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THE ORPHEUM.

There are a couple regulation Keith headliners racing neck to neck for honors at the Orpheum this week with Ben Rolfe's big musical production, Ten Dark Knights, probably a nose in the lead. And the other comedy number that is so close a second is a side-splitting conglomeration of nonsense entitled "Monday", offered by O'Brien Hazel and company, while undoubtedly the classiest girl feature we have seen here in months is pretty Linden Beckwith, a charming prima donna, who is adding to her subjects at each performance. From the Sunny South comes this celebrated songbird, fresh from immense success in musical comedy. Her voice is melodious to a degree. Her songs are especially adapted to her peculiar talents but it is probably her closing number in which she dons a sort of troubadour costume that is very fetching and sings "Please, Mr. Moon, Take a Vacation", that she makes her way into the best favor.

This country could no doubt be run a great deal better if it wasn't for the constitutional objection an American has to letting anyone run him.

Political Announcements.

FOR COMMON COUNCIL

12th Ward

James C. Dorwart,

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

B. J. H. Douglass,

Republican Candidate

FOR COMMON COUNCIL

12th Ward.

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Registration Days, Aug. 23, Sept. 5 and 16.

Primary Election Saturday, Sept. 30, 1911.

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NIAGARA FALLS BARE

For One Whole Day the Rocky Precipice Was Dry.

THE WATER CEASED TO FLOW

This Curious Phenomenon Occurred on March 31, 1848—Terrified the People in the Vicinity—Return of the Torrent and the Cause of the Stoppage.

In the early spring of 1848 occurred a natural phenomenon so strange, so sudden and so stupendous that the older inhabitants of western New York still speak of it with awe and wonder. This phenomenon was nothing else than the running dry of Niagara falls. The story is seldom recounted now, but it was a nine days' wonder for the whole country when it appeared in the newspapers. For the first time in history the roar of the grandest cataract in America was hushed.

In the early morning of March 31, 1848, people living in the vicinity of the falls were awakened by a peculiar hush, as startling in its suddenness and intensity as the most thunderous explosion could have been. Many dressed and hastened outdoors, urged by a conviction that something appalling had happened or was about to happen. Some thought the end of the world was at hand. Others imagined that they had grown suddenly deaf. Still others thought that the hush preceding a terrific hurricane had fallen upon the air. All were oppressed with a feeling of profound awe and dread.

It was soon discovered, however, that the cessation of the roar of the falls was the sole cause of this common panic. As the dim light of early morning grew stronger the people were able to see the almost bare precipice of the falls, over which but a short time before thousands of tons of water had been pouring. Only here and there small streams, constantly growing smaller, now trickled down the face of the towering wall. Above the falls, instead of the rushing, foaming river, only a naked channel, studded with black and jagged rocks, appeared. The bed of the river was practically exposed from shore to shore, except for small streams, like mountain brooks, running slowly to the verge of the precipice. The spectators could hardly believe their eyes.

Some remarkable feats were performed on that day when Niagara ran dry. People walked from the Canadian side of the river, along the edge of the frightful precipice, nearly as far as Goat island on the American side and never even wet their feet. Some went exploring in the river bed above the falls and discovered a number of ancient gun barrels, lost probably by sportsmen up the river in long gone days and still after the rotting away of their stocks slowly forced down stream by the current. Caves and curious formations in the rocks were discovered, the existence of which had never been suspected before.

All that day, March 31, 1848, Niagara falls remained dry, and people who remained up until late at night, expecting to see a change, went to bed without witnessing it. But in the early morning of April 1 the familiar thunder of the great cataract was once more heard, and every one knew that the mysteriously drained river bed was again pouring its flood over the falls.

Now for the explanation of this strange phenomenon. It proved to be, after all, very simple. The winter of 1847 and 1848 had been one of extreme severity. Ice of such thickness had never been known as formed on Lake Erie that season. When the break-up came, toward the end of March, a strong northeast wind was blowing, which piled the great fields of ice in floes and then in banks as high as miniature icebergs. Toward night on March 30 the wind suddenly changed to the opposite direction and increased to a terrific gale, which hurled back the piled up ice and drove it into the entrance of Niagara river with such force that a huge and almost impenetrable dam was formed. For a whole day the source of the river was stopped up, and the stream was drained of its supply. By the morning of the 31st the river was practically dry, and thus for twenty-four hours the roar of Niagara falls was stilled. Then in the early morning of April 1 the ice pack gave way under the tremendous pressure from above, and the long restrained volume of water rushed down and reclaimed its own.—Exchange.

French Troops.

Anyone who has seen French troops maneuvering has found the right corrective of certain impressions that have seized strongly upon the Anglo-Saxon imagination. It is commonly held among those of Teutonic stock that the French soldiers are of inferior physique. That they are undersized, according to our standards, is palpable, but if activity, tireless and intelligent, be the test, they are not physically inferior. The French march at a wonderfully quick, springy step, and what is more, they are not fagged out after a long day on the road. The quarters for the night are taken up, the soldiers are capable of gossip and even gayety. They do not turn in until the lights are out, and at the reveilles they present themselves with cheerful faces. It is still true, as it was in the great military days, that French legs go farther and faster than any other in military trousers. The French drill is of flashing rapidity. Altogether the French soldier is a wiry, tireless, smart little fellow, who may lack brawn, but lacks neither brain nor muscle.

The Salt Sea Legend.

There is a legend in the Norse scalds which explains why the sea is salt. The "bountiful Frodi," whose mythical reign was a golden age indeed, possessed a quern, or hand mill, which ground out gold and peace, but which would grind out stores of anything desired by its owner. Two giant maidens, ruled over by Frodi, were the grinders. In an evil day a sea rover came upon the scene, slew Frodi and carried off the quern and the two giant maidens who worked it. When the sea rover's vessel was right out at sea he ordered the maidens to grind salt. At midnight they asked if they had not ground enough. The sea rover, angry at being awakened from his sleep, commanded them to grind until morning. Now, the giant maidens naturally enough worked very quickly, so as they went on grinding the load of salt grew so heavy that it sank the ship, and now the sea will continue salt forever.

Hereafter The ADVOCATE will contain Philatelic notes each week.

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CONGRESSMAN FOCHT AND LABOR

Sound Principles for the Protection of the American Laboring Man.

The following is an extract from the speech delivered by Congressman Benjamin K. Focht, Republican, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania District, at a farmers' picnic at White Deer, Pa., on Saturday, August 19th:

"It is my opinion, reached from close observation during the extra session of 1909, when the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was under consideration, and during the past five months of almost continuous debate on the tariff in the United States Congress, that the hand that labors and the back that bends under the weight of toil cannot, and will not, under our laws and their operation, receive compensation in equal relationship with what the manufacturer receives, unless foreign immigration is restricted and caused to operate on a scientific basis as part of tariff legislation. In other words, the country is doomed to disaster and the soup house without protection against the cheaper products of the poorly paid laborer of European and Asiatic countries, but the blessings of protection cannot be enjoyed in full by labor under present conditions, for the reason that while the manufactured goods of this country are protected, the labor which produces them is not.

"There can never be sustained stability of wages and assurance of constant employment for American labor so long as the supply of labor by reason of the influx of one million aliens annually is in excess of the demand. And there is bound to be an excess excepting in periods of temporary boom times.

"My proposition it that in scientifically framing a tariff law the same consideration should be given with respect to the supply of labor as is given the ability of European manufacturers to take from us our market if there was no protection and we were on equal footing.

"The tariff against European goods should operate with scientific restriction against immigration. Until this is done, as I view it, the protective tariff is not complete, for with every recurring boom period of prosperity the influx of foreigners gluts the labor supply and restricts the American wage.

"If a small fraction of the energy of the sensational magazines against imaginary public evils, and the effort of demagogues to manufacture new political parties in the hope of getting an office, were unselfishly employed in working out an adjustment of this kind, there would be a speedy solution of all that troubles the country to-day.

"After nearly five years in Congress, and the experience of two prolonged tariff-making sessions, this is my conclusion: Maintain a protective tariff, but at the same time have it in scientific conformity with the number of immigrants who are allowed to come here to compete with American labor, and if necessary to start with an approximate parity, then temporarily at least close the ports against all foreign labor, just as the tariff duties are in many instances prohibitive.

"The industrial upheaval in free-trade England at this time may furnish some lessons to those who have been holding up the United Kingdom as an object of perfect adjustment between capital and labor based on the much vaunted big loaf.

"I look for statesmanship and patriotism to finally triumph over the greed of the steamship companies, and fear of raw aliens now here, which will eventuate in giving the American workingmen a fair chance for permanent employment, for his family, with the foreigner an after and collateral consideration."

Metropolitan Philatelic Association Will Hold 1912 Convention at Harrisburg.

Two Harrisburgers Elected Officers.

The annual convention of the Metropolitan Philatelic Association was called to order at Boonton, N. J., Aug. 17, 1911, by President-elect Hollenbach. During the first session the reports of the Credentials Committee, the officers, and the Harrisburg Chapter of the Association, were read and accepted. The Credentials Committee reported the election of the following officers for 1911-12:

President, Wm. H. Hollenbach
Vice-Pres., Wm. C. Webb
Secretary, H. A. Davis
International Sec., Rasmus Bartleson
Sales Supt., L. V. Cass
Advertising Mgr., L. P. Miller (Harrisburg)
Exchange Supt., A. E. Bartlett
Fraud Investigator, A. R. Bodmer (Harrisburg)
Attorney, H. A. Fowler
Counterfeit Detector, J. M. Bartels
Auction Mgr., H. Wendt
Mgr. Information Bureau, E. R. Aldrich
Librarian, C. V. Webb
Trustees, A. W. Dunning, J. M. Holt, Victor Boyer, T. H. Webb

At the second session of the convention, various reports were read and accepted. Two members, H. B. Clark and O. Kendall, were expelled with sufficient reasons. Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws were passed, to take effect Sept. 1, 1911. Certain of these amendments made necessary the organization of a Board of Directors, consisting of the newly-elected President, Vice-President, Secretary, International Secretary, and two Trustees to act as Directors at Large, as well as one Trustee for Treasurer. Mr. T. H. Webb having resigned as Trustee, the Board of Directors for 1911-12 organized with the following members,—Messrs. Hollenbach, W. C. Webb, Davis, Boyer, Bartleson, Dunning, and Holt.

When the question of Offician Organ came before the Convention, offers were made by Everybody's Philatelist and Mr. Mack, for the exclusive privilege of publishing official matter. Upon vote Mr. Mack's offer was accepted, and all matter will now be published in a new philatelic monthly, to be edited by Mr. Wm. C. Webb, and published by Mr. Mack.

Immediately before adjournmemt, the question of next convention seat came up. Harrisburg, Atlantic City, and Springfield, Mass., were nominated. Upon proxy vote, Harrisburg was chosen, by a close margin. It would have been defeated but for the support of Mr. Wm. C. Webb, a large proxy holder.

The Capital City Collector Club, local Chapter of the M. P. A., will entertain the 1912 convention.

No August Issue of "THE AMERICAN COLLECTOR". Quarterly Publication Will Not Appear Monthly, As Announced.

Owing to unexpected developements, "The American Collector" will not be issued monthly, as announced recently. The publishers had intended to issue an August number last week, reporting the M. P. A. convention. Instead, it has been decided to publish the report in this issue of the Advocate, and circulate same among subscribers of the Collector since the latter paper will not appear again until October.

It will probably be a disappointment to some philatelists to learn that the Collector cannot, at present, come out monthly, as anticipated. Nothing will be lost, however, thru quarterly publication of the paper, as each number will be larger than three mohtnly numbers, put together, could possibly be.

Whenever subjects of special importance demand quick publication, same will be run in this paper, and mailed gratis to the Collector's supporters. Other plans are now in course of formation, and developments may soon be looked for which will be of decided importance to American Philately.

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CANADIAN COINERS LONG BAFFLED AUTHORITIES.

Peculiar History of "Blacksmith" Tokens That Are Interesting to Numismatists—Began With Necessity for Small Change.

A good deal has been heard of late years among coin collectors about the so-called "Blacksmith" tokens of Canada. The unsatisfactory condition of the currency in Canada up to comparatively recent times explains the reason for the issue of such coins.

For many years the supply of legal copper coins had been altogether inadequate, so that often anything in the shape of a copper passed current. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the only legal copper circulating medium was an insufficient and diminishing supply of worn out British half pence sent over from England.

A little later this was supplemented by a deluge of imported private tokens. Their overabundance, according to a writer in the Numismatist, soon caused them to be discredited and stringent means were adopted to prevent further importation of such coin into Canada or its manufacture there.

But as the necessity for an adequate supply of small change became more pressing, various ways for evading the blockade were evolved. One of these was by making or importing tokens which bore a date previous to the date of the edict excluding private coins. Another way, which was at one time very prevalent in England, was to evade the counterfeiting laws by suppressing the legends and substituting instead some capricious or meaningless legend, as "Claudius Romanus," "Georgius Ti Rox," "George Rules," "Glorius Ier Vis," etc. These spurious coins presented the same general appearance to the ignorant populace as the regal coinage.

A third means, and this is characteristic of the Canadian Blacksmiths, was by counterfeiting the worn British half pence, the only legal copper coins in circulation, on which the date, legend and all but an indistinct outline of the design had been effaced. Although they thus produced a rude coinage these early Canadian coiners showed considerable skill in so making fresh coins bear the appearance of an old worn out but still legal currency that they were able to circulate vast quantities of their spurious imitations. It is worth noting that the designs on these Blacksmiths often face in the opposite direction to their prototypes.

As an explanation of their name the story is told that a blacksmith of dissolute habits lived in Montreal and "when he wished to have a 'good time' struck two or three dollars of these coppers and thereby supplied himself with sufficient change to gratify his wishes." The name was adopted by numismatists and applied to the whole series.

Mothers-in-Law in Bethlehem.

Many of the people in Bethlehem emigrate, for they have no fear of travel and make excellent colonists. It is possible to come upon men of Bethlehem in eastern Africa and even in Haiti. Now for the first time I saw the remarkable head-dresses for which the married women of Bethlehem are famous. They are large and entirely conceal the hair. I was told that the foundation is a fez, stiffened and covered with cotton. Chains of silver on which are strung rows of silver coins ornament the front, and a great white veil made of cotton gives the finishing touch. Strongly built and active, the matrons of Bethlehem look very imposing as they go about their affairs, and I should scarcely think they live in great subjection to their husbands. That they make alarming mothers-in-law I can well believe. There is a proverb in Palestine: "Were the mother-in-law to love her daughter-in-law, dogs would go into paradise."—Robert Hichens, in Century.

The Major's Value.

Gen. W. H. Lemon of the Grand Army of the Republic was recounting at a dinner at Lawrence, Kan., tales of the Civil war.

"Major Bunks," he said, smiling, "was a pompous chap. The boys had a good deal of fun once over his exchange.

"It seems that on a very dark night a stalwart confederate took the major prisoner. This fact, together with the narrative of the prisoner's return to camp, was signaled to headquarters tersely:

"'Major Bunks, captured during night march, exchanged later for two plugs tobacco.'"

Missions as a Commercial Investment.

Missions are the greatest investment that can be made to bring returns in material as well as spiritual things. The United States holds over one-third of the total banking power of the world; $25,000,000,000 is in the hands of Christians, and $50,000,000 would not be too much to give yearly to spreading the Gospel in the far east. **Every missionary sent to the foreign field pays back a thousand fold. There is no trade-opener equal to the Gospel. If boards of trade and chambers of commerce would finance the presentation of the Gospel to heathen lands, it would pay enormously.—Christian Herald.**

BEAUTY IN UGLINESS

By ELLA B. CHEEVER

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Professor Blinder was a farmer's boy made into an archaeologist. He worked his way through college, sometimes teaching the little country boys and girls near the university where he studied, sometimes following the plow, but oftener doing odd jobs which would not interfere with his university courses. He was red headed, freckled and otherwise unattractive in personal appearance, except for the intellect that looked out through his eyes. When he smiled he resembled a jack o'lantern with a candle in it, such as boys use to celebrate Allhallow eve.

Professor Blinder while in college was principally interested in buried things, and the longer they had been under ground the better he liked them. He read so many books about buried cities that after his graduation he was chosen to go abroad with a party of archaeologists to discover the site of lost Greek cities mentioned by historians. He told the party where many of these cities were, and they found them. When he returned he was made professor of archaeology in a woman's college. The girls declared that he had been appointed because none of them would be tempted to run away with him.

One day after recitation Eva Lambert, whose talents ran rather to mischief than books, went up to the professor's lecture table after the lecture, ostensibly to ask a question, but really to poke fun at him.

"Professor," she said, "did the early Christians dig out the catacombs of Rome to bury their dead in?"

"That's the story," replied the professor, "but it seems to me more likely that they were old quarries and the Christians found them ready for their purpose, though they greatly extended them. There's too much glamour about archaeological stories. Nevertheless the catacombs are interesting, even if they were originally quarries. It is the pleasure we take in deciphering inscriptions and such matters pertaining to the dead placed there centuries ago that interests us, as well as the skeletons of the dead themselves. The catacombs to me are more fascinating than the Lake of Como, the bay of Naples or the Swiss Alps. Beauty is passive; there is nothing about it to learn, to conquer. There is no beauty in the catacombs, but there is the liveliest interest. For instance, when we see the outline of a fish scratched on the wall over a sarcophagus we are eager to know what it means. And when we have learned that we find something else we wish to interpret"—

"What does a fish mean?" asked Miss Lambert, becoming interested.

"It was a sign of the early Christians and indicated that the buried one was a follower of Jesus. But, to return to the matter of the difference between the beautiful and the interesting. Two young students of geology recently took luncheon on a stone. It was a common stone apparently, like any other stone. One of the students thought it resembled a fossilized bone. Chipping off a few bits of it, they took it to their college laboratory, tested it and found that it was a bone. It turned out to be the paw of an extinct dinosaur that had lived millions of years ago. There was no beauty in it, but it was fascinating."

"I should say so. Was it taken out?"

"Yes and removed to a museum."

By this time the girls had all left the lecture room. The professor went on talking:

"If you ever go to Pompeii, buried by an eruption of Vesurius seventy-five years after the birth of Christ, you will see a plaster cast of a man. Some may prefer the statue of the Apollo Belvedere, possibly the most beautiful figure in existence. My taste leads me to the Pompeiian cast. It represents only a common man and is rough at that. The figure it represents was a man who when Pompeii was being covered with ashes and mud was attempting to escape, but fell and was enveloped in the mud. This casing hardened and formed a mold of the body. Eighteen hundred years later the body had disappeared in gases, plaster was poured into the mold, and we got a replica of the Pompeiian as he died."

