



**Took a Degree.**

Miss Ruth E. Clarke has taken her degree at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, with first honors and by competitive examination won a bursary to travel in France. She is a daughter of the Rev. A. W. Clarke, American missionary at Prague, Austria. She is at present at the University of Paris.—New York Sun.

**Model Public School.**

The State Federation of Women's clubs in Kentucky three years ago began a campaign against illiteracy. It formed 108 school improvement leagues in the 119 counties of the state and offered \$300 as a prize to the rural school that did the most to make itself a model public school. The prize has been awarded to the Buckhorn school in Owsley county.—New York Sun.

**Miss Ladday's Work.**

Miss Paula Ladday, assistant probation officer for Essex county, New Jersey, has under her charge upward of 250 boys and 90 girls, all delinquents and under 16. She is called the feminine Judge Lindsey by those acquainted with her work and that of the judge of the famous children's court of Denver. She is also referred to by the people of the state as the Jane Addams of New Jersey. Miss Ladday took a course at the School of Philanthropy in New York and was for a short while connected with the Greenwich Settlement House on Jones street.—New York Sun.

**College at Constantinople.**

The American college for girls at Constantinople has obtained permission from the Turkish government to move from Scutari on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus to its new site on the European side. The permission was not easy to obtain as the high officials of Turkey, even the sultan himself, opposed moving the college to a more conspicuous place. It is believed that this opposition was caused by the growing influence of the college on Turkish women as well as on the Christian, Armenians. Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, formerly of Canterbury, N. H., is the president of the college and will direct the construction of the new buildings.—New York Sun.

**Women's Clubs Useful.**

The clubwomen of the west seem to have a higher standard of duty than their sisters of the east. Here clubwomen as a rule meet for social purposes, but in the west the women's clubs exist chiefly to act on important public problems. In Texas the clubwomen take active interest in the schools, help the poor, equip small parks as playgrounds, build fountains and drinking troughs for horses, and take women and children into the country for picnics. In this way the clubs promote the good of the whole community. A new idea was put into effect by clubwomen in Kansas City. The members have delegated themselves to distribute flowers and books among the convalescent poor. They go not only to the hospitals, but into the homes. In fact, they visit chiefly in the homes, for they find it is there the need is greatest for cheerfulness and the helping spirit.—New York Press.

**Means of Education.**

Window dressing is now the means of educating even the educated in the accurate names of new colors, new materials, etc. A wealth of millinery on show in a particular window in one of our smartest shopping streets attracted the attention of a woman and a little girl, evidently from "further upstate than the Bronx." On the satin folds of the ribbons were hung cards printed in gilt with the French name of each shade. The child spelled one out laboriously and asked what it meant, and a bystander explained "Why," said the youngster, "it's a French color at all; it's nothing but the purple-pink of them old Joe Pye weeds that grow in the swamp up home." And after a few moments' reflection, she added confidentially: "Say, do you know, I thought anything with a French name would be kinder gay or pretty, but that window looks as if they only named the dead ones French."

**Auto Banishes Shabby Cabby.**

Women notice more acutely than men one excellent effect the automobile has had on metropolitan life. All the cabmen dress better. That is due entirely to the example of the chauffeurs. Time was when to see a driver in proper attire meant he either was a private coachman or was employed by a big livery stable. Cabmen wore the strangest assortments of garments conceivable. It was no uncommon thing to see them in ordinary overcoats, such as were suitable only for walking. They seemed to scorn the apparel incident to their calling. Once in a while one even would see a cabby in a cast-off military overcoat with a cape lined with artillery red. Often, in such case, the free-and-easy driver would not take the trouble to remove the brass buttons. With the advent of the chauffeur all that changed speedily. The first to show the effect were the livery stable drivers. And at last

every individual cabman realized that if he was to earn a living he must dress in harmony with his occupation. In consequence a really shabby cabby is a rarity these days.—New York Press.

