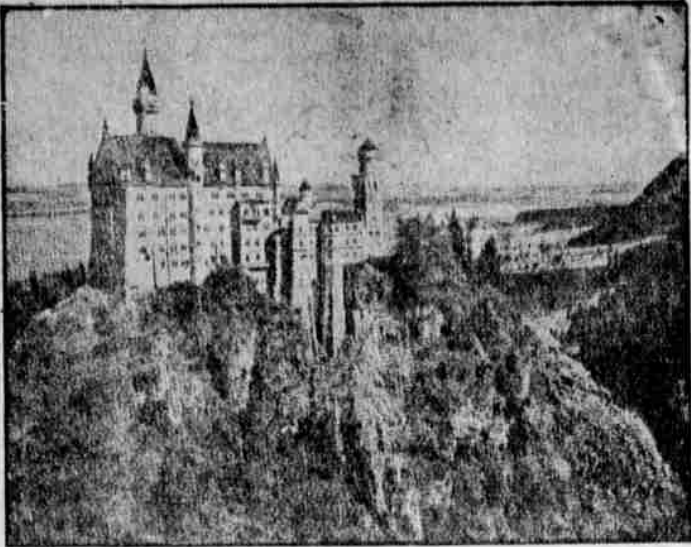


**KING LOUIS' CASTLE, NEUSCHWANSTEIN, BAVARIA.**



This is one of the several castles erected at enormous expense by the "Mad King." His extravagance was so great that only recently, twenty years after his death, have his debts been finally paid.

**The Guide For the Great Hunt.**

Mr. R. J. Cunningham was engaged as guide and manager of Mr. Roosevelt's caravan on the hunting expedi-



When in Civilization.

tion in East Africa, and at Mombasa made preparations for the start. He is an experienced naturalist, has guid-



When on the Veldt.

ed numerous parties in Africa, and has collected specimens for the British Museum in various countries.

**Kicking Footballs 700 Years.**

The quaint Shrovetide custom of kicking a football through the public thoroughfares was observed in the market town of Atherstone, the old headquarters of the hatting industry of Warwickshire, yesterday. For more than 700 years the practice has been religiously observed. Documents exist to prove the origin of the custom on Shrove Tuesday in the year 1200.—London Standard.

The electric motors on the New York Edison system aggregate 205,373 horse-power.

**Rough Handling For Thief.**

A young girl of fifteen, Miss Yvonne Meyer, living in the Rue Petrelle, was taking for a walk her dog, which she held by a leather strap, the other day, when a man who had been following her suddenly cut the strap with a knife and picking up the animal dashed off.

Eyewitnesses of the scene pursued the thief, whom they had almost overtaken when he threw the dog under the wheels of a passing autobus in the Rue Rochechouart. The animal was instantly killed, and while Miss Meyer, who had fainted from emotion at seeing her pet's fate, was treated at a local pharmacy the thief was captured and roughly handled by the crowd. He was handed over to the police, but refused to reveal his identity.—Le Figaro.

**How to Build Rural Telephone Lines.**

Every farmer knows the value of a telephone, but most of them think it requires an expert to put up a system, and only a few know how easy it is to organize a company and build a line which will give good service at a moderate cost.

The Western Electric Company has performed a real service to the country by compiling a booklet which tells the "how" and "why" of telephone line construction. It is not made up of a series of glittering generalities, but instead gives definite information. It tells how to construct a telephone line, how to install the instruments and connect them to the line, the material needed and the



cost. In short it tells you what you should know in a simple and interesting way. This publication is handsomely illustrated and the Western Electric Company, who are the largest manufacturers of telephones and telephone apparatus in the world, will mail the book free to any person who is sufficiently interested to write for it.

**OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER**

**READY FOR WORK.**

It is a great help to have all seed grain, grass seed, potatoes and phosphate ready when work begins, also to have all manure drawn out and spread. Some farmers spend half their time chasing after things when they should be plowing.—E. E. Lawrence, in the American Cultivator.

**GRUBS.**

Grubs, or warbles, as they are more commonly called, are found just below the skin in the backs of cattle and are the larval form of the heel fly. As they develop, they cause swelling. Over each of these swellings there is an opening in the skin through which the grubs or warbles may be easily squeezed and killed. Applications of kerosene oil will also kill them.—Farmers' Home Journal.