"Oh, professor," exclaimed the girl, "how interesting!"

"And yet how homely!"

"No, no, no! How can that which is so full of interest be homely?"

"If you are interested in these things I shall be glad to tell you of them. There is much in my lectures that is necessarily dry, but any day after the class is dismissed, if you have any question to ask, any information to gain about these archaeological subjects, remain for awhile and I will doubtless be able to inform you of these things, ugly in themselves, as you say, but beautiful from the interest they excite."

When Miss Lambert left Professor Blinder's lecture room she found a number of her classmates waiting to enjoy her account of how she bamboozled the archaeologist. They were very much surprised when she said:

"Girls, I didn't get in a single bamboozle. On the contrary, he proved in a very ingenious way that he is beautiful."

"Beautiful!" exclaimed several girls. "For pity's sake, how did he do that?"

"He told me of ugly things so interesting that they seem to be beautiful. I consider him one of them."

A year from that date Eva Lambert married Professor Blinder.

WHEN THE ARROW FELL

By F. A. MITCHEL

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Theodore Strickland, aged thirty-nine years and eleven months, stepped from a carriage at the entrance of his bachelor home, entered and seated himself before the remains of a fire in the grate in his library. He had been born and lived in the house, and from it had been buried every member of his father's family except himself. He had long been a member of a dancing club composed of the young men and women of the place and had just returned from one of their meetings. The result of his attendance was very depressing to him.

He had not only been left alone by the taking off of his brothers and sisters, but now he had discovered at the dancing club that he had grown beyond young people. He had had no romance in his younger days; therefore he was condemned to live singly. He looked the problem square in the face. Since he could not fall in love he must ask some woman to come into his house as wife and companion. The idea was repulsive to him. He had believed in a grand passion and waited for one. But what could he do? He could not inhabit the house alone. He must either get a woman in it or leave it.

Strickland was desperate and resolved to make a plunge. He thought over the maiden ladies of his acquaintance, made a list of them and resolved to ask one after the other to marry him until some one of them accepted. Had he realized his worth he would not have expected to get very far down the list. He wrote out the names alphabetically and began with the first name, which was among the B's, Burwell, a lady of thirty-seven or thirty-eight and devoted to missionary work. He had known her for some time, having met her at public places, but had never called at her house. Indeed, he wasn't quite certain where she lived. He wrote several notes in the spirit that was moving him—that is, without the slightest sentiment—and tore them all up. No true woman would accept him on such terms. Finally with an effort he wrote a very short one—"I love you; will you be my wife?" He sealed it so that he could not read it again and left it on the library table addressed simply to "Miss Burwell, City," intending to get the address in the morning from a directory.

But the next morning the spirit that had moved him was with him no longer, and he went to his office, leaving the note on the table. During the day he abandoned his matrimonial plan as absurd and went home, intending to burn the note. It was not where he had left it. He called his housemaid and asked for it. Supposing that he had forgotten it, she had given it to the postman when he called.

Strickland went out at once to a drug store, looked at the name Burwell in the directory and found twelve Burwells. There was a sense of relief such as a gambler might feel who had shut his eyes and covered a number on a faro table with his last dollar. Even if he didn't know a Miss Burwell into whose hands it should fall, there was nothing in it to indicate that it was not a genuine proposal. "I love you; will you be my wife?" was a statement that covered a good deal of ground. The woman might even infer that she had been worshiped by an unknown man.

Possibly he might get a reply the next morning, so he waited at home for the mail. A note addressed to him in a scrunched feminine hand set him trembling. Where had the lightning struck? He tore off the envelope and read:

When I left you after that whirl we had on Thursday evening at the dancing club little did I know of the happiness in store for me. If you only knew the thrill that ran through me the moment you touched my hand! It must have been mutual. I was out for my first evening as a young lady, and no one knows how a girl at such a time is delighted with attention, especially from an older man.

There was a good deal more of this in the same vein. Indeed, the letter was as expansive as his own was condensed. He remembered a girl to whom he had been introduced at the meet of the club, but had not caught her name. She was evidently a newcomer, had therefore little attention, and he had stuck by her. Indeed, he had secretly wished that he were young enough to make love to her. This must be the Miss Burwell whom his arrow shot out in the darkness had struck.

Strickland jumped up from his chair and yelled, "Hallelujah!"

There was no use in his attempting to attend to business that day. Getting out his horse, he drove into the country, dined at a road house, returned to his home for dinner, then looked at the clock every five minutes until a proper hour had arrived for him to make a call on the lady whom fate had tossed to him.

When he heard a rustle of skirts on the staircase his heart beat a tattoo. Then a blushing girl entered the room with averted gaze and, coming to him, waited for him to put his arms about her. When she turned her face up to him for a kiss he exclaimed inwardly:

"Great heavens! Am I Theodore Strickland, or am I old Dr. Faustus transformed by Mephistopheles?"

"I always believed," she said, "that I should know my mate the moment I saw him and that he would know me as well."

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and coordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts or common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and power now vested in the several number courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"Let's Make Love Among the Roses."

Miss Blanche Ring is the songwriter's friend, and to have her choose a song for her repertoire as the season opens means the positive success of the song. She generally secures the exclusive rights for a certain period, and no other singer is allowed to sing it in public during that time. She is still the leading lady with the "YANKEE GIRL" Company, and this year she is featuring Jerome and Schwartz's song, "LET'S MAKE LOVE AMONG THE ROSES." There are few singers who know so well how to "put a song over the footlights" as Miss Ring, and her winning ways invariably induce her audiences to join in the chorus and the "ensemble," combining the full chorus on the stage, the orchestra, and a vast audience is worth hearing. No one enjoys the effect more than Miss Ring, and she always tenders a profusion of thanks to the chorus in front who work to make her songs a success—and pay for that privilege. The chorus is sweet and simple.

Let's make love among the roses,
dearie, you and I;
Stealing little hugs and tender kisses on the sly.
Where the honey bees are sipping
honey you'll find no gloom;
Let's make love among the roses,
where the roses bloom.

Silver BRAND Collars
1/4 Sizes
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Have LINOCORD BUTTONHOLES—easier-to-button—they don't tear out.
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$500 Fine and License Taken.

No man has any business to undertake to run an automobile over the public highways who is in any way under the influence of liquor. And a man who is guilty of doing so is liable to a fine of $500, and have his license taken away from him. There is enough danger attached to automobile driving without having an intoxicated chauffeur at the steering wheel.

The eating of fruit is said to be the best for people of advanced years. Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.

The drought and heat is reported to have damaged the grain crop causing a decline of sixty million bushels less than last year.

A farmer in Southern Illinois has educated his flock of ducks to destroy potato bugs. When turned into a potato patch they soon destroy all the bugs there.

It is claimed the blight in chestnut trees is caused by the boring beetle, one-sixteenth of an inch long, which lays its eggs between the outer and inner barks.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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New and fascinating home work, Big Money, Everyone Amazed, Customers galore. Also smart girls to make $2.00 or $4.00 per day. New and Catchy. Six Samples 25 cts. One for stamp.
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If you sell in the country or at fairs write me for a list of my specialties which every user of a vehicle or rural mail box, something entirely new, yet sells on sight, good profit at 10 cents. J. C. James, Antioch, Ill. 33

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The Beer for
The House.
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Served Everywhere
Bottled fresh each day under strictest sanitary conditions at Brewery Bottling Plant.

HAVE THEIR OWN CODE

HOW ENGINEERS AND CROSSING GATEMEN COMMUNICATE.

Latter Frequently Tell the Former How Many Minutes Late They Are as the Trains Shoot By.

With a mystic spell of waving arms, communicating messages from the brakeman to the engineer, freight trains are broken and shifted and side-tracked and moved about at pleasure. With the same silent telegraphy passenger trains are started at their different stops, backed at flag stations to take on milk cars, and handily manipulated from one end of the line to the other. In the railroad business, even more than in the profession of symbolic dancing, every little movement has a meaning all its own.

Such signs as these, however, are familiar to all who travel. If their meaning is not exactly known, their general purpose is universally recognized, so there is nothing of a mysterious nature about them.

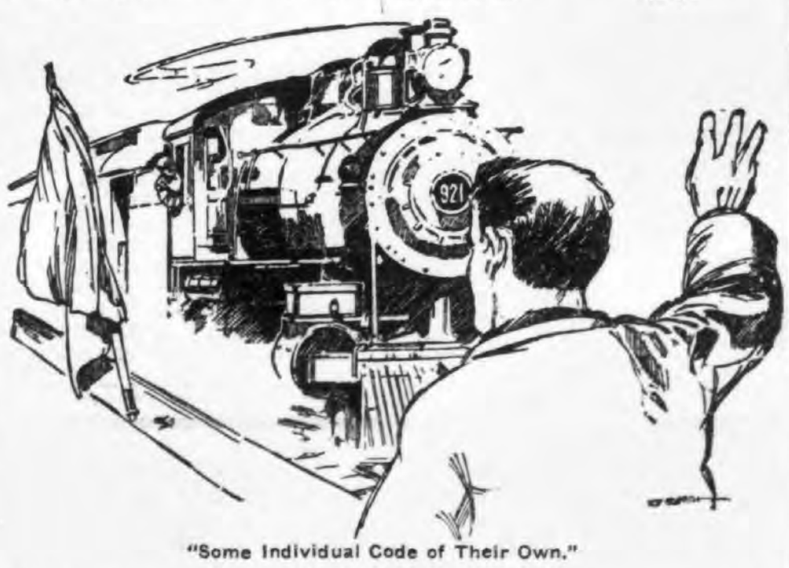
But did you ever see a sign between a crossing gateman and an engineer, one standing at his post to guard the life and limb of people on the highway and the other clipping by at sixty miles an hour, with a rush and a roar and a billowing tidal wave of thick, black smoke, and a wake of dust and cinders and flying scraps of paper and sleeper splinters and springing rail? Or did you ever see a motion which might have been a sign?

For gatemen at times communicate with engineers in this way by some individual code of their own—known only to the two parties concerned, it may be, if they are friends, or to more, if such an arrangement could be made practically useful.

One form of gateman's signal which would be useful to any engineer on a train regularly maintaining a high speed is one which some railroad men employ. It is a time signal. Minutes mean everything when they begin to mean miles, and an engineer on an express run has always something better to do than pulling out his watch to see what time it is and whether he is getting late or not. Here is where the friendly gateman's time signal comes in handy.

The gateman, equipped with an excellent watch of his own, knows at what time the train is due at his crossing, and is on the lookout for it, keeping tab on how late it is, if he finds that it is late. Then, when the train comes, with the engineer hanging out of its high window to nod him the good day of fellowship, he holds up his hand, extending clearly enough fingers to indicate the minutes the engineer has lost. The cab shoots by and the opening throttle gathers speed from the singing wheels, urging the train faster and faster. There is, of course, no occasion for the use of more than one hand under this system, because any experienced engineer would know without knowing the time, if he had lost over five minutes.

It is not an improvement over train dispatching by telephone in the cab, or even a very positive way of railroad communication at all, but to the man above the big driving wheels every little bit helps, and it is always good for him, as for anyone else, to know that he has a friend by the side of the road.



"Some Individual Code of Their Own."

HONOR TO OLD ENGINEMEN

One Company Names Its Locomotives After Men of Long and Faithful Service.

The Erie Railroad company, in pursuance of its decision to honor enginemen of long service with the company by naming locomotives after them, has thus far favored two Western New York employes in this way. The first engineman for whom a locomotive was named is William R. Benedict of Buffalo. The second man was Thomas C. Clark of Hornell, who draws a train on the Allegheny division and has worked for the company for 47 years.

It is customary on some railroads for enginemen to use the same locomotives regularly, while on other lines the locomotives are used indiscriminately; on some lines, when a run is made one day by one man and the next day by another, alternating regularly, the locomotive makes both runs and is used by only these two men. Enginemen generally prefer to have the same locomotive every time, as they thus become familiar with its peculiarities and are able to get the best work from it. The assertion is made by enginemen that locomotives used indiscriminately receive harsher treatment than a machine used by one or two men regularly.

But it is not so much in the interests of economical treatment of locomotives that the Erie is naming some of them for employes, but rather, it is understood, as a tribute to the faithfulness of the men thus honored.

Intelligent Dog.

A few days ago the fireman on the L. & N. train while crossing the trestle between Drakesboro and Elk Valley, saw a bird dog in front of the train on the trestle. It was too far for the dog to get to the end of the trestle before the train overtook it, and there was no way of getting off without leaping to the ground. Most humans would have chanced the ground, but on a trestle there is considerable space between the engine and the ties, so crouching down in the middle of the track the dog waited for the train. The train passed over him and the dog got up and proceeded on his way to the end of the trestle.—Queensboro (Ky.) Inquirer.

Train's Queer Freak.

To jump from, and then regain the metals was the queer prank of the engine of the Brighton and South Coast train lately. The train was entering the station when the engine left the rail. The train ran on for 110 yards, and then the engine remounted the rails. One hundred of the chairs upon which the sleepers rest were broken off, and considerable damage was done to the permanent way, but the engine was undamaged and none of the passengers were hurt.—London Mail.

CANADA PUSHES ITS ROADS

Three Transcontinental Lines Built or Under Way and a Fourth to Tidewater.

Canada will have three transcontinental railroad lines and a fourth road to tidewater by way of Hudson bay, if the policies of the liberal government are carried out.

The Canadian Pacific was the pioneer road. The Grand Trunk Pacific is rapidly nearly completion under government supervision. The third line to span the dominion will be the Canadian Northern.

To insure the completion of the third line, the government purposes to guarantee the Canadian Northern's bonds to the extent of 3½ per cent on $35,000 a mile for the one thousand miles between Montreal and Port Arthur. This will link the company's eastern and western systems. From Montreal to St. John, N. B., it is proposed to operate the Canadian Northern over the Inter-Colonial, a government owned road. The latter road will be strengthened by the construction of new branches and the acquisition of a number of existing side lines at an expense of 17 million dollars.

The estimates also contain an item of two million dollars to be expended in starting the Northern line to Hudson Bay.

Saved Child From Engine.

Standing on the pilot of a train that was bearing rapidly down upon a little girl in the center of a bridge spanning the Scioto river, near Kenton, O., J. W. Smuck of Carey, reached out and lifted the child from the track as the engine passed over the spot where she had stood.

The child, about six years old, was crossing the bridge when she saw the train, which had been switching in the yard, approaching. Screaming, she crouched to leap to the river 40 feet below. The scream attracted the attention of the brakeman on the pilot. Realizing that it was too late to stop the engine, Smuck made his heroic rescue. He collapsed after bearing the child to safety, and the girl ran away before her name could be learned.

Long in Railroad Service.

The Saxon state railroads reward workmen who have been in their service twenty-five years and more with small sums of money, and at the same time distinguish them with marks of honor. Recently on this small system 30 men had served for 25 years, 22 for 30, 17 for 35 and seven for 40 years.

Chile Extending Its Lines.

The Chilean government has under construction nearly 1,500 miles of railroad, the cost of which will be about seventy-five million dollars.

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT

IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model **"Ranger"** bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.*

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. *without a cent deposit* in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and *remarkable special offers* to **rider agents.**

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with $1.00 profit above factory cost.

BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from $3 to $8 or $10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER-BRAKES, **single wheels, imported roller chains** and **pedals,** parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the regular retail prices.*

$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof Self-healing Tires *A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY* **$4.80**

The regular retail price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 cash with order $4.55.

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks, or Glass will not let the air out. A hundred thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only $4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D" also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

We will allow a **cash discount** of 5 per cent (thereby making the price **$4.55** per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at **OUR** expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES of any kind don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it **NOW.**

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

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¶ Besides a dozen or more articles contributed by authorities there are four or five times that many summarized,—the cream of the month's journalism all over the world; scores of photographs, cartoons, and other illustrations are so chosen as to form historical documents; then there are special departments for books, current events, practical investment news, the automobilist, and most important of all, is the "Progress of the World," Dr. Albert Shaw's timely and brilliant editorials—a swift "moving picture" of the month's great drama. One magazine equal to fifty for busy people.

¶ Around 675 cartoons Dr. Shaw has written a history of the successive phases of Theodore Roosevelt's political career. It begins in 1882, when Roosevelt, just out of college, was running for the Legislature, and his career is traced right down to his present "active retirement" at Oyster Bay.

¶ The political history of Roosevelt has been, in a large sense, the political history of the country during the past quarter of a century; this volume comes hot from the fury of conflict, and lightened with the humor of joyous American journalism. It is a large book, 8½ x 11 inches, carefully printed on a special paper, bound in red grained cloth.

THE OFFER If you send $3.00 this month, being the regular price of the *Review of Reviews* alone, you will receive by mail, post paid, a copy of the first edition of the Cartoon Book, ***Free.*** Act quickly and save $3.00.

The Review of Reviews 13 Astor Place NEW YORK Agents Wanted

POULTRY

BRONZE TURKEY IS LARGEST

Adult Males Required to Weigh 36 Pounds and Females 20—White Holland Is the Smallest.

Of the six varieties of turkeys recognized by the standard of perfection, the bronze are considerably the largest. Adult males are required to weigh 36 pounds and adult females 20 pounds. The Narragansetts are next in size, the adult male of which should weigh

Bronze Turkey.

30 and the adult female 18. The Buffs, Slates and Blacks come next and are about three pounds lighter for the adult male. The White Holland variety is the smallest, the adult male being required to weigh but 26 pounds and the adult female 16. All varieties are bred to the same shape, the only difference is in the color.

In richness of color and luster of plumage none of the varieties can compete with the Bronze. The male especially is very brilliant. His neck, back and breast, are a brilliant, rich bronze, and his main tail feathers, evenly crossed with lines of brown penciling ending with a wide black band with an edging of white, covered at their base with dull black coverts with the same markings of brown ending in a wide dark bronze bar which is in turn edged with white, make a plumage of remarkable beauty.

PLYMOUTH ROCK IS POPULAR

Leads in Number Shown at Poultry Shows During Year, With Wyandottes in Second Place.

That the Plymouth Rock breed still ranks as the most popular fowl in the United States is shown in the report of the secretary of the American Poultry association for the year 1909, which states that in the poultry shows of that year there were 12,000 entries

Prize Winner.

of Plymouth Rocks, 10,000 Wyandottes and 8,000 Leghorns, with Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons ranking next in order.

It is likely that these exhibit entries are fairly representative of the total number of these several varieties kept in the country.

POULTRY NOTES

Feed cats for muscle.

Breed only from the best layers.

Poultry and dairy farming go well together.

No hen can produce eggs if the trait is not in her.