**Curious Wedding Customs.**

The "old shoe" custom is generally supposed to have come from the Hebrews, and is supposed to have originally implied that the parents of the bride gave up all authority over her. The Germans had long a custom which perhaps, they have not wholly given up even now, of putting the groom's shoe on the pillow of the bride bed; and in Anglo-Saxon marriages, the father gave a shoe of the bride to the bridegroom, who touched her on the head with it to remind her who was the master.

The wedding ring was used among the ancient Hebrews, primarily with the idea that the delivery of a ring conferred power on the recipient, and thus the wife wearing her husband's ring shared his authority. The ring in the Roman espousals was a pledge of loyalty; and the idea that it should be worn on the third finger of the left hand because "a nerve connects this finger with the heart," originated with the Romans. It is said to be a curious fact that the wedding cake, that elaborate, indigestible compound so indispensable at the modern marriage ceremony, is the direct descendant of a cake made of water, flour and salt, of which, at the Roman high-class weddings, the married couple and the witnesses partook at the time of signing of the contract.—Health.

**Divorce Evil.**

It cannot be denied that in these days, when all the energy of a certain part of the community is devoted to the suppression of divorce, and when clerical obstinacy, born of narrow-minded prejudice, is exerted to tighten the bonds of ill-mated and unhappy people, there is a singular and inconsistent disregard of the evils of improper marriage.

It is the custom for these people, who cannot believe that marriage is anything else but a "divine institution," to urge and coerce unfit, unthinking and irresponsible youth to rush into each other's arms, and to enter into a contract which so often means misery, for one or both.

All the physical and mental handicaps, which are well known to physicians and psychiatrists, are brushed aside, and natural laws are ignored for worldly or other reasons. What is little short of conspiracy is often entered into by worldly and ignorant parents, sometimes assisted by these very clerics, who conceal the truth to marry women who are the subjects of periodical insanity, with necessary existing psychical taint, or women to espouse men with histories of hereditary or acquired venereal or other disease, or drunkenness.

It seems, therefore, nothing but right that the sociologist should do his part in teaching the people their responsibility in bringing into the world offspring who are likely otherwise to drop by the wayside; and in pointing out means of betterment.—Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton in Putnam's.

**Fashion Notes.**

Buttons grow larger and more ornate. Gowns of colored net are fashionable. Straight lines are still the rule for gowns. Never was the topcoat more worn than today.

Sweaters this year are longer than ever before. Fringe now appears on a great many articles of dress. Many of the gayest parasols have jet black handles.

The newest dancing frocks for girls are being made of puffed malines over satin slips.

Silk and wool Ottoman of sheer texture is making many of the handsomest costumes.

Balkan embroideries are likely to play a great part in the forthcoming toilette schemes.

Stockings match every variety of shoe and all the more fashionable of the dress shades.

Wheat ears of enormous size are taking the place of the aigrette in fashionable coiffures.

It is a fad to mingle roses, forget-me-nots, and other equally dissimilar flowers upon a hat.

There is a noticeable demand just now for jabots, cuffs with frills and dainty little cravats.

Some of the new white crinoline hats have high crowns, composed entirely of black velvet.

The plain shirt sleeve, without fullness at the armholes, is becoming more and more popular.

A number of smart costumes have appeared, made of white serge and braided with colored souches.

Hat brims seem to get lower and lower. Unless they cover almost the entire head they are not modish.

The apron tunic has become very popular. Other skirts are themselves draped and tied at the back into knots and bows.

**GARDEN, FARM and CROPS**

**SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE AGRICULTURIST**

**Extra Care For Pullets.**

The pullets that are expected to all the egg basket in the early winter should be given extra care from now on and should be kept growing, only in moderate flesh they will commence to lay sooner than if allowed to become fat.—Farmers' Home Journal.

**Get Rid of Culls.**

Get rid of your "culls" just as soon as possible after they are ready for market. This is an important matter that is sometimes overlooked by breeders. Especially is this important matter that is sometimes overlooked by breeders. Especially is this important matter where space is limited, "Culls" are a hindrance to the growth and development of the balance of the flock.—Farmers' Home Journal.

