It didn't have any postscript.

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