The eggs for hatching should be gathered often.

Plan to raise more and better poultry this season.

It costs no more to feed a laying hen than an idle one.

Grow mangels. They make excellent green food for winter feeding.

Grit is to the fowl what teeth are to the ruminating animal, a necessity.

The value of the guinea as a summer egg producer is pretty well known.

Milk-fed poultry in the fattening pens demand a fancy price over other fed poultry.

Kaffir corn is one of the very best grains for poultry, and more suitable than Indian corn.

A gill of linseed meal contains more bone making matter than a pint and a half of corn.

In feeding oats, hulled oats are the most desirable, clipped oats next and ordinary oats last.

PERCIVAL WAS CLEVER

Penelope's eyes were big with the horror of the thought and her little hand tightened within Percival's clasp.

"Suppose we had never met!" she said in a half whisper.

Percival is sometimes a little slow about rising to an occasion. All he said in response was "Um-m-m-m-m!" It was meant to be the equivalent of "What indeed!" but it was not satisfactory to Penelope.

"Just suppose!" she repeated.

"Ah!" rejoined Percival in the same tone as before.

"Wouldn't it have been awful, darling?" said Penelope.

"It certainly would have, sweetheart," said Percival.

Penelope thought that over a little and then: "What would you have done?" she asked.

"Search—" began Percival, and then, becoming suddenly conscious of the seriousness of the question, checked himself. "Searched through the world for you until I had found you," he said happily.

"How sweet of you!" said Penelope. "But really, this isn't an answer to my question," she continued. "If you had never met me, you wouldn't have known that there was any me to look for and consequently you wouldn't have looked for me and you wouldn't have found me, don't you see?"

"And yet they say that women aren't logical!" exclaimed Percival. "But we did meet, didn't we, dear heart?"

"Yes, we did," said Penelope. "But what if we never had? What would you have done, dearest?"

"I don't know," said Percival, pinned down to it. "I don't suppose I'd have done anything. What would you have done, honey bird?"

"I wish you would keep still and let me say what I want to say," said Penelope. "I want you to tell me what you would have done if you hadn't met me. You would have fallen in love with some other girl, wouldn't you?"

"Well," Percival admitted, "I suppose I might have. And you would probably have become engaged to some other fellow."

"I would not."

"What are you taking your hand away for?"

"I'm tired of keeping it in that position. Whom would you have chosen?"

"I don't know," answered Percival. "Whom do you think you'd have picked?"

Penelope's eyes flashed. "I wouldnt have picked anybody," she asserted with indignation. "I told you I wouldn't. I suppose you would have fallen in love with Charlotte Smetter."

"Not in a thousand years," said Percival, emphatically.

"I don't see why not. You were calling there right along."

"Not right along. I used to go over once in a while when I didn't have anything else in particular to do. I told you all about that, you know."

"But you liked her."

"Oh, yes, I liked her well enough. She's all right in her way. Good-hearted girl, too." Percival spoke with a fine assumption of indifference.

"You liked her very much—you know you did."

"Now, what's the use of going into all that again?" remonstrated Percival. "You know there wasn't anything to it. I've told you so over and over."

"Please don't," said Penelope, forbiddingly. "I wish you wouldn't do that. Charlotte Smetter may like that sort of thing, but I don't."

"Penelope!" exclaimed Percival.

"It's a pity that you didn't get engaged to her," said Penelope. "I think that you would have suited each other very nicely. Perhaps it isn't too late now."

"Why Penelope!" said Percival. "Listen—"

"I think you've made yourself perfectly clear," said Penelope, coldly. "I am a sort of an accident. If I hadn't happened to strike your fancy somebody else would have and you'd have been just as well satisfied. If you hadn't known me, you'd have probably married Charlotte Smetter and been perfectly happy. You say yourself that you might have. You may, if you like. I'll release you gladly."

"Now, you just listen to me," said Percival. "When I said I might have fallen in love with some other girl, I was speaking hypothetically for the sake of argument, not according to my convictions.

"If you want to know what I would have done, I can tell you. I'd have gone about all my life with an unsatisfied yearning for the ideal woman that I had failed to find. To the outside world I might have shown a smiling face, but there would always have been that canker within, that aching void, the want of Penelope.

"I would never have married. I would have remained solitary to the end if I had never met you. How do I know? Because I never loved before, but the moment I saw you I knew that I had met the one and only girl for me. And you repel me; you repel me and say awful, wounding things to me!"

"Well, why didn't you say all that when I first asked you?" said Penelope. "Are you sure, though, that you didn't like Charlotte Smetter very, very much?"—Pittsburg Leader.

HAIR WHITE AS SNOW

Restored to Natural Color

with

WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY

ALMOST A MIRACLE

My hair was as white as snow when I commenced using Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy. One bottle restored my hair to its natural dark brown color. As I am now 70 years old, I consider the result most remarkable. It is an agreeable and refreshing hair dressing, keeping the hair soft and glossy, without being in the least greasy or sticky.

WM. WESTLAKE,
210 West Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Why hesitate when WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY is daily producing just such results?

After years of study and analysis of the hair, we have been able to produce **an ideal Hair Tonic and Restorer,** which contains an actual constituent of hair, combined with ingredients of recognized merit for treatment of hair and scalp diseases. It makes and keeps the scalp clean and healthy, gives life, strength and lustre to the hair, and

Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

No matter how long and thick your hair is, **WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY** will make it longer and thicker. It will remove every trace of dandruff in a few days, stop falling in one week, and start a new growth in from one to three months.

Guaranteed to be as Represented or Money Refunded

50c. AND $1.00 A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

If Your Druggist Does Not Keep It Send 50c. in Stamps and We Will Send You a Large Bottle, Express Prepaid

Wyeth Chemical Company, 74 CORTLANDT STREET NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

FREE A 25c Cake of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Toilet Soap Free to anyone who will send us this advertisement with 10c in stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing the soap.

WHITTEMORE'S

"GILT EDGE"
Shoe Dressing
for Ladies and Children

The only black dressing that positively contains oil. Softens and preserves, imparts a beautiful black lustre. Finest quality. Largest quantity. Its use saves time, labor, and brushes.

Shines without Brushing
Price twenty five cents
"French Gloss" size, 10c

BULLY-SHINE

Best Waterproof Shoe Polish Made.

For ALL kinds of black shoes OLD rubbers. Blacks, polishes, softens and preserves. Contains oils and waxes to polish and preserve the leather, also Russet Bully Shine.

Large tin boxes 10c. Boxes open with a key.

"DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet tanshoes, twenty-five cents. "Star" size, ten cents. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want send us his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & Co., 2026 Albany Street, Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World. 36

12 POST CARDS FREE

ALSO OUR 2 MAGAZINES

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this out and send it to us with 4 cents to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to some of your friends. If you wish, we will also put your name in our POST CARD EXCHANGE free on request. Be sure to state in your letter if you wish your name inserted. By entering your name in our EXCHANGE column, you will get post cards, sample magazines and other mail matter from all over the world. You also get **FREE** sample copies of our weekly and monthly magazines, the New York Family Story Paper and Golden Hours.

FAMILY STORY PAPER,
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Funeral Directors and Embalmers

300 Cumberland Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

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PABST,

Now sold in Harrisburg at a popular price,

$1.20 PER CASE.

With our excellent Bottling and Cold Storage Plant we are now able to supply this Splendid Beer to the people of Harrisburg and vicinity at this special low price. Give it a trial. Delivered anywhere in the city. Both 'phones.

W. J. MEHRING,

Bottler and Distributor,

Sixth and Cumberland Streets

WINCHESTER

Repeating Shotguns

USED IN THE U. S. ARMY.

The U. S. Army authorities *know* a gun; that is why, when they decided to equip some troops with repeating shotguns, they selected the Winchester in preference to all other makes. The experts of the U. S. Ordnance Board also *know* a gun; that's why, after submitting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun to all sorts of tests, they pronounced it *safe, sure, strong* and *simple.* If you want a shotgun—buy the one whose strength and reliability led the U. S. Army authorities to select it and the U. S. Ordnance Board to endorse it—that's the Winchester.

THE RELIABLE REPEATERS

"Isn't Love a Grand Old Thing?"

Sung by CLARA BELLE JEROME in Gus Sohlke's production

"JOYLAND"

Lyric by FRANK TANNEHILL Jr. Music by WILLIAM J. McKENNA

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No. 84.

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Political Announcements.

FOR COMMON COUNCIL

12th Ward

James C. Dorwart,

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

B. J. H Douglass,

Republican Candidate

FOR COMMON COUNCIL

12th Ward.

YOUR SUPPORT SOLICITED.

Registration Day, Sept. 16.

Primary Election Saturday, Sept. 30, 1911.

T. M. MAUK & SON

UNDERTAKERS, - 329 Reily St.

Bell Phone 2250.

We have no branch offices, nor are we connected with any other establishment in the city,

LADIES—When delayed or irregular, use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. 35

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Hon George Kunkel, President Judge, and Hon. Samuel J. M. McCarrell, Additional Law Judge, of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the Twelfth Judicial District, composed of the County of Dauphin, having issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of Aug., A. D. 1911, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg for the County of Dauphin, and to commence the fourth Monday of Sept., being the 25th day of Sept., 1911, and to continue two weeks

Notice is therefore given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Dauphin that they may be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Dauphin County be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just

Given under my hand at Harrisburg, the 31st day of Aug., A. D. 1911, being the one hundred and thirty sixth year of Independence of the United States.

J. ROWE FLETCHER,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., Aug 31st, 1911.

Ladies! Save Money and Keep in Style by Reading McCall's Magazine and Using McCall Patterns

McCall's Magazine will help you dress stylishly at a moderate expense by keeping you posted on the latest fashions in clothes and hats. 50 New Fashion Designs in each issue. Also valuable information on all home and personal matters. Only 50c a year, including a free pattern. Subscribe today or send for free sample copy.

McCall Patterns will enable you to make in your own home, with your own hands, clothing for yourself and children which will be perfect in style and fit. Price—none higher than 15 cents. Send for free Pattern Catalogue.

We Will Give You Fine Presents for getting subscriptions among your friends. Send for free Premium Catalogue and Cash Prize Offer.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 239 to 249 West 37th St., NEW YORK

Philatelic News and Notes.

Abolishing the Postage Stamp.

In our day the mail traffic of large business concerns has swollen to gigantic proportions, and even the simple labor of affixing stamps requires a special clerical staff. "No wonder, therefore," says the **Umschau**, "if the problem has been considered how the stamp could be abolished altogether without prejudice to the interests of the post office. Proposals of this character have not been wanting, as for instance in Bavaria, since February 1st, 1910, large consignments are simply stamped with a postmark at the post office, the operation being carried out by machinery. In this way the post office has saved the expense for paper and the printing costs for ten million stamps, while the business world has economized time and money, for affixing stamps to one thousand letters requires about an hour and a half of time.

"This method of treatment, while fairly satisfactory, is still primitive. We can easily imagine a much better system worked out somewhat along the lines of a gas or a water meter, the letter being simply placed in a machine, and stamped with a postmark which serves at the same time as receipt for the postage and as record of the date, etc. The machine would be inspected periodically by the post office in just the same way as the consumer's gas or water meter is inspected, and his bill would be paid as usual."

Hereafter The ADVOCATE will contain Philatelic notes each week.

The Vest Pocket Philatelist

"Multum in Parvo"

Sample copy for stamp; 25c per year, Canada and Foreign, 35c.

FREE WATERMARK DETECTOR.

Your choice of a benzine cup for detecting watermarks, or 1,000 peelable hinges, the 15c kind, with every subscription. Good 30 days.

H. A. Davis, Pub.,

2124 E. 12th Ave., Denver, Colo.

The Round World Postal Club,
Dayton : - : Ohio

The world's largest postcard, stamp, coin and curio exchange club. Post Card Monthly, 32 pages and up, print names of 100 to 500 new members each issue from every land. Membership and subscription one year 25c. tf

Nine thousand feet above New York with no gasoline is almost as bad as to be down in it with no money.

"When you go to Atlantic City leave your plumage at home," says the New York World, "for the law went into effect last night making the wearing of feathers on a hat a criminal offence."

CITY OF THE INSANE.

Happy and Honored "Guests" of the Inhabitants of Gheel, a City Near Antwerp, Belgium.

One of the most remarkable places in Europe, of which no tourist on pleasure bent ever takes notice, says a writer in a Berlin paper, is the "City of the Insane," by which name Gheel, near Antwerp, has been known for generations. About 1,500 men and women afflicted with insanity in all its forms live there and have a happy being as the "guests" of the inhabitants, who know by experience how to treat the unfortunate ones. In the streets, in the places of amusement, the cafes and workshops these patients may be found, and nowhere is there the remotest suggestion of restraint apparent. The board ranges from 240 to 2,400 marks a year, and, no matter how small the amount may be, the patient is always the favored member of the family. He has the first right to the most comfortable chair, and the head of the table belongs to him. He receives the most attention, and this he learns to appreciate and to endeavor to maintain by living down his illness. Even the children know how to treat the demented people. The dangerous ones are sent to another settlement and to institutions. It is wonderful how considerate, careful and kind the simple people are toward their charges, and a peep into the community would probably terrify physicians who had never heard of and could not appreciate the good which is being done in this "City of the Insane."

A RACE ON ICE.

The Skates That Got Away and Those That Were Recovered.

Thackeray once asked one of the men who let out skates on the Serpentine whether he had ever lost a pair through the omission to exact a deposit, and he replied that he had never done so, except on one occasion, when the circumstances made it almost pardonable.

A well dressed young fellow was having his second skate fastened on when he suddenly broke away from the man's hands and dashed to the ice. The next instant a thickset, powerful man was clamoring for another pair.

He was a detective in pursuit of his prey, and a very animating sight it was to watch the chase. He was, as he had boasted, a first rate skater, and it became presently obvious that he was running down his man.

Then the young fellow determined to run a desperate risk of liberty. The ice, as usual, under the bridge was marked "Dangerous," and he made for it at headlong speed. The ice bent beneath his weight, but he got safely through.

The sheriff's officer followed with equal pluck, but, being a heavier man, broke through and was drowned.

"His skates," said the narrator of the incident, "I got back after the inquest, but those the young gentleman had on I never saw again."—London Telegraph.

The State law on eggs is very strict and farmers and egg producers would do well to be more cautious in marketing their eggs. Prosecutions are daily occurrences and it affects producers as well as the dealer. The egg dealers in this community are complaining of the many bad eggs being offered and were they to report to the department, much trouble and expense would no doubt follow.

Special Prices

For NEXT WEEK Only will be given on

Beds, Mattresses,
Springs, : Carpets,
Rugs, Oilcloth, &c.

Fornwald,

1321 N. SIXTH ST.

New Dog Law.

The new law went into effect on July 15 and it has many new features that are believed to be better than those embodied in the act of 1907, It reads as follows:

"All dogs must wear collars and tax tabs. A dog not wearing a collar and tax tab may be shot when found on the property of another. In other words a property holder, a tenant, or an employee of a property holder or tenant may kill any dog found wandering on the premises provided the dog does not wear a collar and tax tab. The untaxed canine is considered a public nuisance.

"The new law allows constables $1 and tax collectors 25 cents for each untaxed dog they kill. The constable is supposed to do the killing and the tax collector to assist. The previous act allowed the constable 50 cents for each dog and gave the tax collector nothing.

"Evidently the legislature knew how difficult it is to induce constables to kill dogs. Constables desiring another term of office have been slow to kill because of the ill will incurred in this manner. The new act imposes a penalty of $2 on a constable who refuses at the request of a citizen to kill an untaxed dog running at large in his bailiwick. The citizens making the request must report the refusal of the constable to the commissioners and $2 for each dog will be deducted from the next bill of costs turned in by the constable.

"Citizens wishing to keep dogs must put collars and tax tabs upon them. Then if they destroy another's property the owner has reason at law for damage. In case the dog wears no collar and tab and trespasses on private property he may be shot by the owner or tenant of the property or by an employee of either."

Information for Voters.

September 23—Forms of all ballots to be voted at primary to be on file in commissioners' office and open for public inspection.

September 30—Fall primary from 2 p. m. to 8 p. m.

October 3—Last day to file primary returns in office of county commissioners. Time expires at noon.

October 4 -Commissioners commence at noon to make official count of primary returns.

October 7—Last day to pay taxes to be qualified to vote at November election.

October 14—Last day to file expense accounts in office of clerk of courts if primary expenses have been over $50.

October 17—Last day to file nomination papers for city and county offices.

October 23—Last day for withdrawal of borough and township candidates.

October 30—Last day for primary expense accounts to be filed with clerk of courts, if expenses under $50.

November 7—Municipal election.

December 4—City, borough, township, ward and precinct officers elected on November 7, commence their terms. Expense accounts must be filed before the oath of office is administered.

December 6—Last day to file expense accounts for county officers-elect, and for all candidates not elected.

There is a blight on the chestnut trees in this state. The last legislature appropriated $275,000 to fight the blight and the commission is now giving the blight attention but with what success is not reported.

THIS PAPER

Circulates over the entire city during the campaign. A valuable advertising medium.

The daily papers teem with accounts of suicides, homicides, infanticides, aviationcides, automobilecides and other "cides" almost innumerable. We sometimes stand in awe and wonder, as to how our world is moving.

Last Sunday three men each in love with the same woman at Whisky Run, Indiana county, Pa., each drew an automatic revolver and began shooting at each other. When the fight closed one man was dead and two were wounded.

Under the new school law medical inspection of the public school children is compulsory. Under one stage of Spartan civilization committees were appointed to examine every newly born child. If, in the opinion of the committee, the child's appearance indicated a weakening it was executed.

How grateful we should be as citizens of our pretty village, that we can simply turn the spigot and drink the crystal water that flows from the mountain steep, as we read of the distressing drought of the Carolinas, where the cotton mills are compelled to close for lack of water, and 75,000 people thrown out of employment. The people of Charlotte, North Carolina, numbering 40,000, have been out of water for days, save only the little drawn from old wells.

Encouragement is something we naturally look for. A little praise, a word of hope or a cheerful smile—something for the hungry soul to grasp and the weary mind to rest upon, as we climb the toilsome mountain of life. How many poor hearts have sunken into despondency, when a little encouragement has reassured them. The soldier looks for it on the field of battle, it is the cheering voice of his leader that urges him on through the danger of death and crowns the day with victory.

Labor is honorable, and the ignoble are those who will not work. Get you a home. Fence a field and plow it and plant it, and gather around you the comforts of home. And when you have made a character for energy and thrift, ask some young lady to share your home with you. We would say to every young lady, mark those men who are lounging around attempting to live by their wits, or on the interest of their debts; and when they ask you to share the lot of an aimless life, pass them on, for you cannot afford to marry a man without prosperity or business habits, unless you wish to sell yourself for a mess of pottage.—Ex.