**Should Pay Her Board.**

Every bird should be made to pay her board, at least, but she should also be made to return a profit, and it can be done with the proper management and feed. Fowls that are not paying their owner a profit are a loss, a bill of expense and nobody to blame but the owner. No one can realize a profit in any line of business if they allow gross carelessness to prevail.—Farmers' Home Journal.

**What Proper Feeding Does.**

Cattle feeding that wins big prices was recently well exemplified in sales of beef cattle in Chicago at \$7.80 to \$8 per hundred pounds by John Rohoff of Iowa. Mr. Rohoff fed some good Shorthorns and Herefords which were no better bred than others that sold on the same market at \$5.85 to \$6. It was the better feeding that Mr. Rohoff did that gave him the better prices. This is all a good illustration of doing a thing right, of feeding foods well proportioned in nitrogenous and carbonaceous qualities. Proper and thoughtful feeding takes no more time nor labor, but it requires care and good sense simply.

These illustrations are conclusive to anyone that it pays to feed right. It is stated that Mr. Rohoff last season sold on the same market 130 head of the same breed of beef cattle. They were fed corn, mixed clover hay and some linseed meal for finishing, and they gained 600 pounds each, weighing 1,910 when sold, and they made him money, as he always gets top prices for quality of beef.—Indiana Farmer.

**Stomach Worms in Sheep.**

A leading veterinarian of one of the state agricultural colleges in referring to sheep stomach worms says:

Among the several medicinal agents used as preventives, tobacco and iron sulfate are very good, and where taken freely by the sheep seem to be successful in at least holding down the worms to such numbers as to render them practically harmless. The methods of administering tobacco have been frequently mentioned in these columns, but I will review them briefly. Tobacco stems and finely ground tobacco may be purchased from tobaccoists' shops. The stems are eaten readily by some sheep, less so by others, and some will not touch the stems unless saited. The tobacco dust may be mixed with salt equal parts and left for the sheep to take at liberty. Iron sulfate should be mixed with salt, 1 pound to every 100 pounds for all classes of stock, a preventive not only of worm diseases but of some germ infections affecting the digestive apparatus. It is furthermore a splendid tonic, which tends to build up the system and fortify it against the invasion of parasites.

In conclusion, I wish to say that if you have stomach worms upon your farm, go after them early and thoroughly, as they are likely to produce very serious results, and are by no means so easily gotten rid of as is sometimes stated.—Weekly Witness.

**The Farm Weed Problem.**

From the early spring till late fall the farmer is compelled to wage daily warfare against his ancient enemy, the weeds. With our present methods of cultivation weeds have been increasing in number and variety, and coming to us in various ways from the East, the West, the North and the South. The winds carry them; the railroads are constantly introducing new weeds. They are found even in the clover seed from which the farmer hopes so much in carrying out a rotation adapted to his conditions and circumstances. He has to fight daily with weeds—annual, biennial, perennial.

A proper rotation helps greatly to solve the problem. The introduction of a small flock of sheep on every farm will still further help solve the problem. To use sheep effectively, however, it is necessary that the farm be fenced sheep-tight both with road fences, line fences, and partition fences.

Weeds in the grain fields can be dealt with best by thorough preparation of the ground preparatory to seeding, and such heavy seeding as will enable the grain to smother out the weeds which come up after sowing.

Then if the mower is used after harvest for the double purpose of preventing annuals from going to seed and strengthening the stand of clover, the problem is as nearly solved as is possible under present conditions.

The problem of mastering weeds in the corn field is largely the thorough preparation of the seed bed to begin with, thus incidentally destroying them by the millions in the dew by their youth. Unfortunately, conditions sometimes prevent this thorough preparation, and also prevent that early cultivation when the weeds are in the white, which is absolutely essential for a good crop of corn. In a season at all favorable it is, therefore, not so difficult to deal with annuals. The mastery of the biennial, and especially the perennial, involves a more difficult problem.

