

The Age of an Oyster.
He who wishes may find out the exact age of an oyster, though he has not the telltale evidence in teeth. The lines in the groove of the hinge of the shell tell the whole story, each line representing a year. An oyster is of age at four years; that is, he is old enough to vote, take care of a family, and go to market. Going to market is a disastrous undertaking, for a four-year-old oyster is particularly palatable. By this it must not be supposed that after an oyster has passed the four-year period and has five, six, or even ten wrinkles on his shell he is a back number. Indeed, there are records of oysters being eaten just after celebrating their thirtieth birthday, and in most cases they formed a delicious meal. Thirty is an unusual age for an oyster to attain, because few are given an opportunity to live so long. If left to enjoy life in his own way, it is quite probable that the oyster would become an octogenarian or even centenarian.—Fishing Gazette.

Effect of Machinery.
Three industries are given by the New York Evening Telegram as typical of the saving effected by the substitution of machine for hand labor. Forty years ago one man took 750 hours to perforate 150,000 bank checks, for which he was paid \$150. Now the same work is done by machinery, six men being employed an aggregate of nine hours and fifteen minutes. They get about double the wages per hour, yet the labor cost is only \$3, instead of \$150.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROWO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The only European county which has a lower death rate than England is Norway.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 25c. Trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 431 North 6th St., Philadelphia.

London newspapers are now prohibited from telling forth the contents of their warcs.

Pain's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs. N. O. ENDSLEY, Vanuren, Ind., Feb. 10, 1910.

When a mosquito has gorged himself with human blood he dies within a few hours.

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

The Chinese possess Mauser rifles and Nordenfeldt, Hotchkiss and Maxim guns.

Dyspepsia is the bane of the human system. Protect yourself against its ravages by the use of Bestman's Peppin Gum.

One year's sweepings of the British mint yield over \$5,000 in gold and silver.

Send 25c to E. & S. Fry, P. O. Box 245, Baltimore, Md., and get a bottle of Vermifuge. Your little one may need it.

A physician declares that people who sleep with their mouths shut live longest.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Ingrowing Nails, Itching, Swelling, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSHEAD, Lowell, N. Y.

Lighthouses and lightships dot the coast of Great Britain at the rate of one every 14 miles.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TARTARUM EMETICUM. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Germany is putting a tax on imported beer to help in covering the cost of the new warships.

FARM TOPICS

The Care of the Horse Collar.
A collar which rubs up a lap of flesh at every stride of the horse will soon wear a gall on his neck. So will a dirty collar in warm weather. In fact, every horse should have his individual collar and it should be given somewhat the same attention as the collar worn by his owner.

Important Points in a Hog.
One of the most important points in a good hog, as a breeder or feeder, is a good strong legs and feet. A horse is no better than his worst foot, will apply to hogs also. A hog wants to get about lively, and, to hold his own among his fellows, must do so. Firmness of bone has been carried a little too far in some of the best breeds. A gouty or rickety hog, or one in any manner off his feet, is not good for much; fatten all such and sell them.

How to Break Up Sitters.
It may seem a simple thing to break a hen from wanting to set, and no doubt at some seasons and with some breeds it is, but let one try to wean a Cochon, Langshan, Brahma, Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock during the summer season, and he will doubtless learn that the task was not an easy one.

When once a hen has made up her mind (if a hen has such a gift) to set, she seems to forget all else, even to the pang of hunger. If confined to a coop she will often go straight to the nest when freed without even stopping to eat or drink. While in the coop they will often pull stray straws together and make a nest on which to set.

The natural disposition to set seems to be their only desire, and we have found that the best, easiest and most human way is to let them quietly set on a china egg for a week or ten days. They are then easily broken, and in our experience we find they begin to lay again sooner than when cruel remedies are employed.—Home and Farm.

Danger in Crimson Clover.
The little stiff hairs, only about one-eighth of an inch long, which are to be seen on the heads of crimson clover are barbed, and when the clover is ripe they are stiff and hard. When they are fed to horses they lump together into balls in the stomach and intestines, refusing to pass away in the excrement. Cases have been known where such balls were five inches in diameter, and with such a ball in the intestines it is almost impossible to save the life of an animal. For this reason when the clover is cut for hay it should be done before any of the heads mature, or even before they are in full blossom, while these hairs are soft and pliable. When the clover is grown for seed, do not use the straw for feeding or even for bedding, unless the animal is so fastened that it cannot reach the bedding to eat it. Many horses in Maryland and Delaware have been reported as having died from this cause, and some of them after most intense suffering. The crimson clover has been much grown there, but it is not quite so popular for this reason.