**WHEN NOT TO PRUNE.**

Do not choose the dormant season to cut back trees that are growing too fast to be fruitful; it will only make them grow the faster in the spring. Wait till they are in full flush of growth in May or June if you want to drive their surplus energies into fruit buds. Be sure to carry a paint pot along with the pruners and whenever a limb as much as an inch in diameter is cut off, cover the wound with oil and white lead to keep out dampness and the entrance of fungi spores that will produce rot. In the spring this cover is not so necessary, for as soon as growth begins the tree will begin to cover its wounds with new wood that will creep over it from all sides.—Farmers' Home Journal.

**METHOD OF PRESERVING EGGS.**

Taking as a theory that an egg decomposes owing to the entrance of bacteria through the shells, an English firm has adopted a method of preserving eggs by first disinfecting them and then immersing them in a vessel of hot paraffin in a vacuum. The air in the shell is extracted by a vacuum and atmospheric pressure is then allowed to enter the vessel, and the hot wax is pressed into the pores of the shell, which hermetically seals it. Evaporation of the contents of the egg, which has a harmful effect, is thereby prevented and the egg is practically sterile. The yolk of pickled eggs and others artificially preserved will frequently break on being poached, but the egg preserved by this novel process, it is stated, is quite free from such fault.—Inland Farmer.

**BICYCLE PUMP FOR MILK FEVER.**

I discovered some ten hours after calving a cow was unable to stand, her eyes stared and she showed evidence of pain, placing her nose to one side of the body. There was no fever and the pulse was about normal. Concluding it was "milk fever," I went in search of a bicycle pump which appeared in one and a half hours after the cow had become practically unconscious. After milking the cow dry I put the end of the ordinary bicycle pump to the opening of the teats and pumped the udder full of air, rubbed well and pumped in some more. Before the cow could be gotten to the barn, where there was shade, she showed signs of improvement. We braced her up on her brisquet with sacks of corn and then threw several pails of cold water over her and two men rubbed her dry, which warmed all concerned. I pumped some more air in, but the cow was steadily improving and ate a little bran mash two hours after first air treatment, and in another hour the report came "the cow is running away." I doubt if she is any worse for the sickness.—A. B. Clark, in the Indiana Farmer.

**RAPE FOR FORAGE.**

The first year I sowed rape I made only one seeding, and owing to the drought immediately following, I secured a poor catch.

But what of it survived the drought made a growth sufficient to convince me that it is a splendid crop to grow in connection with our regular pasture.

The next season following I concluded to make a series of seedings about two weeks apart, so that when one lot would be pretty well eaten down the next would be fresh, and in this way provide an abundance of succulent feed during the entire season for my stock.

For forage I prefer to have my rape heavily broadcasted. It doesn't pay to grow rape only on rather rich soil. After my land is thoroughly prepared I sow at the rate of four pounds of first class seed per acre and cover it lightly with a smoothing harrow.

In about six weeks or when the rape is about six inches high I turn my stock onto it. I am careful not to allow my stock to eat too much until they get used to it, and I have never seen any ill effects from their eating rape.—Indiana Farmer.

Belgium has been offering reduced rates under certain conditions for travel on its passenger trains and the change has resulted in enormously increased business and revenues.

**BETTY THINGS TO WEAR**

New York City.—The pointed yoke is always a pretty one. It allows of treatment of various sorts, and its lines are very generally becoming. This one is made of strips of the ma-

**Foulards in Style.**

Foulards are always good style, and a foulard frock is a most useful asset in the wardrobe.

**Lingerie Trimming.**

Footing makes attractive trimming for lingerie, and it is durable, too. The plain, as well as the point d'esprit, four inches wide, makes dainty ruffles for drawers. Finish the edge of the drawers with seam beading and to this overhand the footing ruffle that has been gathered on its own thread.