Unless farmers take great care, a good many fields in which there are spots of quack grass will be seeded more thoroughly and in time throughout by the use of the corn cultivator, which will distribute them over the field. This is also true of Canada thistles, and more particularly true in the northern part of our territory than in the southern. Every section, however, has its own particular class of weeds. What quack grass and Canada thistle are to the North, the horse nettle, bind-weed, and morning-glory are to the South. These are all perennials and will fight for their place with persistency and, unfortunately, oftentimes with success.

Weeds in the pastures, whether annual or perennial, present a different problem. The worst of these is ragweed, which can be kept down only by keeping the stand of grass so thick that neither the ragweed nor squirrel-tail grass can have a chance to grow. We hope our readers who have bluegrass pastures that are usually covered with ragweed in the fall have taken our advice to seed to clover, and thus double the growth of grass and keep down these and other weeds.

There is one good thing about weeds however. They stimulate us to improved methods of cultivation. The very things which the farmer is obliged to do to keep down weeds are the things that he should do to increase his crops. Hence, in one way weeds are a blessing in disguise. They are whips and scourges which force the farmer to adopt improved methods of cultivation; and while we have no intimation as to the intention of Providence in creating weeds in such infinite variety, and giving them such habits of perseverance and powers of endurance, we suspect that this is the object. "Thorns also and thistles (this may be taken for weeds in general) shall it bring forth for thee."—Wallace's Farmer.

**Farm Notes.**

Separate the growing cockerels from the pullets.

Lack of business brings on liver complaint in hens, just as it does in men.

Dust is the greatest enemy to wholesome milk. Keep down the dust in the milking stables.

Sloppy mashes are not half so good for poultry as those which are a bit crumbly. Don't get them too wet.

The old brood sow should be kept as long as she remains vigorous. She knows better how to raise her suckling pigs than the younger mother.

Look at the feet of your horses now and then when out on the road. Sometimes they will pick up a stone between the sides of the shoes and may become lame before you know it.

The greatest age for horses and donkeys is said to be 35 years. The last years are precarious ones and about only in name. Dogs live to 25 years—about 25 years too long for 90 percent of them.

The hog destined for the market has a short existence, and the profit upon him is in ratio to the amount of healthy forcing he is given. The young, growing hog should be pushed along as fast as possible.

**The Can Opener.**

Speaker Cannon at Valley Forge defended the milder forms of profanity wittily.

"These not irreverent cuss words," said he, "act as a safety valve. A man, but for them, might do shocking things—smash the piano, scissor the portieres."

Speaker Cannon lighted a fresh cigar. "So many things in the home," he said, "incite a man to—or—let off steam. There's opening cans, for instance—opening these new-fangled cans with patent openers that are always getting lost."

"A Detroit man was letting off steam terribly the other day as he opened one of these patent cans. His wife, tired of the noise, called from the next room:

"What are you opening that can with, dear?"

"The can opener, of course," he replied.

"Oh," said she, "I thought you were opening it with prayer."—Detroit Free Press.

**PEARLS OF THOUGHT.**

Many a single man is guilty of double dealing.

The only regular thing about some men is their irregularity.

A man is always willing to lend you \$5 when he hasn't got it.

Too many men try to adjust their religion to fit their business.

An automobile by any other name would, no doubt, smell the same.

Some women, like puddings, are too rich to agree with their husbands.

A political dark horse is a real nightmare to the rest of the bunch.

A discontented person is almost as big a bore as one who is self-satisfied.

A girl thinks it is flirting if she catches a young man looking at her.

Every time two women go to a matinee together they call it a theatre party.

It doesn't pay to be a dog in the manger—unless you are in the canine class.

A woman never misses an opportunity to boast of her influence over some man.

Even those who marry for love alone do not object to a little money on the side.

A woman can't see anything attractive about another woman whom her husband suffices.