Hog Cholera and Corn.
Hog cholera or swine plague is confined almost entirely to the corn producing States. Here where the seasons are such that corn cannot be depended upon entirely for feeding hogs a large number are marketed that are not fed corn except to finish off. Alfalfa pastures will keep pigs growing and in good condition, so that a very little corn will finish them. If alfalfa is not to be had wheat for winter pasture and sorghum for summer, supplemented with kafir or corn, will give as good results. The pork thus produced is perfectly healthy. After a residence here of eleven years I have yet to hear of the first case of hog cholera. Coming from a part of Missouri where corn and hogs were the principal products, the swine plague often destroyed an entire herd. I am led to think that the difference is caused by the different method of feeding. I am persuaded that if northern farmers would run their hogs on clover pastures, add roots to their bill of fare and feed less corn, that hog cholera would soon be a thing of the past. Hogs thus raised make better meat, mature quicker, cost less to produce and are more profitable.—C. S. Moore, of Oklahoma, in American Agriculturist.

Making Open Ditches.
On stiff clay land open ditches are a necessity. No matter how thoroughly underdrained, during a heavy or protracted rain, the close texture of the soil prevents the water being absorbed as fast as it falls. Even on sandy or gravelly land there is an occasional downpour too fast for the land to drink it up. This necessitates some provision for taking care of this surplus water, and it can be successfully done only through the medium of open ditches. In meadow land, where the water flows only a portion of the year, the ditch should be made shallow and broad, say about one foot deep and gradually sloping to the banks on each side six feet away.

A ditch of this kind will sod over in one year and is not so deep but that a mower can run across it at every point, also loaded wagons. Deep ditches that now cut up pasture and meadow land can be made shallow and broad by flowing in from each side and seeding down with some tenacious grass. If they are crooked you can do much to straighten them by making a channel across the bends. If in places the incline is so steep as to wash, fill in during a dry time to the proper depth with loose soil and pave with stiff sods. It takes a little work but pays well.—New England Homestead.

TYPICAL CHINESE FEAST.

Dinner of Thirty-seven Courses Given in San Francisco.
A Chinese dinner in thirty-seven courses, which was recently given in San Francisco, is thus described by a participant: First came pyramids of ham and carrots in oblong slabs. Then in quick succession followed mutton, boiled pig hide, grilled fish rolled in sugar and boiled fowl dipped in soy sauce. We were next treated to shark fins in pickle and eggs which had been buried in lime until they had become black. Peeled water chestnuts, the roots of a kind of lotus, cakes of stiff cranberry jelly, sliced boiled carrots and turnips completed the tenth course, and were topped off with olives arranged in pyramids, and held in place by bamboo pins. Green gages and tamarinds soaked in wine and pieces of fried red melon were all arranged in the pyramid bamboo style. Small pieces of pastry rolled in brown sugar; sections of oranges, toasted melon pipe and monkey nuts, small pink-topped dumplings filled with sugar and peaches, which resembled nothing in the world unless it was mince pies, were served as the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth courses. Baskets of pastry filled with sandy brown sugar and envelopes of pastry filled with mince pie ment preceded the real "piece de resistance"—sea slug risoles. By this time one felt prepared for anything, and taste was nil. But fifteen more courses followed like a remorseless fate. They were mutton stewed to shreds, fish, tripe in white soup, stewed duck, stewed shrimps, lotus seed, chicken and red sturgeon. Eight bowls appeared after these with a clear soup, which is known to the Chinese as "mouth nourisher"; raw pigs' kidneys, cut in fanciful shapes; stewed shrimps; eggs, sliced ham rolled into balls; dozens of ducks' tongues stewed with ham, and sliced pigeon stev. Courses thirty-five and thirty-six defied analysis and nomenclature. Huge bowls of rice filled up intervals, and the dinner ended with sweet plau, the mixture that in China takes the place of bread.

Late Mails for Europe.
There is nothing more spectacular hereabouts than the loading of the late mails for Europe at the piers of the American line. The regular mail closes at 7 o'clock, and the American liners sail at 10 o'clock. In the three-hour interval a supplementary mail is made up to catch the steamer just as she leaves her dock. And usually that is the way it happens.