Girls as They Were.

Backward, turn backward, O Time in your flight, give us a maiden dressed proper and right. We are so weary of switches and rats, Bill Burke clusters and peach basket hats. Wads of jute hair in a horrible pile, stacked on their heads to the height of a mile. Something is wrong with the maidens we fear. Give us the girls as they used to appear. Give us the girlies we once knew of yore, whose curls did not come from a hair dressing store. Maidens who dressed with a sensible view. And just as Dame nature intended them to. Give us a figure of her own and fashioned by nature alone. Feminine style's getting fiercer each year—oh, give us the girls as they used to appear.—Ex.

For School Director
Two Years.
MRS. CATHERINE C. MORGENTHALER
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.
Mrs. Mabel C. Jones
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
Clarence W. Cless
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Six Years
Adam D. Houtz
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Six Years.
William A. Boll
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Six Years.
B. W. Campbell
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.
Charles S. Fohl
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.
M. F. Saul
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.
Geo. W. Kennedy
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
Simon Page
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
Geo. W. Mumma
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
William Hughes,
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
Frank B. Mickey
Subject to Republican rules.

For Common Council
FOURTH WARD
A. Coleman Sheetz
Subject to Republican rules.

For Common Council
FIFTH WARD
George M. Shuey
Subject to Republican rules.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR
John M. Whittock
Subject to Republican rules.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BEST BOYS AND GIRLS BOOKS

ENTERTAINING • MODERN • WHOLESOME

DREADNOUGHT BOYS SERIES 50¢

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FRANK ARMSTRONG SERIES 60¢

BOY SCOUT SERIES 50¢

OAKDALE ACADEMY SERIES 60¢

BUNGALOW BOYS SERIES 50¢

LOG CABIN TO WHITE HOUSE SERIES 60¢

MOTOR MAIDS SERIES 50¢

GIRL AVIATORS SERIES 50¢

BORDER BOYS SERIES 50¢

GET VOL 1 OF ANY SERIES NOW SOLD WHEREVER BOOKS ARE SOLD

HURST & CO. PUBLISHERS 395 BROADWAY NEW YORK

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT

IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model **"Ranger"** bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.*

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. *without a cent deposit* in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and *remarkable special offers* to **rider agents.**

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with $1.00 profit above factory cost.

BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from $3 to $8 or $10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and **pedals,** parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the regular retail prices.*

$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof Self-healing Tires *A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY* **$4.80**

The regular retail price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 (cash with order $4.55.)

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks, or Glass will not let the air out. A hundred thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only $4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D" also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

We will allow a **cash discount** of 5 per cent (thereby making the price **$4.55** per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at **OUR** expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it **NOW.**

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and coordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts or common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and power now vested in the several number courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LADIES.

New and fascinating home work, Big Money, Everyone Amazed, Customers galore. Also smart girls to make $2.00 or $4.00 per day. New and Catchy. Six Samples 25 cts. One for stamp.

TRANS ART MATTISON, 33
Tyler, Texas.

WANTED

One man in each county who can handle a good business. Those meaning business send for particulars. No fake. F. Stine, 910 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 34

TO MAIL ORDER HOUSES AND AGENTS.

If you sell in the country or at fairs write me for a list of my specialties which every user of a vehicle or rural mail box, something entirely new, yet sells on sight, good profit at 10 cents. J. C. James, Antioch, Ill. 34

5,000 GUMMED LABELS FOR $1.00

Neatly printed with any wording. Address Gill-Martin Company, 54 East 129th St., New York, N. Y. 34

BAKERY FOR SALE OR RENT.

Baking 15 barrels weekly; located in Christiana. E. H. Keen. Christiana, Lancaster county, Pa. 34

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

No experience necessary—success certain. For particulars address Hixon & Co., 2796 E. 68th St., Cleveland, O. 43

AGENTS WANTED

Rubber stamps and novelties. Send 4c for full particulars. A. S. Mankin & Co., Alexandria, Va. 34

Henry Fink's Sons

"Extra Pale"

The Beer for

The House.

The Hotel,

Club and Cafe.

Served Everywhere

Bottled fresh each day under strictest sanitary conditions at Brewery Bottling Plant.

Have LINOCORD BUTTONHOLES—*easier-to-button—they don't tear out.*

GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

The Billboard

In America's Leading Amusement Weekly. It covers the wide domain of theatrical management fully, more carefully and more completely than any other journal. It prints more routes, publishes more lists and offers more unrivaled helpful advice and information for professional people and those connected with them by ties of ownership than all other papers combined. Indispensable to Managers of Theatres, Theatrical Companies, Circuses, Fairs, Street Fairs, Parks, Summer Gardens, Piers, Roof Gardens, Actors, Actresses, Agents, Performers, Promoters, Stage Hands and all those connected with them. Is circulated all over the English-speaking world.

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THE BILLBOARD PUBLISHING CO.
CINCINNATI, O.

NEW YORK: Rm. "D" 1493 B'dway. Phone 1250 Bryant.

CHICAGO: 909 Schiller Bldg., 64 Randolph St. Phone Central 8094.

10c. AT ALL NEWS STANDS.

For Mayor

Dr. Samuel F. Hassler

Your vote and Influence Will Be Highly Appreciated

I pledge myself, if nominated and elected, to bring to the office my best efforts and ability to administer the duties imposed uscn me in a fair, square, clean and conscientious manner, and without fear or favor.

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party.

Primary Election, Sept. 30.

For Mayor

Augustus Wildman

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party

Primaries, September 30, 1911

If nominated and elected I promise to give to the office my best efforts for a clean business-like administration

Vote for

Owen M. Copelin

Candidate for

City Treasurer

He Has Been Tried and Has Made Good

For Mayor

John K. Royal

I favor:

A clean and progressive City, economically administered on a business basis.

Appropriations based upon the revenues.

FULL value for every doliar expended.

Enforcement of the city ordinances, irrespective of persons. A fair and equal assessment of real estate, as far as in my power lies. So the small property owner sdall not pay more than his just share.

"Equal rights to all, and special privileges to none".

I promise, if nominated and elected, to give my best efforts to administering this most important office fully realizing the duties and responsibilities.

HAIR WHITE AS SNOW

Restored to Natural Color with WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY

ALMOST A MIRACLE

My hair was as white as snow when I commenced using Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy. One bottle restored my hair to its natural dark brown color. As I am now 70 years old, I consider the result most remarkable. It is an agreeable and refreshing hair dressing, keeping the hair soft and glossy, without being in the least greasy or sticky.

WM. WESTLAKE,
210 West Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Why hesitate when **WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY is daily producing just such results?**

After years of study and analysis of the hair, we have been able to produce **an ideal Hair Tonic and Restorer,** which contains an actual constituent of hair, combined with ingredients of recognized merit for treatment of hair and scalp diseases. It makes and keeps the scalp clean and healthy, gives life, strength and lustre to the hair, and

Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

No matter how long and thick your hair is, **WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY** will make it longer and thicker. It will remove every trace of dandruff in a few days, stop falling in one week, and start a new growth in from one to three months.

Guaranteed to be as Represented or Money Refunded

50c. AND $1.00 A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

If Your Druggist Does Not Keep It Send 50c. in Stamps and We Will Send You a Large Bottle, Express Prepaid

Wyeth Chemical Company, 74 CORTLANDT STREET NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

FREE A 25c Cake of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Toilet Soap Free to anyone who will send us this advertisement with 10c in stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing the soap.

WHITTEMORE'S

"GILT EDGE" Shoe Dressing for Ladies and Children

The **only** black dressing that positively contains oil. Softens and preserves, imparts a beautiful black lustre. Finest quality. Largest quantity. Its use saves time, labor, and brushes.

Shines without Brushing
Price twenty five cents.
"French Gloss" size, 10c

BULLY-SHINE

Best Waterproof Shoe Polish Made.

For ALL kinds of black shoes OLD rubbers. Blacks, polishes, softens and preserves. Contains oils and waxes to polish and preserve the leather, also Russet Bully Shine.

Large tin boxes 10c. Boxes open with a key.

"DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishinhing all kinds of russet of tan shoes. twenty-five cents "Star" size, ten cents. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want send us his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.

WHITEMORE BROS. & Co., 2026 Albany Street, Cambridge, Mass.

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World. 36

12 POST CARDS FREE

ALSO OUR 2 MAGAZINES

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this out and send it to us with 4 cents to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to some of your friends. If you wish, we will also put your name in our POST CARD EXCHANGE free on request. Be sure to state in your letter if you wish your name inserted. By entering your name in our EXCHANGE column, you will get post cards, sample magazines and other mail matter from all over the world. You also get **FREE** sample copies of our weekly and monthly magazines, the New York Family Story Paper and Golden Hours.

FAMILY STORY PAPER,
22-84 Vandewater St., New York

BEST IN THE WORLD.

PABST,

Now sold in Harrisburg at a popular price,

$1.20 PER CASE.

With our excellent Bottling and Cold-Storage Plant we are now able to supply this Splendid Beer to the people of Harrisburg and vicinity at this special low price. Give it a trial. Delivered anywhere in the city. Both 'phones.

W. J. MEHRING,

Bottler and Distributor,
Sixth and Cumberland Streets

Red Cross Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces, Roofing and Spouting

EDWARD W. WEISS, 1221 North Sixth Street.

WINCHESTER

Repeating Shotguns

USED IN THE U. S. ARMY.

The U. S. Army authorities *know* a gun; that is why, when they decided to equip some troops with repeating shotguns, they selected the Winchester in preference to all other makes. The experts of the U. S. Ordnance Board also *know* a gun; that's why, after submitting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun to all sorts of tests, they pronounced it *safe, sure, strong* and *simple.* If you want a shotgun—buy the one whose strength and reliability led the U. S. Army authorities to select it and the U. S. Ordnance Board to endorse it—that's the Winchester.

THE RELIABLE REPEATERS

HOW CAN YOU TOOT A TOOT-TOOT When You Have No Toot To Toot

As sung by SAM BERNARD Starring in

"THE GIRL AND THE WIZARD"

CASINO THEATRE, NEW YORK

Words by WILL A. HEELAN Music by SEYMOUR FURTH

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No. 247.

"He Came From Milwaukee."

No. 247.

High Water Mark Circulation, 12,500 Copies. Published Every Saturday Morning at 421 Broad St. All Kinds of JOB PRINTING Executed.

THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE

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WEEKLY ADVOCATE

Published every Saturday morning by
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421 Broad St. HARRISBURG, PA.

Entered as second-class matter Oct. 3, 1908 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Political Announcements.

FOR COMMON COUNCIL

12th Ward

James C. Dorwart,

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

B. J. H. Douglass,

Republican Candidate

FOR COMMON COUNCIL

12th Ward.

YOUR SUPPORT SOLICITED.

Registration Day, Sept. 16.

Primary Election Saturday, Sept. 30, 1911.

T. M. MAUK & SON

UNDERTAKERS, - 329 Reily St.

Bell Phone 2250.

We have no branch offices, nor are we connected with any other establishment in the city,

LADIES—When delayed or irregular, use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. 35

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Hon George Kunkel, President Judge, and Hon. Samuel J. M. McCarrell, Additional Law Judge, of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the Twelfth Judicial District, composed of the County of Dauphin, having issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of Aug., A. D. 1911, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg for the County of Dauphin, and to commence the fourth Monday of Sept., being the 25th day of Sept., 1911, and to continue two weeks

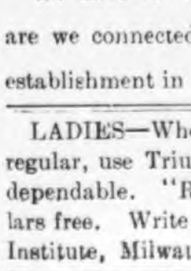
Notice is therefore given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Dauphin that they may be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Dauphin County be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Harrisburg, the 31st day of Aug., A. D. 1911, being the one hundred and thirty sixth year of Independence of the United States.

J. ROWE FLETCHER,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., Aug 31st, 1911.

Ladies! Save Money and Keep in Style by Reading McCall's Magazine and Using McCall Patterns



McCall's Magazine will help you dress stylishly at a moderate expense by keeping you posted on the latest fashions in clothes and hats. 50 New Fashion Designs in each issue. Also valuable information on all home and personal matters. Only 50c a year, including a free pattern. Subscribe today or send for free sample copy.

McCall Patterns will enable you to make in your own home, with your own hands, clothing for yourself and children which will be perfect in style and fit. Price—none higher than 15 cents. Send for free Pattern Catalogue.

We Will Give You Fine Presents for getting subscriptions among your friends. Send for free Premium Catalogue and Cash Prize Offer.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 239 to 249 West 37th St., NEW YORK

J. Rowe Fletcher

Republican Candidate for

County Commissioner

Your Vote Kindly Solicited

Primaries, Sept. 30.

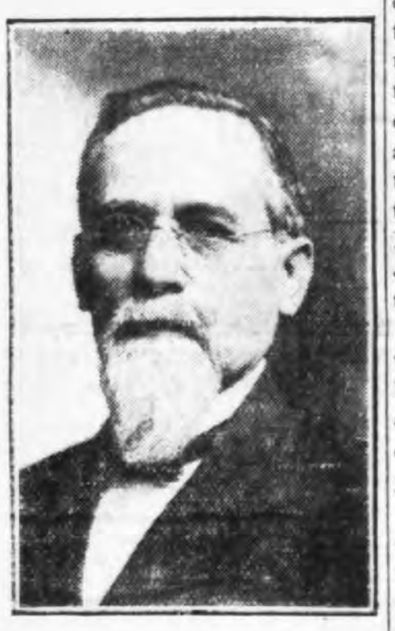
Edward Moeslein

Democratic and Keystone Candidate for

School Director

6-Year Term

Primaries, Sept. 30



For County Treasurer

Elmer C. Hummel

Of Steelton, Pa.

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party

Mr. Hummel is a man of considerable business qualifications, and knows how to handle the finances of the county. He is courteous, agreeable, and thinks nothing of time to accommodate the people. His experience as deputy county treasurer is a sufficient guarantee as to his knowledge of taking care of the county's finances. Your Vote and Influence Solicited.

Primaries, September 30, 1911

Special Prices

For NEXT WEEK Only will be given on

Beds, Mattresses,
Springs, : Carpets,
Rugs, Oilcloth, &c.

Fornwald,

1321 N. SIXTH ST.

Philatelic News and Notes

A Word to Parents.

By A. Z Myers.

This word is about the hobbies of your boys and girls. One of the popular hobbies with many boys, and I have the boys especially in mind, having been one, I know more about boys, never could understand a girl rightly, tho I am a married man and a father; one of the popular hobbies I was going to say is stamp collecting.

Now I happen to know that many fathers and some mothers, too, take great pleasure in ridiculing these hobbies and making all manner of sport at their interest in such worthless things as cancelled postage stamps. By and by if the young collector has pluck and stick-to-itiveness and lands a collection cataloging some hundreds of dollars and has some rare specimens in it, they will begin to take grudging notice, and say, "well there must be a lot of fools."

Now the fact is that there is a very decided educational value to collecting, and specially in the matter of stamps. The educational value is far greater than most busy fathers dream of and it is the cheapest educational help their children are getting and is developing faculties that are absolutely essential to the success of men and women. More fail in life just from the want of the developement of these faculties than any other.

Mind you we are not saying that their faculties are only developed by hobbyists and postage stamp or other collectors, but there is an educational value here we have not yet begun to realize.

To notice the little things, to see details, to save the minutes, to stop the small leaks of purse, of time, of crops, of life is essential to the highest success. There are many who have no eye for details. They work hard. But waste more than they gain. The great inventions and discoveries have come thru noticing the little things. There is no better training for any boy or girl, man or woman than just the power of seeing and mastering the little things. It is the little things in the arts that make prefection, in the trade that make skill, in the business world that spell success. Learning to know the details in perforations, water marks, secret marks, kinds of paper used and all that in a stamp collection is a most excellent training in details. The same might be said of many other collectors.

Just think this thru and you will see that I am right and gladly add a little to the boys or girls pleasure by an encouaging word and a little financial aid. And there is more to this. Of this we will speak again.

—NOTE: The above article was originally written for the "American Collector." The second and last installment of "A Word to Parents" will appear in next issue.

An automobile party in Connecticut smelled roast chicken, and found a fine broiler entangled in the radiator of the machine done to a turn. Not bad for a "pick up" dinner!

THIS PAPER
Circulates over the entire city during the campaign. A valuable advertising medium.

State Trooper William Gaskin, who recklessly wounded a youth, has been discharged from the force and is to be tried at court in Pottsville.

Farm land in Lancaster is now selling at topnotch price, and Henry G. Shelly has sold his 40-acre farm, near Mount Joy, to Eli Helma for $14,000, just $350 per acre.

County Treasurer F. N. Moore, of Towanda, has sued L. H. Marsh, one of the County Commissioners, for $10,000 damages for circulating a booklet which Moore claims defames him and injures his character.

Chicken breeders say that fowls are moulting earlier than usual this year, which is a sign of an early fall. Robins and blackbirds are also starting for their flight to the south, which is likewise said to be a sign of early closing summer.

Eight dollars and more for timothy seed and twenty dollars for timothy hay has a tendency to make timothy the idol of the farmer. It is a profitable crop just now, but a mighty poor one to build up your farm with. Timothy is not built right for a soil improver, and it is a veritable robber of soil fertility when maturing a crop of seed.

Ross Cunningham, a retired business man of Connellsville, had suffered eight years from stomach trouble, resulting in nervous collapse. On the advice of his physician he gave up the use of tobacco and began to chew tansy. Friday evening he vomited a four-inch lizard. He had spent hundreds of dollars in doctor bills without being benefitted. "I feel better today than for eight years," said Cunningham. "How long ago I swollowed that reptile I don't know. It must have been when I first began to suffer.

THINK IT OVER!

John P. Shelley

Steelton, Pa.

Democratic and Keystone Candidate For

County Auditor

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Your Vote and Influence Will Be Appreciated.

Dr. E. S. Meals

Candidate For

City Treasurer

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Your Support Will Be Appreciated

Dr. H. Ross Coover

Solicits Your Support For

Coroner

of Dauphin County

An Indianapolis man has been to jail for encouraging his mother-in-law to commit suicide.

A mad dog bit a 300 pound pig owned by Charles Miller of Berwick, Pa. The hog became violently mad.

For School Director
Two Years.
MRS. CATHERINE C. MORGENTHALER
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.
Mrs. Mabel C. Jones
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
Clarence W. Cless
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Six Years.
Adam D. Houtz
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Six Years.
William A. Boll
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Six Years.
B. W. Campbell
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.
Charles S. Fohl
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.
M. F. Saul
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.
Geo. W. Kennedy
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
Simon Page
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
Geo. W. Mumma
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
William Hughes,
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
Frank B. Mickey
Subject to Republican rules.