There's sufficient money in circulation, but the trouble is in getting it to circulate our way.

Never judge by outward appearances. A good looking woman may not be as good as she looks.

A woman should never marry a man to reform him until she can make a satisfactory omelet out of bad eggs.

The girl who claims she can marry any man she wants to seldom boasts of her selection of a husband in after years.

When a woman has occasion to visit her poor relations she always likes to talk about the trouble she has with her hired girl.

Isn't it queer how people who are not capable of giving advice to themselves seem to know the proper thing for you to do.

After a man has known a woman about so long he begins to tell her the story of his life—with the accent on the story.—From "Sayings of a Cynic," in the New York Journal.

**TAKING CENSUS OF MEXICO.**

President Diaz and Other Men of Prominence Will Help in the Work.

The central committee on census work appointed by the local authorities to draw plans for the taking of the federal district, has completed arrangements for making an accurate estimate of the inhabitants of the capital and outlying towns and has decided to appoint prominent persons in every town to take down the names of residents personally to preclude the possibility of any names being left off the lists.

In former years it has been the experience of census takers that a large majority of the natives refused to give the names of all the members of their household for fear that they might be recruited in the army. The government has decided to appoint prominent persons as census takers in order that the actual number of inhabitants of the republic may be secured within a close margin of accuracy.

President Diaz will personally take the census of the block on the north side of Calle de Cadena, where he lives; members of the cabinet will perform a similar duty in their respective neighborhoods; the archbishop of Mexico will take the census of population in his own quarters and an effort will be made to have all prominent citizens accept the appointment for their neighborhoods generally in order that confidence may be inspired among the natives and the figures may be as accurate as possible.

But in interior Mexico an uphill task is in store for the authorities, as the majority is bent upon thwarting the census work, being formed of illiterate peons and farm laborers who are still afraid of compulsory military service.—Mexican Herald.

**Importance of Teeth.**

Dr. Osler has stated that the question of preserving the teeth is more important than the liquor question. No doubt much dyspepsia is due to decayed and defective teeth, which preclude complete mastication of the food even if anybody in America had the time to eat properly. Dentists, like doctors, are now beginning to realize that their true mission is not "a general rebuilding system," but a systematic and well-considered effort to prevent and overcome the decay and loosening of human teeth.

**Consolation.**

"Only think, doctor! That impudent woman called me an old witch in public, and when I had her arrested for it she was acquitted!"

"Console yourself, my dear maiden! Three hundred years ago you'd have been burned at the stake in addition."—Fleegende Blaetter.

**The Lockjaw Germ.**

Some physicians maintain that dampness spreads the lockjaw germ, while others say that it is dry weather that does it. Some few persons, however, still believe that it is toy pistols and fireworks.—Philadelphia North American.

Liquid gas manufacture and commercial utilization in Bavaria and Switzerland is successful, according to a consular report.

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| Do—No. 2 white.....             | 68 19 |
| Do—No. 2 white.....             | 44 45 |
| Do—No. 2 white.....             | 43 46 |
| Do—No. 2 white.....             | 50 50 |
| Do—No. 2 white.....             | 15 00 |
| Do—No. 2 white.....             | 16 00 |
| Do—No. 2 white.....             | 17 00 |
| Do—No. 2 white.....             | 28 30 |
| Do—No. 2 white.....             | 29 30 |
| Do—No. 2 white.....             | 30 00 |
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| BALTIMORE.                 |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Wheat—Winter Patent.....\$ | 50 50 |
| Do—No. 2 red.....          | 1 00  |
| Do—No. 2 red.....          | 80 71 |
| Do—No. 2 red.....          | 87 00 |
| Do—No. 2 red.....          | 35 25 |

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| Wheat—Patent.....\$ | 3 70 5 00 |
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| Wool mixed.....    | 2 25 2 50 |
| Low mixed.....     | 2 00 2 25 |

On the Bowery a dope gun is called a sewing machine.