The big policemen stationed on the pier to keep the crowds in order acts as master of ceremonies. At five minutes before the hour he begins to exercise his authority, meantime looking anxiously down the long dock toward West street. A score of sailors group themselves in readiness and then there is a moment of absolute quiet. Suddenly there comes a rumble of wheels in the distance. The sound grows louder and more sharply defined, and, all at once, with a roar and a bang, a big mail van emerges from the sunlight of the street into the half darkness of the pier. With whip and voice the driver urges on the galloping team and comes swaying, rumbling, careening over the board roadway. It seems as if he will be unable to check his speed, but with a dexterous twist of the reins, he brings his panting horses up to a standstill in just the right place. The waiting sailors seize the mail bags and scramble aboard the liner, there is a warning to the whistle, the huge bulk moves slowly into the stream and the voyage to Southampton is begun.—New York Mail and Express.

With Horn or Drum.
Some of the forms of the French State trials have a medieval quaintness. Maître Dupuis, process-server of the high court, in proclaiming the decision that certain defaulters are contumacious persons, must, according to the strict letter of the law, have the paper read "to the accompaniment of a horn or drum." That duty devolved upon him recently, and Maître Dupuis, preferring brass to the resonant drum, purchased a bicycle horn at a bazaar. This he sounded three times before each reading. The ceremony was repeated in five different places—outside the respective abodes of the two defaulters; in front of the town halls of the arrondissements in which they reside, and, lastly, in the courtyard of the Luxembourg Palace. The officer, anxious to avoid undue publicity in the carrying out of his duties and to escape notice from Parisian small boys, proceeded on his mission before daybreak.

The Progressive West.
General Greely has received a dispatch informing him that the Signal Corps wireless telegraphy stations had been established and were in successful operation between Aleutraz Island, San Francisco harbor and Port Mason. It has been impossible to maintain cable communication between these points, owing to interruptions by shipping, incoming vessels dragging their anchors and injuring and displacing the cables continually. This is the first system of wireless telegraphy established as a practical working system where other means have failed.—Washington Post.

American Horses Astonish Filipinos.
A young officer of the United States army, now in Manila, in a letter to a friend in Washington, speaks about the amazement caused by our horses among the Filipinos. The officer says: "I think the horses we are getting here are having as great an influence on the natives as our bullets. The native horses do not reach half as high as our average size horse, and the natives stand aghast at the sight of the Kentucky and Oregon products."

THE MARKETS.

FITTSBURGH.
Flour, Flour and Feed.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 69¢ 73¢
No. 2 white, 68¢ 72¢
No. 3 yellow, ear, 48 1/2¢ 49¢
No. 2 yellow, shelled, 45 1/2¢ 46¢
Sifted ear, 47 1/2¢ 48¢
OATS—No. 2 white, 27 1/2¢ 28¢
No. 3 white, 27 1/2¢ 28¢
FLOUR—Winter patent, 4 00 4 10
Fancy straight winters, 3 75 3 85
HAY—No. 1 timothy, 15 25 15 50
Clover, No. 1, 13 50 14 00
FEED—No. 1 white mid, ton, 18 00 18 50
Brown middlings, 16 00 17 00
Bran, bulk, 15 75 16 00
BETA—Wheat, 7 00 7 50
Out, 7 00 7 50

Dairy Products.
BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 21 29 1/2¢
Ohio creamery, 19 19 1/2¢
Fancy country roll, 13 14
CHEESE—Ohio, new, 10 1/2¢ 10 1/2¢
New York, new, 11 11 1/2¢
Foultry, etc.
HENS—per pair, 83 90
CHICKENS—dressed, 14 15
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh, 12 1/2¢ 13

Fruits and Vegetables.
BEANS—Green Y bushel, 93 1/2¢ 1 01
POTATOES—Fancy White Bushel, 45 55
CABBAGE—per bushel, 1 00 1 20
ONIONS—per bu., 43 50

BALTIMORE.
FLOUR—Patent, 3 85¢ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 73 1/2¢ 74 1/2¢
No. 2 mixed, 72 1/2¢ 73 1/2¢
OATS—No. 2 white, 28 1/2¢ 29 1/2¢
BUTTER—Creamery, extra, 20 1/2¢ 21 1/2¢
EGGS—Pennsylvania, fresh, 10 11

PHILADELPHIA.
FLOUR—Patent, 4 15¢ 4 44
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 71 74 1/2¢
No. 2 mixed, 49 1/2¢ 49 1/2¢
OATS—No. 2 white, 28 1/2¢ 29 1/2¢
BUTTER—Creamery, extra, 20 1/2¢ 20 1/2¢
EGGS—Pennsylvania, fresh, 10 11