For Common Council
FOURTH WARD
A. Coleman Sheetz
Subject to Republican rules.

For Common Council
FIFTH WARD
George M. Shuey
Subject to Republican rules.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR
John M. Whittock
Subject to Republican rules.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

For City Controller

Henry W. Gough,

On Republican, Democratic and Keystone Party Tickets.

Democratic-Keystone Candidate for County Commissioner

JOHN H. EBY

Of Lykens

Your Influence and Support Solicited

As the assessed valuation of the County increases, the millage must decrease

---

Charles F. McCleaster

Candidate for

SHERIFF

Of Dauphin County

If elected to the office I will give it my undivided attention in an impartial way to any matters coming under the administration.

H. F. BUFFINGTON,

Candidate for

SHERIFF

Of Dauphin County

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party

Your Support Kindly Solicited

Primaries, Saturday, September 30

JOSEPH H. WALTER,

Candidate for

Register of Wills

Of Dauphin County

Subject to the Republican Rules

Primaries, Saturday, September 30, 1911

Your Vote and Support Solicited

For County Treasurer

On the Republican Ticket

Arthur H. Bailey

Paxtang, Swatara Township

Primaries, September 30, 2 to 8 P. M.

Your Support and Influence Will Be Appreciated

For City Assessor

Four Year Term

W. H. H. BICKLEY

Subject to Republican rules.

For Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Charles E. Metzger,

Subject to Republican rules.

For City Assessor,

Four Year Term

Harry A. Bowman,

Subject to Republican rules.

OSCAR G. WICKERSHAM,

Keystone and Democratic Candidate for

Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the Orphans' Court

Primaries Sept. 30, 1911.

Your Support and Influence Kindly Solicited.

For County Treasurer

James E. Lentz

Of Elizabethville, Pa.

Subject to the Decision of the Republican Primaries, September 30, 1911

Your Vote and Influence Solicited

William W. Caldwell,

Republican Candidate for

SHERIFF

Of Dauphin County

Primaries, September 30, 1911

Your Support Kindly Solicited

William L. Messinger,

Of Steelton

Keystone and Democratic Candidate for

County Commissioner

Primaries Sept. 30, 1911.

I have been in the marble and granite business in Steelton for the past 20 years and a director of the Peoples' Bank.

Your Vote and Influence Solicited

FOR SHERIFF

Dauphin County

Republican Rules

Warren Shaffer

Primaries, Saturday, September 30, 1911

Your Support Kindly Solicited

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Edwin C. Thompson,

Candidate for

CITY TREASURER

Your Vote and Influence Solicited.

For City Treasurer

On the Republican Ticket

Melvin B. Cumbler

Primaries, September 30, 2 to 8 P. M.

Your Support and Influence Solicited

For Register of Wills

DAVID A. HATZ

Of Middletown

Subject to the Decision of the Republican Primaries

Your Support Kindly Solicited

Primaries, Saturday, September 30, From 2 to 8

HARRY C. WELLS

Democratic and Keystone Candidate for

SHERIFF

of Dauphin County.

Any Support Tendered Me Will Be Greatly Appreciated.

For County Treasurer

On the Republican Ticket

HARRY F. SHEESLEY

If elected I pledge my entire time and attention to the office and will administer the duties in a very business like way, seeing, too, that for every dollar paid out the County receives a dollar's worth in return.

For County Treasurer

F. M. CHRITZMAN

Susquehanna Township

Subject to Republican Rules

Primaries, September 30

Your Support and Influence Kindly Solicited

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and coordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts or common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and power now vested in the several number courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LADIES.

New and fascinating home work, Big Money, Everyone Amazed, Customers galore. Also smart girls to make $2.00 or $4.00 per day. New and Catchy. Six Samples 25 cts. One for stamp.

TRANS ART MATTISON,
Tyler, Texas.

WANTED

One man in each county who can handle a good business. Those meaning business send for particulars. No fake. F. Stine, 910 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 34

TO MAIL ORDER HOUSES AND AGENTS.

If you sell in the country or at fairs write me for a list of my specialties which every user of a vehicle or rural mail box, something entirely new, yet sells on sight, good profit at 10 cents. J. C. James, Antioch, Ill.

5,000 GUMMED LABELS FOR $1.00

Neatly printed with any wording. Address Gill-Martin Company, 54 East 129th St., New York, N. Y.

BAKERY FOR SALE OR RENT.

Baking 15 barrels weekly; located in Christiana. E. H. Keen. Christiana, Lancaster county, Pa.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

No experience necessary—success certain. For particulars address Hixon & Co., 2796 E. 68th St., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED

Rubber stamps and novelties. Send 4c for full particulars. A. S. Mankin & Co., Alexandria, Va.

Henry Fink's Sons

"Extra Pale"

The Beer for The House. The Hotel, Club and Cafe.

Served Everywhere

Bottled fresh each day under strictest sanitary conditions at Brewery Bottling Plant.

Charles A. Wilhelm

Candidate For

County Auditor

Will appreciate an X in the square opposite his name where it appears on the primary ballot. Primaries Sept. 30, 1911.

Francis H. Hoy, Jr

Confectioner and Caterer

Republican Candidate For

Select Council

Fifth Ward

Harry A. Walters

339 Reily Street

Democratic Candidate For

County Auditor

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Will You Kindly Support a Disabled Railroad Man?

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

For Mayor

Dr. Samuel F. Hassler

Your vote and Influence Will Be Highly Appreciated

I pledge myself, if nominated and elected, to bring to the office my best efforts and ability to administer the duties imposed upon me in a fair, square, clean and conscientious manner, and without fear or favor.

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party.

Primary Election, Sept. 30.

For Mayor

Augustus Wildman

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party

Primaries, September 30, 1911

If nominated and elected I promise to give to the office my best efforts for a clean business-like administration

Vote for

Owen M. Copelin

Candidate for

City Treasurer

He Has Been Tried and Has Made Good

For Mayor

John K. Royal

I favor:

A clean and progressive City, economically administered on a business basis.

Appropriations based upon the revenues.

FULL value for every dollar expended.

Enforcement of the city ordinances, irrespective of persons. A fair and equal assessment of real estate, as far as in my power lies. So the small property owner shall not pay more than his just share.

"Equal rights to all, and special privileges to none".

I promise, if nominated and elected, to give my best efforts to administering this most important office fully realizing the duties and responsibilities.

Paul A. Kunkel

Independent Candidate For

District Attorney

An X opposite my name will be appreciated.

The People vs. Imperialism.
Vote for the
PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

Thomas G. George

for
Recorder of Deeds
Republican Primaries Sept. 30, '11

For Director of the Poor

Chas. E. Pass

Subject to Republican rules.

For Director of the Poor

Thomas S. Manning

Subject to Republican rules.

For District Attorney

Michael E. Stroup

Subject to Republican rules.

Democratic Candidate For
Common Council
Eighth Ward

Calder B Shammo

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.
Your Vote and Influence Soiicited.

Republican Candidate For
Director of the Poor

Samuel Smeltzer

of Progress, Pa.
Your Vote and Influence Solicited.
Primary Election Sept. 30.

Harry Leonard

Democratic and Keystone Candidate
For
School Director
4-Year Term
Primaries Sept. 30, 1911.
Your support solicited.

For Director of the Poor

David Houck

Harrisburg.

Subject to Republican rules.

For County Auditor

Francis W. Riegel

Subject to Republican rules.

For County Auditor

John W. Cassell

Steelton, Pa.

Subject to Republican rules.

Frank Nickles

Candidate for
CITY ASSESSOR
Short Term
Your Support Kindly Solicited

WHITTEMORE'S

"GILT EDGE"
Shoe Dressing
for Ladies and Children

The **only** black dressing that positively contains oil. Softens and preserves, imparts a beautiful black lustre. Finest quality. Largest quantity. Its use saves time, labor, and brushes.

Shines without Brushing. Price twenty five cents. "French Gloss" size, 10c

BULLY-SHINE

Best Waterproof Shoe Polish Made.

For ALL kinds of black shoes OLD rubbers. Blacks, polishes, softens and preserves. Cotains oils and waxes to polish and preserve the leather, also Russet Bully Shine.
Large tin boxes 10c. Boxes open with a key.
"DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishinbhing all kinds of russet of tan shoes, twenty-five cents "Star" size, ten cents. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want send us his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.
WHITEMORE BROS. & Co., 2326 Albany Street, Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World. 36

12 POST CARDS FREE
ALSO OUR 2 MAGAZINES

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this out and send it to us with 4 cents to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to some of your friends. If you wish, we will also put your name in our POST CARD EXCHANGE free on request. Be sure to state in your letter if you wish your name inserted. By entering your name in our EXCHANGE column, you will get post cards, sample magazines and other mail matter from all over the world. You also get **FREE** sample copies of our weekly and monthly magazines, the New York Family Story Paper and Golden Hours.

FAMILY STORY PAPER,
22-84 Vandewater St., New York

BEST IN THE WORLD.

PABST,

Now sold in Harrisburg at a popular price,

$1.20 PER CASE.

With our excellent Bottling and Cold Storage Plant we are now able to supply this Splendid Beer to the people of Harrisburg and vicinity at this special low price. Give it a trial. Delivered anywhere in the city. Both 'phones.

W. J. MEHRING,
Bottler and Distributor,
Sixth and Cumberland Streets

Red Cross Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces, Roofing and Spouting

EDWARD W. WEISS, 1221 North Sixth Street.

WINCHESTER
Repeating Shotguns
USED IN THE U. S. ARMY.

The U. S. Army authorities *know* a gun; that is why, when they decided to equip some troops with repeating shotguns, they selected the Winchester in preference to all other makes. The experts of the U. S. Ordnance Board also *know* a gun; that's why, after submitting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun to all sorts of tests, they pronounced it *safe, sure, strong* and *simple*. If you want a shotgun—buy the one whose strength and reliability led the U. S. Army authorities to select it and the U. S. Ordnance Board to endorse it—that's the Winchester.

THE RELIABLE REPEATERS

Two adjoining Lewis township families in Northumberland county are in expensive litigation over line-fence worth only about $2.

William Buller, 3 years old, of Mount Joy, walked against his mother, who was carrying a dish of hot lard, and he was fatally burned.

Pulling a teakettle of boiling water over on her, Agnes Reiley, aged three, was so terribly scalded that she died in a few hours, at Altoona.

MY ELOISE

Written, Composed and Sung by

JAMES CLYDE CHERRY

NEW YORK

HIPPODROME

Copyright, MCMIX, by MURRAY MUSIC CO., New York.

No. 78.

My Eloise. 2 pp—2d p.

No. 78.

High Water Mark Circulation, 12,500 Copies. Published Every Saturday Morning at 421 Broad St. All Kinds of JOB PRINTING Executed.

THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE

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Political Announcements.

FOR COMMON COUNCIL

12th Ward

James C. Dorwart,

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

B. J. H. Douglass,

Republican Candidate

FOR COMMON COUNCIL

12th Ward.

YOUR SUPPORT SOLICITED.

Registration Day, Sept. 16.

Primary Election Saturday, Sept. 30, 1911.

T. M. MAUK & SON

UNDERTAKERS, - 329 Reily St.

Bell Phone 2250.

We have no branch offices, nor are we connected with any other establishment in the city,

LADIES—When delayed or irregular, use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. 35

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Hon George Kunkel, President Judge, and Hon. Samuel J. M. McCarrell, Additional Law Judge, of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the Twelfth Judicial District, composed of the County of Dauphin, having issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of Aug., A. D. 1911, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg for the County of Dauphin, and to commence the fourth Monday of Sept., being the 25th day of Sept., 1911, and to continue two weeks

Notice is therefore given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Dauphin that they may be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Dauphin County be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just

Given under my hand at Harrisburg, the 31st day of Aug., A. D. 1911, being the one hundred and thirty-sixth year of Independence of the United States.

J. ROWE FLETCHER,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., Aug 31st, 1911.

Ladies! Save Money and Keep in Style by Reading McCall's Magazine and Using McCall Patterns

McCall's Magazine will help you dress stylishly at a moderate expense by keeping you posted on the latest fashions in clothes and hats. 50 New Fashion Designs in each issue. Also valuable information on all home and personal matters. Only 50c a year, including a free pattern. Subscribe today or send for free sample copy.

McCall Patterns will enable you to make in your own home, with your own hands, clothing for yourself and children which will be perfect in style and fit. Price—none higher than 15 cents. Send for free Pattern Catalogue.

We Will Give You Fine Presents for getting subscriptions among your friends. Send for free Premium Catalogue and Cash Prize Offer.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 239 to 249 West 37th St., NEW YORK

J. Rowe Fletcher

Republican Candidate for

County Commissioner

Your Vote Kindly Solicited

Primaries, Sept. 30.

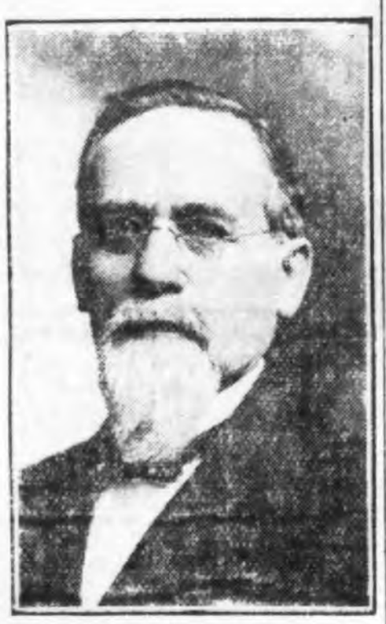
Edward Moeslein

Democratic and Keystone Candidate for

School Director

6-Year Term

Primaries, Sept. 30.



For County Treasurer

Elmer C. Hummel

Of Steelton, Pa.

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party

Mr. Hummel is a man of considerable business qualifications, and knows how to handle the finances of the county. He is courteous, agreeable, and thinks nothing of time to accommodate the people. His experience as deputy county treasurer is a sufficient guarantee as to his knowledge of taking care of the county's finances. Your Vote and Influence Solicited.

Primaries, September 30, 1911

Special Prices
For NEXT WEEK Only will be given on
Beds, Mattresses,
Springs, : Carpets,
Rugs, Oilcloth, &c.
Fornwald,
1321 N. SIXTH ST.

Philatelic News and Notes

A Word to Parents.

By A. Z Myers.

PART II.

In our former word to parents we urged their encouragement of the collecting whim of the young people because it taught carefulness in noting detail. The more we think of that the more we think of it and feel now that we did not say that half as strong as it ought to be said. But let that pass. There is another side to the question and this is what we want to speak of now.

While many cannot see the little things so essential to success, there are others who can never get beyond a copper. All their lives seem to be lived on the "one cent" basis. They pay for their religion that way and the man who is mean enough to do that has such a small soul that you will never miss him when he is gone.

But not only in church is the narrow chested contracted individual conspicuous. He is in the home, on the farm, in business, in the mine, at the bench, oh everywhere. His vision is too contracted to be a good workman. He can never get his mind beyond the pay envelope or something equally small.

A right perspective in life sees the detail, but has eyes also to take in the large things of this large work. The world is in great need of men and women in the church and in business and in politics and along every avenue of life who can see things largely.

Collecting will help develope this faculty. The passion grows. One is not content. Your collection is never complete. The larger it grows the more eager you are to add other specimens you do not have and so you get a larger view. You get interested in the world field. You think largely. Your powers to discern the littles are not lost or buried, but you are simply enlarged and your usefulness is enhanced.

There is thus an educational value in collecting that most people have not dreamed of. Wise parents will encourage and help and often may helpfully direct, and what is more, their own life will be broadened and sweetened and enlarged. Oh what a narrow hard life men are living! A little interest in a hobby, their own or another's, would change things for them very much indeed.

This Standard Oil dissolution is bound to work hardship on Mr. Rockefeller. It will be necessary for him to bank thirty-five dividend checks every period instead of one.

STEVENS

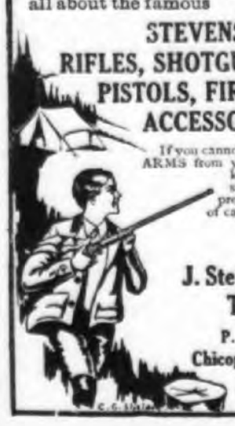
The Boys who KNOW, all say—
"You cannot aim, you cannot hit—Without a STEVENS FAVORITE."

We hear from an army of live, wide-awake American Boys every morning, requesting our 160 Page, illustrated Firearm Catalog.

Why don't YOU send for a copy? Mailed for 6 cents in stamps. Learn all about the famous

STEVENS RIFLES, SHOTGUNS PISTOLS, FIREARM ACCESSORIES, ETC.

If you cannot obtain STEVENS ARMS from your dealer, let us know, and we will ship direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of catalog price.



J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.,
P. O. Box 5001
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

THIS PAPER
Circulates over the entire city during the campaign. A valuable advertising medium.

Farmers in the Cumberland Valley are planting alfalfa in larger quantities each year.

The rain has so filled the bogs in New Jersey that the cranberry crop is well nigh ruined.

Playing with the machinery in a flour mill at Cisna Run, Perry county, Donald Junkin, 2 years old, was whirled about a shaft and killed.

Travel on the cars in day time. It is not pleasant to think that a sleepy headed operator may let the train go by a station or tower where it ought to stop.—Ex.

Sportsmen are elated over the beginning of the hunting season. Several kinds of birds may now be shot and the banging of the guns along the river will soon be a common sound.

There are over 2,500 candidates for township, borough, city and county offices in Northumberland county, while Dauphin county has over 3,500 canidates at the coming primaries, Sept. 30.

The Mt. Union brick people are pleased with the promising out look for their brick factory. They express the belief that they have in sight enough material to keep the factory running a hundred years.

A Lancaster county man became melancholy because he feared his tobacco crop was too large for his barn and he brooded till the thought so overpowered him and he went to the barn and hanged himself.

By a threshing boiler explosion on the farm of W. C. Frease of Troutville, a barn and crops worth $6,000 on the farm of W. C. Frease was destroyed. A son of Mr. Frease was so injured that he died.

THINK IT OVER!

John P. Shelley

Steelton, Pa.

Democratic and Keystone Candidate For

County Auditor

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Your Vote and Influence Will Be Appreciated.