**Embroidery Galore.**

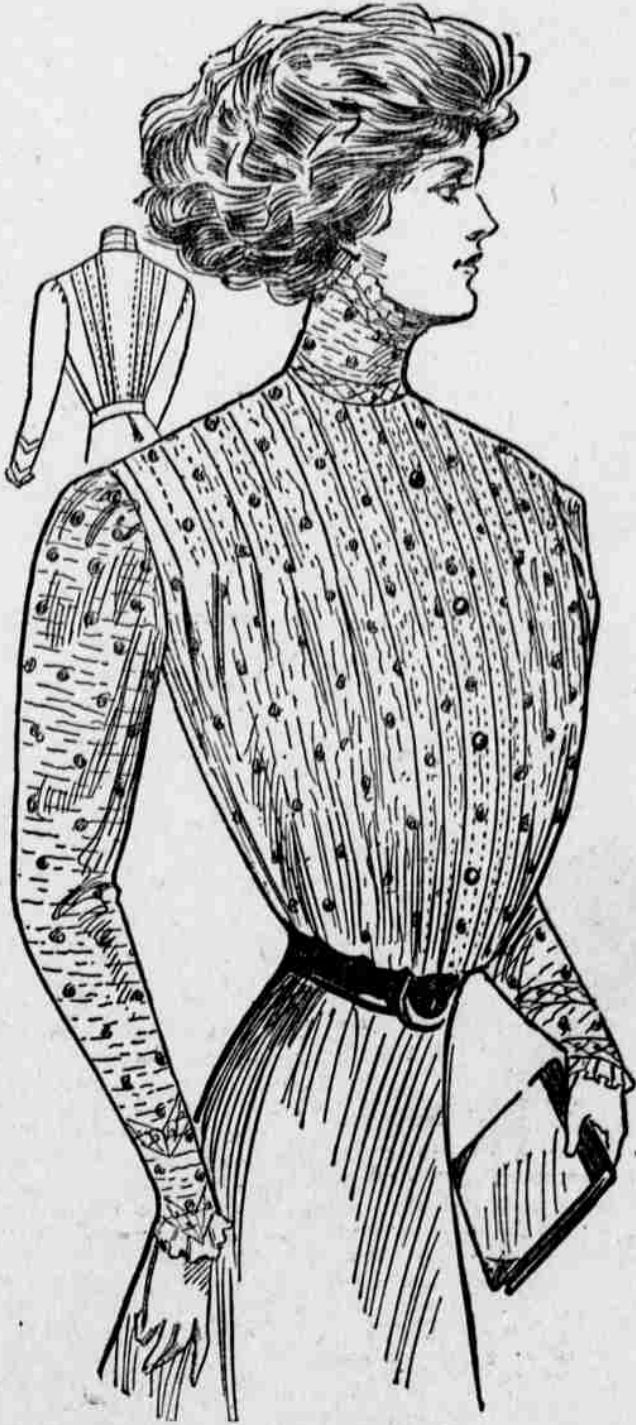
Embroidery is being used on all the newest gowns, and is losing no whit of its popularity. In embroidery original and personal touches may be put on the simple frock that will give it distinction and, as hand embroidery is never cheap and cannot be copied by the masses, there is good reason for its hold on the modish woman's fancy.

**Odd Yoke For Gown.**

A novel yoke that might be copied at home, if one has plenty of time and patience, was made of small pieces of the material of the gown cut haphazard fashion, and then joined together with fancy leather and fagotting stitches. It reminded one of an attempt to put a jigsaw puzzle together, and where the pieces would not exactly fit in the fancy stitches were employed.



terial embroidered with French knots combined with simple Irish insertion, while the blouse is made of linen lawn, but Cluny laces are being much



worn. Valenciennes is always correct, embroidered bandings are many and plain net trimmed with bands of net embroidered in Oriental colors makes one of the novelties of the early spring, while this model is adapted to each and every material of the sort that the season has to offer. It can be used with equal success for the odd waist and for the entire gown, and it can be worn either with a high waisted skirt or with a belt.

The blouse is made with front and backs, which are tucked and joined to the shaped yoke. The collar is seamed to the neck edge and the pretty, gracefully shaped one-piece sleeves are tucked on indicated lines and cut in points over the hands, their special feature being found in the fact that the seam is so arranged as to be quite invisible, while the sleeves conform perfectly to the shape of the arms.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half yards twenty-one or twenty-four, three yards thirty-two or two and an eighth yards forty-four inches wide with eleven and a quarter yards of banding and one and a half yards of edging.

**Bordered Effects Attractive.**

Bordered effects, that most trying of designs, are seen in almost all the new fabrics. They are so charming, that they will be sure to attract the average woman.

Shed water pongee is used in this costume. It is spot-proof, and a joy forever. The unexpected summer shower has no terrors for the wearer



of this silk. Dark blue is the color used here. The skirt shows the partial return of the knit, but modified by a deep yoke. The trimming is effectively done in a wide souchette, a shade lighter than the silk.

**FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW**

**OUTLOOK FOR FALL GOOD**

Business Failures, Too, Show Decrease in Numbers Compared With 1908.

New York.—Irregularity still characterizes the trade, crop and industrial situation. In industrial lines the consensus of reports is that further improvements has been registered, especially in the iron and steel, coal, coke, woolen, manufacturing and leather trades. Building is active, and lines of trade catering to this industry are feeling beneficial effects. It is a between-season period in wholesale and jobbing distributive trade; orders from retailers are merely of a filling-in character and hardly equal to expectations. The tone of opinion as to the outlook for fall trade is, as a whole, rather more optimistic but the evidences of depression in trade, whether due to tariff or crop uncertainty, reduced purchasing power of the public or high prices for foodstuffs, are too evident to be ignored.

Manufacturers of woolen goods are buying freely of raw material at Boston, and sales of new domestic clip wool to arrive have aggregated 10,000,000 pounds. London sale prices are reported to have been advanced and this is reflected in large dealings for foreign wools.

Eastern shoe factories' orders on hand are below normal. Sole leather is not as broad as expected. Sole leather is active, supplies well controlled and prices firmer, with Union Sole 1c up. Upper leathers are also more active. Hides are firm.

Business failures in the United States for the week ended with May 13, were 224, against 214 last week, 281 in the like week of 1908, 184 in 1907, 161 in 1906, and 191 in 1905. Canadian failures for the week number 31, against 29 last week and 22 in the like week of 1908.

**MARKETS.**

**PITTSBURG.**

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	\$ 84
Do—No. 2.....	84
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	58
Do—No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	78
Mixed ear.....	68
Oats—No. 2 white.....	54
Do—No. 2 white.....	53
Flour—Winter patent.....	5 75
Fancy straight winter.....	5 75
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	14 00
Clover No. 1.....	12 50
Field—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	23 50
Brown middlings.....	27 00
Brass, bulk.....	27 00
Sugar—Wholesale.....	8 00
Oil.....	8 50

**Dairy Products.**

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	\$ 20
Ohio creamery.....	20
Fancy country roll.....	19
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	14
New York, new.....	14

**Poultry, Etc.**

Hens—per lb.....	\$ 17
Chickens—dressed.....	22
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	21

**Fruits and Vegetables.**

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	1 00
Cabbages—per ton.....	55 00
Onions—per barrel.....	1 40

**BALTIMORE.**

Flour—Winter Patent.....	\$ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	78
Corn—Mixed.....	70
Eggs.....	27
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	21

**PHILADELPHIA.**

Flour—Winter Patent.....	\$ 5 90
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	75
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	61
Oats—No. 2 white.....	61
Butter—Creamery.....	28
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts.....	24

**NEW YORK.**

Flour—Patent.....	\$ 5 90
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 41
Corn—No. 2.....	80
Oats—No. 2 white.....	57
Butter—Creamery.....	28
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	24

**LIVE STOCK.**

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.	
CATTLE	
Extra, 1400 to 1600 pounds.....	6 81
Prime, 1200 to 1400 pounds.....	6 54
Good, 1000 to 1200 pounds.....	6 51
Fair, 800 to 1000 pounds.....	6 25
Common, 700 to 900 pounds.....	5 60
Bulls.....	4 69
Cows.....	5 03
HOGS	
Prime, heavy.....	7 61
Prime, medium weight.....	7 51
Best heavy Yorkers.....	7 40
Light Yorkers.....	7 07
Pigs.....	6 83
Roughs.....	6 00
Stags.....	5 25
SHEEP	
Prime wethers.....	6 29
Good mixed.....	5 91
Fair mixed ewes and wethers.....	5 25

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

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Pension Attorney and Real Estate Agent.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
BROOKVILLE, PA.
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- DR. L. L. MEANS,**  
DENTIST,  
Office on second floor of the First National bank building, Main street.
- DR. R. DEVERE KING,**  
DENTIST,  
Office on second floor of the Syndicate building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.
- HENRY PRIESTER**  
UNDERTAKER,  
Black and white funeral cars. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.



Townite (to farmer)—"What age is your cow?"  
Farmer—"Two years."  
Townite—"How can you tell?"  
Farmer—"By its horns."  
Townite—"How stupid I am. Of course, it has two horns."—From Pele Mele.