NEW YORK.
FLOUR—Patent, 3 85¢ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 72 1/2¢ 73 1/2¢
No. 2 mixed, 48 1/2¢ 49 1/2¢
OATS—White Western, 27 1/2¢ 28 1/2¢
BUTTER—Creamery, 14 14 1/2¢
EGGS—State and Penn., 11 13 1/2¢

LIVE STOCK.
Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.
CATTLE.
Prime heavy, 1400 to 1500 lbs., 5 40 5 65
Light, 1300 to 1400 lbs., 5 35 5 55
Medium, 1200 to 1300 lbs., 5 30 5 50
Fat heifers, 800 to 900 lbs., 4 40 4 65
Butcher, 500 to 600 lbs., 4 40 4 75
Common to fair, 4 00 4 70
Oxen, common to fat, 3 50 4 50
Common to good fat bulls and cows, 2 50 4 00
Milk cows, one and two years, 15 00 20 00
Extra milk cows, one and two years, 31 00 45 00

POULTRY.
Prime medium weights, 5 60 5 65
Best heavy Yorkers and med., 5 61 5 65
Good to choice packers, 5 63 5 65
Good pigs and light Yorkers, 5 55 5 70
Ship pigs, 3 70 5 50
Heavy fowls, 5 00 5 50
Common to fair, 5 00 5 50
Houghs, 4 25 5 00
Sigs, 3 25 4 25

Wool.
Extra, med. weight wethers, a., 4 50 5 50
Good to choice, 4 25 4 50
Medium, 3 75 4 25
Common to fair, 2 90 3 95

LAMBS.
Lambs, extra spring, 5 50 6 01
Lambs, good to choice, spring, 5 00 5 50
Extra, yearling, 5 00 5 25
Good to choice, 4 50 5 00
Medium, 3 50 4 50
Common, 2 50 3 50

CALVES.
Veal, extra, 6 25 6 50
Veal, good to choice, 6 00 6 25
Veal, common to fair, 5 50 6 00
Veal, common heavy, 4 50 5 50

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Dun's Report Takes an Optimistic View of Market Conditions—Large Excess of Exports Over Imports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Progress has been made toward a more stable position of business with a few more heavy contracts to hold the ground already gained. London sales of 40,000 shares of stocks and some bonds and American purchases of the new foreign loan explain why gold goes out in the face of foreign commerce returns which show for New York alone for the week an excess of exports over imports of more than \$12,703,719 were more than double those for the same period of 1899 and for the year the gain is over \$85,000,000, while imports gain only \$20,000,000. Wheat advanced about a cent, helped by poor foreign crop reports. The domestic outlook is fairly cheerful and farmers have marketed freely, receipts at interior cities aggregating 6,287,581 bushels against 3,918,216 last year and 2,446,417 in 1898. Exports from Atlantic ports were only 1,720,663 bushels wheat, flour included, against 2,593,344 last year, although purchases on foreign account were large and promise an increased movement hereafter. Corn gained nearly 2c with the aid of dry weather reports and is 8c above the price at this time last year. Both receipts and exports for the week fell more than 1,000,000 bushels below the same week in 1899. Although the conference at Chicago recently failed to agree to reduce the output of pig iron, individuals have acted independently, and on August 1 only 240 furnaces were in blast, with a weekly capacity of 244,425 tons. This compares with a production of 283,413 tons July 1, by 284 furnaces, and 207,672 a year ago by 187 plants. Present figures are the lowest since March, 1899, when the capacity was 228,195 tons. Furnace stocks are 504,341 tons against 471,038 July 1. Reduction of capacity is larger in proportion than the recent accumulation of stocks. A smaller output of pig, with steadily increasing exports and moderate activity in structural and finished material, promises to put this industry on a more satisfactory basis. Prices have steadied on the lower level in most directions, but in some products the struggle is still on between buyers and sellers. Failures for the week were 177 in the United States, against 136 last year and 23 in Canada, against 235 last year.

Greek Emigrants in This Country.
Two men who traveled under the names of Peter Surliss and Zacharias Sakellaris and arrived in New York on the steamship Amsterdam, are said to be Greek brigands who have taken part in many murders and captures of wealthy men for ransom.

There are 271 log schoolhouses in Michigan.

Fight Your Liver

if you want to. But look out, or it will get the start of you. If it does, you will have dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, poor blood, constipation.

Perhaps you have these already. Then take one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. These pills gently and surely master the liver; they are an easy and safe laxative for the whole family; they give prompt relief and make a permanent cure. Always keep a box of them in the house.

25 cents a box. All druggists.