Dr. E. S. Meals

Candidate For

City Treasurer

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Your Support Will Be Appreciated

Dr. H. Ross Coover

Solicits Your Support For

Coroner

of Dauphin County

For School Director
Two Years.
MRS. CATHERINE C. MORGENTHALER
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.
Mrs. Mabel C. Jones
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
Clarence W. Cless
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Six Years.
Adam D. Houtz
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Six Years.
William A. Boll
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Six Years.
B. W. Campbell
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.
Charles S. Fohl
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.
M. F. Saul
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.
Geo. W. Kennedy
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
Simon Page
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
Geo. W. Mumma
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
William Hughes,
Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.
Frank B. Mickey
Subject to Republican rules.

For Common Council
FOURTH WARD
A. Coleman Sheetz
Subject to Republican rules.

For Common Council
FIFTH WARD
George M. Shuey
Subject to Republican rules.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR
John M. Whittock
Subject to Republican rules.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

For City Controller

Henry W. Gough,

On Republican, Democratic and Keystone Party Tickets.

Democratic-Keystone Candidate for County Commissioner

JOHN H. EBY

Of Lykens

Your Influence and Support Solicited

As the assessed valuation of the County increases, the millage must decrease

Charles F. McCleaster

Candidate for

SHERIFF

Of Dauphin County

If elected to the office I will give it my undivided attention in an impartial way to any matters coming under the administration.

H. F. BUFFINGTON,

Candidate for

SHERIFF

Of Dauphin County

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party

Your Support Kindly Solicited

Primaries, Saturday, September 30

JOSEPH H. WALTER,

Candidate for

Register of Wills

Of Dauphin County

Subject to the Republican Rules

Primaries, Saturday, September 30, 1911

Your Vote and Support Solicited

For County Treasurer

On the Republican Ticket

Arthur H. Bailey

Paxtang, Swatara Township

Primaries, September 30, 2 to 8 P. M.

Your Support and Influence Will Be Appreciated

For City Assessor

Four Year Term

W. H. H. BICKLEY

Subject to Republican rules.

For Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Charles E. Metzger,

Subject to Republican rules.

For City Assessor,

Four Year Term

Harry F. Bowman,

Subject to Republican rules.

OSCAR G. WICKERSHAM,

Keystone and Democratic Candidate for

Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the Orphans' Court

Primaries Sept. 30, 1911.

Your Support and Influence Kindly Solicited.

For County Treasurer

James E. Lentz

Of Elizabethville, Pa.

Subject to the Decision of the Republican Primaries, September 30, 1911

Your Vote and Influence Solicited

William W. Caldwell,

Republican Candidate for

SHERIFF

Of Dauphin County

Primaries, September 30, 1911

Your Support Kindly Solicited

William L. Messinger,

Of Steelton

Keystone and Democratic Candidate for

County Commissioner

Primaries Sept. 30, 1911.

I have been in the marble and granite business in Steelton for the past 20 years and a director of the Peoples' Bank.

Your Vote and Influence Solicited

FOR SHERIFF

Dauphin County

Republican Rules

Warren Shaffer

Primaries, Saturday, September 30, 1911

Your Support Kindly Solicited

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Edwin C. Thompson,

Candidate for

CITY TREASURER

Your Vote and Influence Solicited.

For City Treasurer

On the Republican Ticket

Melvin B. Cumbler

Primaries, September 30, 2 to 8 P. M.

Your Support and Influence Solicited

For Register of Wills

DAVID A. HATZ

Of Middletown

Subject to the Decision of the Republican Primaries

Your Support Kindly Solicited

Primaries, Saturday, September 30, From 2 to 8

HARRY C. WELLS

Democratic and Keystone Candidate for

SHERIFF

of Dauphin County.

Any Support Tendered Me Will Be Greatly Appreciated.

For County Treasurer

On the Republican Ticket

HARRY F. SHEESLEY

If elected I pledge my entire time and attention to the office and will administer the duties in a very business like way, seeing, too, that for every dollar paid out the County receives a dollar's worth in return.

For County Treasurer

F. M. CHRITZMAN

Susquehanna Township

Subject to Republican Rules

Primaries, September 30

Your Support and Influence Kindly Solicited

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and coordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts or common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and power now vested in the several number courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

No experience necessary—success certain. For particulars address Hixon & Co., 2796 E. 68th St., Cleveland, O. 43

Henry Fink's Sons

"Extra Pale"

The Beer for The House, The Hotel, Club and Cafe.

Served Everywhere

Bottled fresh each day under strictest sanitary conditions at Brewery Bottling Plant.

Charles A. Wilhelm

Candidate For

County Auditor

Will appreciate an X in the square opposite his name where it appears on the primary ballot. Primaries Sept. 30, 1911.

Francis H. Hoy, Jr

Confectioner and Caterer

Republican Candidate For

Select Council

Fifth Ward

Harry A. Walters

339 Reily Street

Democratic Candidate For

County Auditor

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Will You Kindly Support a Disabled Railroad Man?

For Director of the Poor

David Houck

Harrisburg.

Subject to Republican rules.

For County Auditor

Francis W. Riegel

Subject to Republican rules.

For County Auditor

John W. Cassell

Steelton, Pa.

Subject to Republican rules.

Frank Nickles

Candidate for

CITY ASSESSOR

Short Term

Your Support Kindly Solicited

For Mayor

Dr. Samuel F. Hassler

Your vote and Influence Will Be Highly Appreciated

I pledge myself, if nominated and elected, to bring to the office my best efforts and ability to administer the duties imposed upon me in a fair, square, clean and conscientious manner, and without fear or favor.

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party.

Primary Election, Sept. 30.

For Mayor

Augustus Wildman

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party

Primaries, September 30, 1911

If nominated and elected I promise to give to the office my best efforts for a clean business-like administration

Vote for

Owen M. Copelin

Candidate for

City Treasurer

He Has Been Tried and Has Made Good

For Mayor

John K. Royal

I favor:

A clean and progressive City, economically administered on a business basis.

Appropriations based upon the revenues.

FULL value for every doliar expended.

Enforcement of the city ordinances, irrespective of persons. A fair and equal assessment of real estate, as far as in my power lies. So the small property owner shall not pay more than his just share.

"Equal rights to all, and special privileges to none".

I promise, if nominated and elected, to give my best efforts to administering this most important office fully realizing the duties and responsibilities.

Former Treasurer

George H. Grove

HUMMELSTOWN

Announces himself as candidate on the Keystone and Democratic ticket for the nomination of

County Treasurer

Respectfully Solicits your Vote and Influence

Vote for

Wm. Burgoon

for

CORONER

Subject to the Keystone and Democratic Rules

Your Support and Influence kindly Solicited.

Edward M. Winters

Candidate for

Register of Wills

of DAUPHIN COUNTY

Any Assistance you may Render me will be Greatly Appreciated.

DEMOCRATIC :—: KEYSTONE

Paul A. Kunkel

Independent Candidate For

District Attorney

An X opposite my name will be appreciated.

The People vs. Imperialism.
Vote for the
PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

Thomas G. George

for

Recorder of Deeds

Republican Primaries Sept. 30, '11

For Director of the Poor

Chas. E. Pass

Subject to Republican rules.

For Director of the Poor

Thomas S. Manning

Subject to Republican rules.

It has been noticed that it is an easy matter to love your neighbor as yourself, provided the neighbor is of the opposite sex.

For District Attorney

Michael E. Stroup

Subject to Republican rules.

Democratic Candidate For

Common Council

Eighth Ward

Calder B Shammo

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Your Vote and Influence Soiicited.

Republican Candidate For

Director of the Poor

Samuel Smeltzer

of Progress, Pa.

Your Vote and Influence Solicited.

Primary Election Sept. 30.

Harry Leonard

Democratic and Keystone Candidate For

School Director

4-Year Term

Primaries Sept. 30, 1911.

Your support solicited.

Cheer up! Beef prices are to be higher and you may not have to carry so much idle money through the winter as you feared.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

PABST,

Now sold in Harrisburg at a popular price,

$1.20 PER CASE.

With our excellent Bottling and Cold Storage Plant we are now able to supply this Splendid Beer to the people of Harrisburg and vicinity at this special low price. Give it a trial. Delivered anywhere in the city. Both 'phones.

W. J. MEHRING,

Bottler and Distributor,

Sixth and Cumberland Streets

Red Cross Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces, Roofing and Spouting

EDWARD W. WEISS, 1221 North Sixth Street.

WINCHESTER

Repeating Shotguns

USED IN THE U. S. ARMY.

The U. S. Army authorities *know* a gun; that is why, when they decided to equip some troops with repeating shotguns, they selected the Winchester in preference to all other makes. The experts of the U. S. Ordnance Board also *know* a gun; that's why, after submitting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun to all sorts of tests, they pronounced it *safe, sure, strong* and *simple*. If you want a shotgun—buy the one whose strength and reliability led the U. S. Army authorities to select it and the U. S. Ordnance Board to endorse it—that's the Winchester.

THE RELIABLE REPEATERS

"I Could Learn to Love You"

Sung by

"THAT" QUARTET

In Vaudeville

Words by JOHN KEMBLE — Music by LESTER W. KEITH

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THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE

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WEEKLY ADVOCATE

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THIS PAPER
Circulates over the entire city during the campaign. A valuable advertising medium.

While fishing from a boat in the river near Mifflintown, on Monday of last week, Herman N. Howe fell out of the boat backward into ten feet of water. Mr. Howe was smoking a pipe at the time and came up from under the water with the pipe still between his lips.

This is an old story, but it is one of the good kind that will bear repeating: Two men were disputing over their respective churches. One was a Baptist and the other a Presbyterian. Finally one of them called a neighbor who was passing and asked his opinion as to which was the better church in which to be saved. "Well, neighbor," he said, "son and I have been hauling wheat for nearly forty years. There are two roads that lead to the mill. One is the valley road and the other leads over the hill, and never yet has the miller asked me which road I came, but he always asks, "Is the wheat good?"

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Information for Voters.

September 30—Fall primary from 2 p. m. to 8 p. m.

October 3—Last day to file primary returns in office of county commissioners. Time expires at noon.

October 4—Commissioners commence at noon to make official count of primary returns.

October 7—Last day to pay taxes to be qualified to vote at November election.

October 14—Last day to file expense accounts in office of clerk of courts if primary expenses have been over $50.

October 17—Last day to file nomination papers for city and county offices.

October 23—Last day for withdrawal of borough and township candidates.

October 30—Last day for primary expense accounts to be filed with clerk of courts, if expenses under $50.

November 7—Municipal election.

December 4—City, borough, township, ward and precinct officers elected on November 7, commence their terms. Expense accounts must be filed before the oath of office is administered.

December 6—Last day to file expense accounts for county officers-elect, and for all candidates not elected.

LOWER COUNTY TAX RATE IS IN SIGHT

County Commissioners Hoffman and Miller Promise Also to Reduce Debt if Re-Nominated and Elected.

HAVE GOOD RECORD

A Few Plans from the Commissioners' Platform:

On January 1, 1903, the bonded debt of Dauphin county was $537,907.19
On Jan. 1, 1911, it had been reduced to . 202,320.00
And by the end of this year it will not exceed . 150,000.00

The Republican members of the Board of County Commissioners, Isaac S. Hoffman and Samuel S. Miller, have carried out their pledges to reduce the county debt and in addition they have put the county property in better condition than they found it.

During the present term of the Commissioners the debt will have been reduced by the sum of $133,500.

If the County Commissioners are re-nominated and re-elected they pledge themselves to further reduce the county debt and LOWER THE TAX RATE.

The foregoing platform upon which Isaac S. Hoffman and Samuel S. Miller seek the customary second term nominations for county commissioner on the Republican ticket is unique in the history of Dauphin Co. Not within the memory of the oldest voter have any candidates come before the people with such a record in office or such a platform of pledges based on knowledge of actual conditions and capable of being carried out.

Not only have these commissioners reduced the county's bonded indebtedness by the amount of $133,500 during their term of office but they kept pace with the policy of providing needed public improvements, leaving the county's property in better condition than they found it, have met unforeseen and unavoidable court costs, and all without a single addition to the tax rate. Now they come before the voters with the promise that if renominated and elected they will not only still further reduce the county's debt but will lower the tax rate as well.

Nor is this double reduction to be made at the sacrifice of progress, for Messrs. Hoffman and Miller pledge themselves not to halt needed public improvements while engaged in the laudable work of cutting down the county's tax rate and its bonded debt.

These facts and figures are records of a really remarkable performance of public duty by two conscientious men. They form the most convincing argument for the renomination of Commissioners Hoffman and Miller and they naturally have more weight with the voter than the vague promise of men concerning whose abilities and fitness for office he knows nothing. Actions speak louder than words and the record made by the present Republican commissioners is being discussed from one end of the county to the other.

The favorable impression created by their conduct in office is aptly illustrated by a bit of conversation heard on a passenger train bound for this city the other morning when Commissioners Hoffman and Miller were approached by a well known Dauphin County Republican in former years prominently identified with independent political movements.

"You two fellows are the stingiest county commissioners I have ever known," said he, as the trio shook hands, smiling good naturedly in a manner that showed him to be conversant with the debt reduction record of the two commissioners. "But you certainly have been economical and we tax payers can't complain," he concluded.

"We would sooner be called stingy than extravagant," replied Mr. Hoffman.

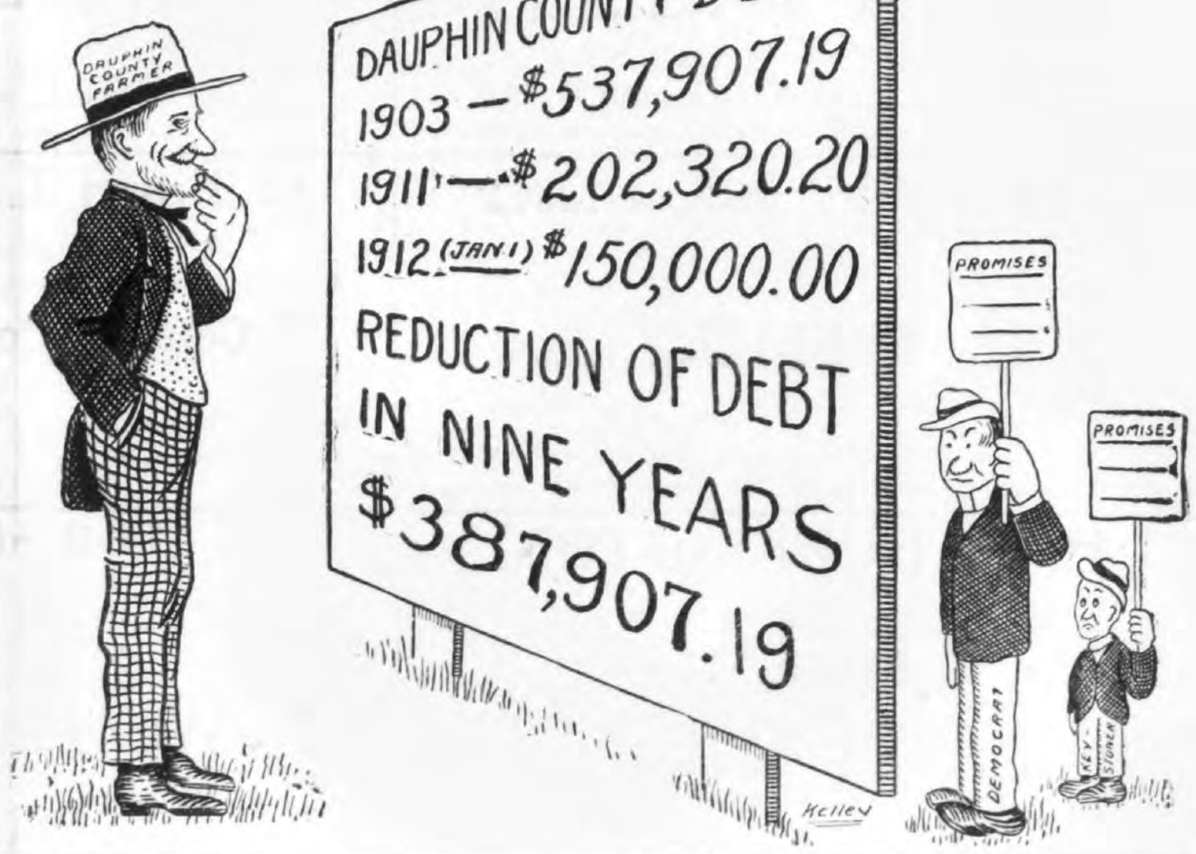
The incident is trivial but it is typical of the manner in which the two candidates are being received throughout the county and shows that the people as a whole are conversant with the efficient manner in which the affairs of the county commissioners office have been conducted in the past three years.

Less modest men than Messrs. Hoffman and Miller might have gone further and promised to wipe out the remaining debt in the next four years, as it is extremely likely they will do. On January 1st of the coming year the county debt will be less than $150,000. It is being reduced at the rate of more than $50,000 per year and the lower it gets the more rapidly will it be wiped out. It is therefore evident that little if any debt will remain at the end of four years if the present county commissioners are permitted to continue their economical policy, and at the expiration of that time, even with a reduced tax rate, there will remain sufficient revenues to considerably increase the funds available for public improvements.

And right here is the danger of putting inexperienced men into office. Why should the voter sacrifice men like Hoffman and Miller, who have proved their worth, for some candidate who MAY do as well and who may, on the other hand, ruin all the plans now being made for reducing the tax rate and wiping out the debt?

The answer of course is that Hoffman and Miller should be renominated and there seems to be every indication that they will be.

Aside from their excellent record in office not a little of the strength of the two candidates lies in the esteem in which their neighbors hold them. Always identified with the best interests of their own communities, affiliated with the church and generally recognized as men of probity and morality they are of the best type of citizens.



Caldwell's Record.

Another candidate who stands upon his record in office is William W. Caldwell, who is being picked as the Republican choice for Sheriff. Like the commissioners, he comes before the people clean of hands and with the proud accomplishment of having given the people of Harrisburg cheaper and better paving than they have ever seen. During the past summer he has been successful in obtaining first quality asphalt street paving at the heretofore unheard of figure of $1.43 per square yard, at least fifty cents a square yard less than other cities are paying for the same quality of workmanship and materials. When it is figured that under Mr. Caldwell's direction 12 miles of streets have been paved and seven more are either in course of construction or are contemplated the saving he has effected for Harrisburg people may be regarded as truly enormous.

Mr. Caldwell has been careful to see that the $1.43 asphalt laid in Harrisburg is just as good and as carefully put down as that for which other communities are paying as much as $2.25 a yard. Since he was made highway commissioner, Harrisburg has become known far and wide not only as the best paved city but also the cleanest city in the country. Mr. Caldwell's methods have accomplished this with no additional cost to the taxpayer and Caldwell's system has carried forward all of the immense public improvements coming under his supervision without either delay or unfavorable criticism of any kind. It is on this platform that he seeks the nomination for sheriff.

STEVENS

The Boys who KNOW, all say—
"You cannot aim, you cannot hit—
Without a STEVENS FAVORITE."

We hear from an army of live, wide-awake American Boys every morning, requesting our 160 Page, illustrated Firearm Catalog.
Why don't YOU send for a copy? Mailed for 6 cents in stamps. Learn all about the famous

STEVENS
RIFLES, SHOTGUNS
PISTOLS, FIREARM
ACCESSORIES, ETC.

If you cannot obtain STEVENS ARMS from your dealer, let us know, and we will ship direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of catalog price.

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.,
P. O. Box 5001
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Good Work of Recorder.

Without even considering the customary nomination for a second term of men who fill the place of Recorder of Deeds there is many a reason why William A. McIlhenny, the present incumbent of the office should receive the support of the Republican voters for re-nomination. Mr. McIlhenny's administration of the office has received the cordial approval of practically every member of the Dauphin county bar, many of the lawyers having personally extended to the recorder their appreciation of the system which he maintains in the office. Real estate men in every section of the county have found the records easy to access and the facilities for searches of titles are the best afforded by any county in the state.

Mr. McIlhenny served as deputy recorder for several years and is probably the best posted man in Dauphin county on the land records and intricate details of orphan's court business. When he was elected three years ago he visited other counties and added to the excellent system in force a number of business methods which have been a boon to people desiring to make quick reference to records. It is a saying about the court house that you can find things out quicker in the recorder's office than in any other. Mr. McIlhenny has placed his wide knowledge of the affairs of his department at the disposal of everyone who calls and he believes in being there during business hours. If efficency counts for anything Mr. McIlhenny is entitled to a unanimous renomination.

For District Attorney.

Michael E. Stroup, the unopposed candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney, is one of the foremost members of the junior bar of Dauphin County. He is recognized as one of the ablest and his conduct of the affairs of first assistant to District Attorney John Fox Weiss has won for him the praise of everyone with whom he has come into official contact.

Mr. Stroup is a son of the county and spent his youth here. He knows the people of the county and in his law business has won many friends by his fairness and attracted attention by his ability of handling cases of a difficult character. Not only is he experienced in the trial of cases and in conducting prosecutions but through his service in the legislature he gained a wide knowledge of the formative side of law. In the House of Representatives he served on important committees, which framed laws and conducted investigations. Mr. Stroup was a member of the famous session of 1906 when the reform laws were passed and made quite a record in that notable assembly.

In every way qualified for the office Mr. Stroup has the character and ability to make an ideal official.

Philatelic News and Notes

Can Anyone Here Tell the Gentleman Where Mars Is?

WINNIPEG, CANADA.—9—4—11.

MR. L. P. MILLER,
HARRISBURG, PA.

Deear Sir,

I was astonist to reet your at. in de "S. P." ware you atvertys "The Stamps of Mars." I neffer new dat dere were peoples in Mars. I Kant tell you how interestet I am, for I hef alwace taken a grate interest in astronemee. I hef been seek vor a long tym, and done littel of collekting and reeding, wat is de reeson dat I am a little bakwart in matters pertaning to filatelee and astronemee. I haf tinked alwace dat Mars was inhabbitet. I dont want to bodder you howeffer, but you wil ekskuse me, for I am bewildert wit astonisment. Are de stamps of Mars werry deer? are dere albums? do you sel Katteloges? how do dee sent dem down here? I tink I ken wate til I get de book fore wits reeson I inclose ten send in stamps. You dont neet too anser dis letter, fore dat wood kost unnessesaree postertj.

Yours werry trulee

(Signed) —. —. ——.

In the state of Washington women jurors are permitted. In a case on the 6th of September there were 6 men and 6 women jurors, and they failed to agree on the guilt or innocence of a saloon keeper charged with selling liquor to an Indian.

For City Controller

Henry W. Gough,

On Republican, Democratic and Keystone Party Tickets.

Democratic-Keystone Candidate for County Commissioner

JOHN H. EBY

Of Lykens

Your Influence and Support Solicited

As the assessed valuation of the County increases, the millage must decrease

Charles F. McCleaster

Candidate for

SHERIFF

Of Dauphin County

If elected to the office I will give it my undivided attention in an impartial way to any matters coming under the administration.

H. F. BUFFINGTON,

Candidate for

SHERIFF

Of Dauphin County

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party

Your Support Kindly Solicited

Primaries, Saturday, September 30

JOSEPH H. WALTER,

Candidate for

Register of Wills

Of Dauphin County

Subject to the Republican Rules

Primaries, Saturday, September 30, 1911

Your Vote and Support Solicited

For County Treasurer

On the Republican Ticket

Arthur H. Bailey

Paxtang, Swatara Township

Primaries, September 30, 2 to 8 P. M.

Your Support and Influence Will Be Appreciated

For City Assessor

Four Year Term

W. H. H. BICKLEY

Subject to Republican rules.

For Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Charles E. Metzger,

Subject to Republican rules.

For City Assessor,

Four Year Term

Harry F. Bowman,

Subject to Republican rules.

OSCAR G. WICKERSHAM,

Keystone and Democratic Candidate for

Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the Orphans' Court

Primaries Sept. 30, 1911.

Your Support and Influence Kindly Solicited.

For County Treasurer

James E. Lentz

Of Elizabethville, Pa.

Subject to the Decision of the Republican Primaries, September 30, 1911

Your Vote and Influence Solicited

William W. Caldwell,

Republican Candidate for

SHERIFF

Of Dauphin County

Primaries, September 30, 1911

Your Support Kindly Solicited

William L. Messinger,

Of Steelton

Keystone and Democratic Candidate for

County Commissioner

Primaries Sept. 30, 1911.

I have been in the marble and granite business in Steelton for the past 20 years and a director of the Peoples' Bank.

Your Vote and Influence Solicited

FOR SHERIFF

Dauphin County

Republican Rules

Warren Shaffer

Primaries, Saturday, September 30, 1911

Your Support Kindly Solicited

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Edwin C. Thompson,

Candidate for

CITY TREASURER

Your Vote and Influence Solicited.

For City Treasurer

On the Republican Ticket

Melvin B. Cumbler

Primaries, September 30, 2 to 8 P. M.

Your Support and Influence Solicited

For Register of Wills

DAVID A. HATZ

Of Middletown

Subject to the Decision of the Republican Primaries

Your Support Kindly Solicited

Primaries, Saturday, September 30, From 2 to 8

HARRY C. WELLS

Democratic and Keystone Candidate for

SHERIFF

of Dauphin County.

Any Support Tendered Me Will Be Greatly Appreciated.

For County Treasurer

On the Republican Ticket

HARRY F. SHEESLEY

If elected I pledge my entire time and attention to the office and will administer the duties in a very business like way, seeing, too, that for every dollar paid out the County receives a dollar's worth in return.

For County Treasurer

F. M. CHRITZMAN

Susquehanna Township

Subject to Republican Rules

Primaries, September 30

Your Support and Influence Kindly Solicited

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and coordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts or common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and power now vested in the several number courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

No experience necessary—success certain. For particulars address Hixon & Co., 2796 E. 68th St., Cleveland, O. 43

Henry Fink's Sons

"Extra Pale"

The Beer for

The House, The Hotel, Club and Cafe.

Served Everywhere

Bottled fresh each day under strictest sanitary conditions at Brewery Bottling Plant.

Charles A. Wilhelm

Candidate For

County Auditor

Will appreciate an X in the square opposite his name where it appears on the primary ballot. Primaries Sept. 30, 1911.

Francis H. Hoy, Jr

Confectioner and Caterer

Republican Candidate For

Select Council

Fifth Ward

Harry A. Walters

339 Reily Street

Democratic Candidate For

County Auditor

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Will You Kindly Support a Disabled Railroad Man?

For Director of the Poor

David Houck

Harrisburg.

Subject to Republican rules.

For County Auditor

Francis W. Riegel

Subject to Republican rules.

For County Auditor

John W. Cassell

Steelton, Pa.

Subject to Republican rules.

Frank Nickles

Candidate for

CITY ASSESSOR

Short Term

Your Support Kindly Solicited

For Mayor

Dr. Samuel F. Hassler

Your vote and Influence Will Be Highly Appreciated

I pledge myself, if nominated and elected, to bring to the office my best efforts and ability to administer the duties imposed upon me in a fair, square, clean and conscientious manner, and without fear or favor.

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party.

Primary Election, Sept. 30.

For Mayor

Augustus Wildman

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party

Primaries, September 30, 1911

If nominated and elected I promise to give to the office my best efforts for a clean business-like administration

Vote for

Owen M. Copelin

Candidate for

City Treasurer

He Has Been Tried and Has Made Good

For Mayor

John K. Royal

I favor:

A clean and progressive City, economically administered on a business basis.

Appropriations based upon the revenues.

FULL value for every dollar expended.

Enforcement of the city ordinances, irrespective of persons. A fair and equal assessment of real estate, as far as in my power lies. So the small property owner shall not pay more than his just share.

"Equal rights to all, and special privileges to none".

I promise, if nominated and elected, to give my best efforts to administering this most important office fully realizing the duties and responsibilities.

J. Rowe Fletcher

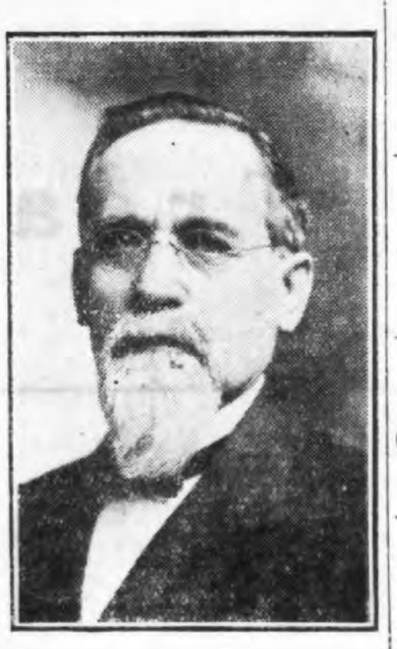
Republican Candidate for

County Commissioner

Your Vote Kindly Solicited

Primaries, Sept. 30.

Edward Moeslein



Democratic and Keystone Candidate for

School Director

6-Year Term

Primaries, Sept. 30.

For County Treasurer

Elmer C. Hummel

Of Steelton, Pa.

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party

Mr. Hummel is a man of considerable business qualifications, and knows how to handle the finances of the county. He is courteous, agreeable, and thinks nothing of time to accommodate the people. His experience as deputy county treasurer is a sufficient guarantee as to his knowledge of taking care of the county's finances. Your Vote and Influence Solicited.

Primaries, September 30, 1911

Former Treasurer

George H. Grove

HUMMELSTOWN

Announces himself as candidate on the Keystone and Democratic ticket for the nomination of

County Treasurer

Respectfully Solicits your Vote and Influence

Vote for

Wm. Burgoon

for

CORONER

Subject to the Keystone and Democratic Rules

Your Support and Influence kindly Solicited.

Edward M. Winters

Candidate for

Register of Wills

of DAUPHIN COUNTY

Any Assistance you may Render me will be Greatly Appreciated.

DEMOCRATIC :—: KEYSTONE

For School Director
Two Years.

MRS. CATHERINE C. MORGENTHALER

Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.

Mrs. Mabel C. Jones

Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.

Clarence W. Cless

Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Six Years.

Adam D. Houtz

Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Six Years.

William A. Boll

Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Six Years.

B. W. Campbell

Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.

Charles S. Fohl

Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.

M. F. Saul

Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Four Years.

Geo. W. Kennedy

Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.

Simon Page

Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.

Geo. W. Mumma

Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.

William Hughes,

Subject to Republican rules.

For School Director
Two Years.

Frank B. Mickey

Subject to Republican rules.

For Common Council
FOURTH WARD

A. Coleman Sheetz

Subject to Republican rules.

For Common Council
FIFTH WARD

George M. Shuey

Subject to Republican rules.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR

John M. Whittock

Subject to Republican rules.

B. J. H Douglass,

Republican Candidate

FOR COMMON COUNCIL

12th Ward.

YOUR SUPPORT SOLICITED.

Registration Day, Sept. 16.

Primary Election Saturday, Sept. 30, 1911.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

For District Attorney

Michael E. Stroup

Subject to Republican rules.

Democratic Candidate For

Common Council

Eighth Ward

Calder B Shammo

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Your Vote and Influence Solicited.

Republican Candidate For

Director of the Poor

Samuel Smeltzer

of Progress, Pa.

Your Vote and Influence Solicited.

Primary Election Sept. 30.

Harry Leonard

Democratic and Keystone Candidate For

School Director

4-Year Term

Primaries Sept. 30, 1911.

Your support solicited.

Paul A. Kunkel

Independent Candidate For

District Attorney

An X opposite my name will be appreciated.

The People vs. Imperialism.
Vote for the
PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

Thomas G. George

for

Recorder of Deeds

Republican Primaries Sept. 30, '11

For Director of the Poor

Chas. E. Pass

Subject to Republican rules.

For Director of the Poor

Thomas S. Manning

Subject to Republican rules.

Dr. H. Ross Coover

Solicits Your Support For

Coroner

of Dauphin County

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Special Prices

For NEXT WEEK Only will be given on

Beds, Mattresses, Springs, : Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloth, &c.

Fornwald,

1321 N. SIXTH ST.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

PABST,

Now sold in Harrisburg at a popular price,

$1.20 PER CASE.

With our excellent Bottling and Cold Storage Plant we are now able to supply this Splendid Beer to the people of Harrisburg and vicinity at this special low price. Give it a trial. Delivered anywhere in the city. Both 'phones.

W. J. MEHRING,

Bottler and Distributor,

Sixth and Cumberland Streets

Red Cross Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces, Roofing and Spouting

EDWARD W. WEISS, 1221 North Sixth Street.

T. M. MAUK & SON

UNDERTAKERS, - 329 Reily St.

Bell Phone 2250.

We have no branch offices, nor are we connected with any other establishment in the city,

LADIES—When delayed or irregular, use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. 35

Ladies! Save Money and Keep in Style by Reading McCall's Magazine and Using McCall Patterns

McCall's Magazine will help you dress stylishly at a moderate expense by keeping you posted on the latest fashions in clothes and hats. 50 New Fashion Designs in each issue. Also valuable information on all home and personal matters. Only 50c a year, including a free pattern. Subscribe today or send for free sample copy.

McCall Patterns will enable you to make in your own home, with your own hands, clothing for yourself and children which will be perfect in style and fit. Price—none higher than 15 cents. Send for free Pattern Catalogue.

We Will Give You Fine Presents for getting subscriptions among your friends. Send for free Premium Catalogue and Cash Prize Offer.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 239 to 249 West 37th St., NEW YORK

THINK IT OVER!

John P. Shelley

Steelton, Pa.

Democratic and Keystone Candidate For

County Auditor

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Your Vote and Influence Will Be Appreciated.

Dr. E. S. Meals

Candidate For

City Treasurer

Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

Your Support Will Be Appreciated

FOR COMMON COUNCIL

12th Ward

James C. Dorwart,

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

"The Quick or the Dead"

created the biggest sensation ever caused by a novel appearing in magazine form. To this day there is an increditable demand for the story. Its author, Amélie Rives, now the Princess Troubetskoy, has written a new novel which bids fair to overtop the reputation of its famous predecessor. It is called "*Hidden House*" and appears in the October Lippincott's.

FREE Three good numbers—October (containing the new Amélie Rives' story) and the November and December issues with each yearly subscription to begin with the January, 1912 number. Send $2.50 to-day and get fifteen numbers for the price of twelve.

Lippincott's Magazine Philadelphia

Note. After January 1st the yearly subscription price to Lippincott's Magazine will be advanced to $3.00 a year.

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THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE

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Entered as second-class matter Oct. 3, 1908 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Republican Ticket.

COUNTY

District Attorney—Michael E. Stroup, Elizabethtown.
Recorder of Deeds—William A. McIlhenny, Harrisburg.
Register of Wills—Joseph H. Walter, Hummelstown.
Sheriff—William W. Caldwell, Harrisburg.
County Commissioners — Isaac S. Hoffman, Halifax township and Samuel S. Miller, Penbrook.
County Treasurer—Arthur H. Bailey, Paxtang.
Directors of the Poor—Thomas S. Manning, Londonderry township; Charles E. Pass, Harrisburg.
Coroner—H. Ross Coover, Harrisburg.
County Auditors—John W. Cassel, Swatara; Francis W. Reigle, Elizabethville.
Inspector of Mines—Charles J. Price, Lykens.
County Surveyor—John M. Whittock, Derry township.

CITY

Mayor—Dr. S. F. Hassler.
Treasurer—Ed. C. Thompson.
Controller—Henry W. Gough.
City Assessors—W. A. H. Bickley, H. F. Bowman and Frank Nickles.

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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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Special Prices

For NEXT WEEK Only will be given on

Beds, Mattresses,
Springs, : Carpets,
Rugs, Oilcloth, &c.

Fornwald,

1321 N. SIXTH ST.

Information for Voters.

October 7—Last day to pay taxes to be qualified to vote at November election.

October 14—Last day to file expense accounts in office of clerk of courts if primary expenses have been over $50.

October 17—Last day to file nomination papers for city and county offices.

October 23—Last day for withdrawal of borough and township candidates.

October 30—Last day for primary expense accounts to be filed with clerk of courts, if expenses under $50.

November 7—Municipal election.

December 4—City, borough, township, ward and precinct officers elected on November 7, commence their terms. Expense accounts must be filed before the oath of office is administered.

December 6—Last day to file expense accounts for county officers-elect, and for all candidates not elected.

Northumberland County.

In Northumberland county Judge Savidge, candidate for re-election, was defeated. The Republican candidates for Judge are W. H. Hackenberg of Milton and Frederick Moser of Shamokin. The Democratic candidates are Voris Auten of Mount Carmel (for re-election) and Herbert Cummings of Sunbury.

Juniata County.

The vote of Juniata county indicates a strong anti-license sentiment. W. E. Harley, anti-license, and Judge J. G. Shelley, license candidates, received the Republican nominations for associate judgeships, Harley running ahead of Shelley nearly 600. Z. Gilson and Frank Simonton received the nominations for Democratic associates. Gilson, antiliquor, ran 550 votes more than Simonton.

THE ADVOCATE
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The **only** black dressing that positively contains oil. Softens and preserves, imparts a beautiful black lustre. Finest quality. Largest quantity. Its use saves time, labor, and brushes.