"I have raised a family of eleven children, all living at the present time, and I would not think I could keep house without Ayer's Pills. I have used them for twenty years, and there is no family laxative their equal."—S. C. DARRIN, Myrtle, Miss., May 22, 1900.

HOSE HAIR.

Processes of Preparing It for Stuffing Upholstery.

The horse hair used in upholstery is obtained from the manes and tails of horses; the latter is the more valuable, the former being of inferior quality. The hair combed from the tails is designated "hard," that from the manes "soft," while the hair is further distinguished by the terms "live" and "dead," according as it has been taken from the animal before or after death. "Live" hair commands the highest price. White is the most valuable kind as regards color, as it is suitable for dying bright tints, and the best hair is obtained from wild horses. Horsehair undergoes three sortings—viz, into sorts according to length, into different colors, and into various qualities. After this the hair is washed in warm soap baths and in water slightly heated, to which lime or potash has been added. The hair, except the white sort, which is to be bleached, is after cleaning passed through a dye bath, in which logwood is the chief ingredient. Short hair being used for stuffing in upholstery work, and long hair chiefly for the manufacture of haircloth, the two kinds, after the above treatment, undergo different processes. Short horse hair, although best for the purpose when used alone, is nevertheless mixed with cow and pig hair for stuffing chairs, sofas and the like. Different blends of these are made and the three kinds thoroughly incorporated by suitable machines, after which the mixture is beaten and screened to free it from dust. Then follows the "curling" process, by which the hair is first spun into ropes, which are next twisted into much shorter lengths, and by a third operation further twisted until they get into convolute shape. The curl thus given requires to be fixed by placing the hair in cold water for several hours, and afterwards in an oven, where it is kept for some time at a considerable temperature. This baking also destroys the eggs of obnoxious insects. For use in stuffing chairs, etc., the hair requires to be teased out.

New Courses at Yale.

The tendency of modern educational methods is toward such practical training as will bring the student into touch with living topics of the day and active connection with the political, business, and professional need of the country. Instances of this utilitarian trend in university education are to be found in the endowment of new schools or lecture courses at Yale on forestry, colonial administration, Asiatic politics, journalism, and the responsibilities of citizenship.

Each package of PONYEY FADELERS DYE colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists.

Codfish for the Aristocracy.


One of the present diversions of the society element at Newport is to give "codfishing parties" and to eat the catch. It is to be hoped that something else is provided for luncheon against the not unusual feature of the fish failing to bite.

THE LONGEST UNNAVIGABLE RIVER IS THE DAKOTA, THE LENGTH OF WHICH IS ABOUT 600 MILES.

\$1000 REWARD. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and sending nature in to drive its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CROWLEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Child labor in North Carolina mills has decreased 50 per cent in the past three years.



WE ARE THE LARGEST MAKERS of Men's \$3 and \$3.50 shoes in the world. We sell more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the U. S. The reason more W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are worn than any other make is because they are the best in the world.

A \$4.00 Shoe for \$3.00.
A \$5 Shoe for \$4.50.
Over 1,000,000 Warranted.

W. L. DOUGLAS
"MADE \$3.00 and \$3.50 SHOES FOR MEN."

The Real Worth of Our \$3 and \$3.50 Shoes compared with other makes is \$4 to \$5. Having the largest \$3 and \$3.50 shoe factory in the world, and a perfect system of manufacturing, enables us to produce higher grade \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than can be had elsewhere. Your dealer should keep them. We give extra inducements to those who buy our shoes in bulk.

Take no substitutes. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with your name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 2c. for postage. Size of shoe, leather, size, and width, also give zip for our prices will reach you promptly. Catalogue free.

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Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture.)

Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses. Ecclesiastical students at special rates. Honors free. Junior or Senior Year. Collegiate Course. Rooms to Rent, moderate charge. Mr. Edwards' Hall, for boys under 12. The 5th Year will open September 4th, 1900. Catalogue Free. Address: REV. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., Pres.

P. N. U. 33 '00.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Tonsil Food. Use in Time. Sufferers Beware!
CONSUMPTION

Pale and Weak Women

Beauty and strength in women vanish early in life because of monthly pain or some menstrual irregularity. Many suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helps women preserve roundness of form and freshness of face because it makes their entire female organism healthy. It carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safeguard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, New Athens, O., 1876, graduates and no minister, 4th year, books free, 5 copies, 5c. minims, orange Tins, with plates to each Trade of home. W. A. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pres.

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That Little Book For Ladies, 12c. ALICE MASON, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Water.