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"DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, twenty-five cents. "Star" size, ten cents. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want send us his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.
WHITEMORE BROS. & Co., 20-26 Albany Street, Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World. 36

Big Bear in a School House.

Miss Crissie Roper, newly appointed teacher at the Oleona school along the lonely Kettle Creek road in Potter county, at her first visit to the school house the other day had an experience which probably has no precedence since the days of the early settlers. The fall term was not to begin for several days and Miss Roper, expecting to find workmen repairing the building, walked out to look things over.

She found the school house open but no workmen were visible, they having gone, as she subsequently learned, to another school house a couple of miles away, for a few hours' work. Their lunches were left in the building. Miss Roper, with her feminine antipathy to dirt, swung the door shut to look for a broom that should have stood behind it. There was no broom. She grasped the handle of the door to open it again and was startled to find that the lock had snapped. She had no key. Just then she heard a slight noise and turned about to see a large black bear come inquisitively out of an adjoining room. Her first frightened scream had the happy effect of sending bruin back into his own apartment to think things over, while the lady made remarkable time up an old ladder into the dusty attic. She pulled the ladder up after her and felt rather secure and smothered.

After getting the one small window open, she called and waved her arms during a vigil of two whole hours, before a teamster happened to see her signal of distress and drove up within talking range. He promptly battered down the front door of the building, while the bear frightened by the re-enforcements, tore open a window at the rear and struck for the tall timbers. He took the workmen's lunches with him.

You can now fish with a basket if you take out a license.

A Loganton man named Russell Berry, killed seventy-two snakes the other day.

A man in Danville wants a housekeeper whom he will marry if her housekeeping is approved of after a trial.

The young daughter of Mrs. Lizzie Clinch was drowned at Lancaster by falling head-foremost into a tub of water.

John H. Wentzel of Carlisle, claims to have the smallest pony in America. It is eighteen inches high and is two years old.

In New York a woman recently sued for divorce because her husband didn't kiss her at all, while in St. Louis a husband is asking separation because his wife kissed him too much and often. It takes all kinds of people to keep the divorce courts running.

In 1909 about five million more hogs were killed for food in this country than all others combined, such as beeves, calves, sheep, goats and so on. The hogs numbered 36,443,000 and other animals for food purposes 31,960,000. The hog is king in the meat market.

A big barrel of herring can be bought for $12 or $15. Delicatessen experts have a way of soaking the salt out of the herring and fixing it up with all manner of spices. Then each herring will sell for 5 to 10 cents. Housekeepers should learn the art of cooking and turn this thing themselves.

According to the last government estimate, although the farmers cultivated 4,500,000 acres more ground than they did last year, they will get 973,000,000, bushels less of grain, 90,000,000 bushels less of potatoes, and 11,800,000 tons less of hay than they did last year.

Dam Bursts; Many are Killed.

A bursting dam above Austin, Potter county, Pa., Saturday let loose a lake which swept down the narrow valley in a wall of water fifty feet high and obliterated two-thirds of the town. Costello, below Austin, was also flood-swept and scores perished.

Reports indicate that more than 100 lives were lost. It is the greatest flood disaster since the Johnstown flood of 1889.

In January, 1910, the dam, owned by the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, of Philadelphia, bulged from the tremendous weight of the flood it held back. The town was then saved by dynamiting a big hole in the structure. Heavy rains recently looked threatening, and watchers were stationed at the dam.

But almost without warning the great wall of cement—600 feet long and 55 feet high—gave way at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and with the roar of a Niagara the pent-up waters dropped, tore down the valley in a mighty mass, swept the center of Austin out of existence and scattered debris and the bodies of victims for miles below.

Those buildings on hills above the danger line still stand, of course, but where the charging wall of water roared past there is utter desolation.

Few of the inhabitants had time to flee. The men were at work, chiefly in the big railroad shops; the homes were occupied by women and children. They were ingulfed instantly.

Saturday night the survivors were on the hillsides, shelterless and without clothing or food. After the water had passed some crept down amid the ruins, searching for the dead. Bodies lay piled in heaps, some of them crushed beyond recognition.

A newspaper correspondent, hearing the roar of the descending flood, leaped on a horse, galloped nine miles and telegraphed the first news of the disaster to the outside world.

The state rushed troops, nurses and supplies to the stricken town.

May Die as Result of Minor Injury.

Lewistown, Pa.—George Keefer, of Sunbury, a contractor who is building the Fifth Ward school house in this place, had a toe injured a short time ago by a nail in his shoe cutting it. Gangrene developed and he was taken to a Sunbury hospital, where the toe was amputated, without relief, and poor hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Schrader Awaits Date of Execution.

Lewistown, Pa.—Owing to lack of funds the case of William J. Schrader was not argued before the Superior Court of Pittsburgh, yesterday. Schrader was found guilty of murder in the courts here for shooting his sweetheart, Myrtle Singley, about two years ago. He will now await the date of his execution by Governor Tener.

To test the freshness of an egg touch the ends with the tongue. A fresh one will be cool at the small end and warm at the large end.

That Tammany man who ate fifty-seven ears of corn in a contest should hold himself in readiness to be called west to act as a human corn crib. The farmers will need a few cribs this fall.

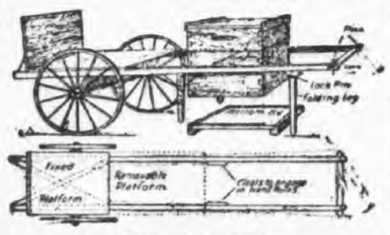
A Chicago dispatch says: A bumper crop of fruit is promised in all parts of the country. Apple crop is estimated at 5,000,000 barrels over last year. Peaches 15 per cent over. Prices are 30 to 40 per cent lower.

POULTRY AND BEES

HIVE-LIFTING WHEEL-CART.

A Contrivance That Will Prove Serviceable to the Bee Keeper.

Honey production having grown from retail to wholesale, hives, of necessity, need handling more rapidly and easily. Every professional apiarist surely must always need a hand-cart of some sort. Then why not try to make it do more than one thing? By the plan shown in the illustration I think anyone can modify the details to suit his needs; as, owing to hives being so various in many ways, one particular pattern would suit only one man. In a truck made as suggested, I would have the floor-boards of the truck nearest the front free—just to rest on the handles—and kept in place by cleats on the under side, either to come inside or outside of handles, so



The Hive-Lifter.

that when the truck is wanted to lift hives off the bottom boards or to carry to another stand they can be removed; and by opening the front pull-bar the handles may be sprung open sufficiently to go easily each side of the hive; and when the pull-bar is put back in place and the pin put in, the hive cannot slip or shift. The drop-leg shown will hold the hive up and leave both hands free, and two ends and sides clear to work at. As regards the drop-leg, make the joint so that the leg will be free to work only one way—back and forth; otherwise the weight of the hive will swing the truck round and let the hive down. I suggest a joint something like the hinge of a rule; and below the pin the leg swings by, have a hole right through the joint and leg to put a pin through; then the truck cannot possibly move. Now, when you lift a hive by the truck, the writer in Bee Culture goes on to explain, you can, if you wish, move it sidewise, or back or forth, as needed; and in putting it back you can guide it home to one-sixteenth inch. When the drop-leg is lifted for ordinary work about the yard I would have short fixed legs to come, say, just back of where the back of the hive comes for lifting; and when the drop-leg is hooked up to the side-rails it is out of the road. With the loose floor boards in place, you have a handy cart for carrying supers and the many other things needed in a yard worked for bread and butter. With a pair of wheels and an axle a handy man would make it in a day, and have a tool that would make many a hard task pleasant and easy.

FATTENING CHICKENS.

They Must Be Confined to Obtain the Best Results.

After taking his readers through the period of fattening chickens from one to six weeks, the Irish Homestead expert sums up the subject as follows: "We will say, then, in the first place that cockerels and pullets will not fatten, no matter what quality or quantity of food you feed them, so long as they are running pell mell about the farm and, therefore, the chief essentials for fattening them successfully are not only suitable foods, but also suitable quarters in which they can be confined.

"You must select a good table breed, and one which can be made to suit the requirements of your market.

"You must separate the cockerels from the pullets while fattening, and must confine both in either yards or coops. You must begin to fatten at the proper age, and keep the birds under treatment neither longer nor shorter than the periods recommended, which are six weeks for yard fattening, two weeks for coop fattening, and three weeks for cramming.

"The fowls must be fed only twice a day, and the foods used must be sound, wholesome and of good fat and flesh-forming nature. The yards, coops and all appliances must be kept strictly clean, and it is well to use slack lime and lime wash freely whenever possible.

"The fattening or cramming industry in Sussex, England, and the adjoining counties, has now assumed such gigantic proportions that hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of dressed poultry are dispatched from every parish in a single year, and there are thousands of families depending for their livelihood on the industry."

POULTRY NOTES.

Be sure that the pullets have plenty of good food during the summer if you expect them to develop and lay when eggs are scarce.

The fowl yards should be plowed up occasionally; this serves two purposes. It gives the fowls a chance to eat the worms and gets rid of the trampled, unclean soil on top.

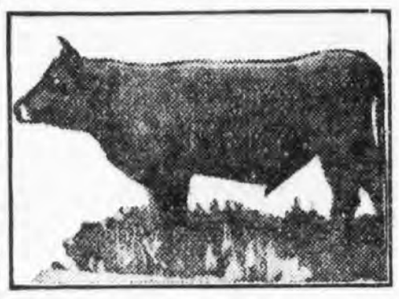
Success in poultry raising is like everything else—there's money in it for the right man. However, it's no get-rich-quick scheme and there's a lot of hard work to do.

THE DAIRY

SELECTION OF DAIRY CATTLE

Only Safe Way Is to Get a Good Bull and Raise Heifer Calves for Home Use.

The practice of buying cows on the market to use in the dairy is a poor business. Ordinary, cows of this kind are being sold because they are no good, and it is usually like throwing



Yearling Jersey Bull.

money away to invest it in these animals. Why do people continue to buy and sell such cows? The only safe and sane way is to get a good bull and raise the best heifer calves for home use, and if these calves are raised right your profit will be double over the method of buying "second-handed" cows. The method of buying ordinary cows on the market is like buying lottery tickets; you may win but the chances are a hundred to one that you will lose.

A great many dairymen neglect their dry cows, and do not allow them even a maintenance ration. About all that some dry cows get is the free run of a straw stack, which is not sufficient. Just how much feed a dry cow should have depends largely upon her condition. She should have a little food, rich in protein, such as oil meal, wheat bran or brewers' grains. One or two pounds of such grain along with some silage and pea hay or soja beans hay, will make a good ration for a cow in medium flesh. A pregnant cow should have plenty of nourishment, and should be in fairly good flesh when she colors. This enables her to start off with a good flow of milk, and will always do better during the whole period.

REMARKABLE MILK PRODUCER

This Cow, Albino Second, Holstein-Friesian, Made Record That Has Never Been Equaled.

The Orchard and Farm describes and illustrates what it terms the most remarkable cow that ever lived. This cow, Albino Second, is a Holstein-Friesian. She made as a two-year-old a record, commencing at 26 months, of 18,434 pounds of milk in a year—a record that has never been equaled by any other cow of any breed. One of the most remarkable facts regarding this record is that during the thirteenth month after calving she gave

Albino Second.

a larger amount of milk than she did the first month. On the fourteenth month after calving she made 13 pounds 14⅞ ounces of butter in a week. She had her second calf as a three-year-old without having been dry, and made a butter record of 25 pounds, 14¼ ounces in a week, and 106 pounds 14 ounces in 30 days. The comment on this cow closes by stating that this wonderful cow is dead, the result of overfeeding on green rye, and her only descendant is a bull named Netherland Monk.

DAIRY NOTES.

Don't try to make a cow give down her milk with a shovel or club.

In feeding skim milk to calves give them milk which has been separated as soon as possible after milking and before bacteria have had time to multiply. The cleaner the milk and drinking vessels the less chances for trouble.

Let the skim milk calf take nourishment from the cow for two or three days, so that it may get a good start in life. The first milk from the cow, warm and sweet from the udder, is just the thing for the digestive organs of the infant animal.

When calves acquire looseness of the bowels reduce the amount of milk, or even skip a feed. When the calf begins to mend the feed may be gradually increased. Clean and well-lighted stalls will reduce chances for infection of the young animals.

Dairy cows should be kept clean, particularly the udders. Before milking the udder should be rubbed with a damp cloth, but not too wet. This will prevent any dirt falling into the milk. Cattle soon get accustomed to being cleaned and appreciate it.

The first milk after the cow freshens contains much more protein and ash than afterwards. Nature provides these to loosen and clean out the digestive system and to give the calf a good start in life.

ONE ON THE LAWYER

DOCTOR GOT THE BEST OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Made Judge and Jury Sit Up and Take Notice But Refused to Testify as an Expert Witness.

As the result of hostile demonstrations one of the leading citizens of the burg had been taken before the village justice on a charge of assault and battery. He was fat, evidently good natured in ordinary circumstances, and the proprietor of a conspicuously shining pate. The prosecuting attorney was acting in a perfunctory way, secretly hoping for an acquittal, because he did not wish to arouse the political antagonism of the leading citizen. However, one of the witnesses was the village physician, whom the prosecutor loved not and sought to humiliate.

"You are prejudiced in favor of the defendant, are you not, doctor?"

"No, sir."

"You are his family physician, are you not? And you are afraid you will lose his patronage; consequently you have wilfully distorted and doctored your evidence here to curry favor."

"No, I have not; but, since you mention my professional relations with him, I think the jury should be informed that he is suffering from phalacrosis."

"From what?"

"Phalacrosis," repeated the doctor.

Whereupon everybody sat up and took notice; the attorneys put on a dignified studious air; the honorable court pricked up his ears; one and all centered their gaze upon the defendant, who acquired that reddish tint which proclaimed that at last he had been discovered.

"What is this phalacrosis?" asked the prosecutor.

"It is a sort of chronic disease of an inflammatory nature which affects certain cranial tissues."

"Does it affect the mind, cause insanity, or anything like that?"

"Well, I shouldn't wish to answer that question as an expert because I am not posing as an expert; but I have known some persons who were suffering from the disease to become raving maniacs, others merely foolish, some showed destructive and pugilistic tendencies, while many others have suffered for years and never shown any mental abnormalities."

"Well, doctor, just tell the jury all about this sickness."

"I decline to do so. I am not an expert in such diseases and was not summoned here as an expert witness. You will have to call in an expert to answer your question."

And there the matter rested. The prosecutor told the justice and jury the case was not of sufficient importance to warrant the calling of expensive experts and that they would have to ignore the doctor's testimony as unsupported and unworthy of credence. But the jury promptly acquitted the leading citizen, "because," as the foreman explained, "Doc said there was something the matter with his head; 'phalacrosis' he called it."

When the prosecutor got back to his office he sought enlightenment, and in his dictionary found the following:

"Phalacrosis—bald headedness."

The doctor also explained, out of court, and the relations between the medical and legal profession in that village are still strained.—The Sunday Magazine.

Romance in a Restaurant.

At one of the many restaurants that cater to the smaller purses, two maidens might have been seen sitting side by side. They not only might have been, but they were. One sat in a radiant ecstasy that transfigured her whole face, while the food on her plate was scarcely touched. The other seemed to value the edibles at their true worth.

"You through?" said the first languidly. "Another oyster sandwich? Have all you want to. He says to me, he says: 'You're the only girl I care for,' he says." It was now evident that she was buying a listener with a luncheon.

"You through?" she asked again. "Pie? I should say! Just tell her," indicating the waitress. "He says he never see the girl he thought as much of as he thinks of me. Likes me more'n any girl he ever see. Ice cream? Sure. Tell her."

Not till the listener had made a good luncheon and "his" sayings had been thoroughly rehearsed did the girls rise, and the one for whom there shone the "light that never was on land or sea" paid the bill!—New York Tribune.

Queen's Paste Gems.

The tower of London is undergoing extensive alterations. The crown jewels, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, repose in a dungeon under the old foundations of Dukefield tower, near the Darkstone stairway, which leads to the secret chamber where prisoners were left to die in the middle ages. The Bank of England, however, shelters the famous Cullinan diamonds, which the queen supposedly wears on great occasions. The fact is the queen has never worn the jewel. The great diamond which rested on her corsage at the last state opening of parliament was a perfect model of the real stone made in Amsterdam. The queen declines to wear the real one for fear of losing it.

When the Wakefield tower is again opened to visitors the model of the Cullinan will once more gleam on its velvet cushion. The queen's favorite gems are amethyst and pearls.

CRIMINAL NATURE.

Penitentiary Warden Tynan Says There Is No Such Thing.

"Criminal nature!" As Thomas T. Tynan, the young warden of the Colorado state penitentiary, propelled his sturdy bulk into the automobile his merry Irish face lost its usual smile, and he fairly snarled the words: "That's the kind of talk that makes me sick. I tell you there isn't any! Come right down to it and this thing they call 'criminal nature' is only human nature at its worst. Look at those men! Take 'em one at a time. Honest to goodness, I've been on many a camping trip with fellows that weren't half as fine and likable and square. When theorists talk to me I tell them that the real 'criminal problem' is to get rid of these criminologists that fill the people with a lot of solemn dope about criminal eyes, criminal ears, criminal mouth and that sort of stuff. It's all poppycock. Why, shave that shock head of yours, take off the collar and tie, put yourself in a ticking shirt, and the average criminologist would weep with joy at the sight. Not long since a man came in who had all the beauty of a Christ picture, but after the barber and tailor got through with him he looked like an assassin.

"Ever hear that story," he continued, "about the lawyer who took his wife to court? After she had looked around a minute she gave a sudden shudder. 'My,' she whispered, 'what an awful creature the prisoner is!'

"'Sh-h-h!' her husband hissed. 'The prisoner hasn't come in yet. That's the judge.'"—Success Magazine.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

The Newest Wrinkle In the Fashionable Parisian World.

The old nursery story of "Beauty and the Beast" has just been revived by the fashionable beauties of Paris in a way calculated to accentuate their charms. They are surrounding themselves with the ugliest maidservants imaginable. Their constant companions are the most hideous pets imaginable.

One celebrated beauty, Mlle. Manon Loti, has engaged a dwarf who is described as having "a tremendous head, a malevolent expression and hardly any legs," and Mlle. Loti takes him out walking with her every afternoon in order that his very ugliness will emphasize her own beauty all the more.

Mlle. Mistinguette, the dancer, has engaged as maid a Hindu woman with ringed ears and a face which is by no means attractive. Other beauties are selecting equally unattractive foils, and the fashion is said to be spreading just as rapidly as ugly servants and pets can be found.—New York World.

Tons of Rubber From Old Tires.

There is one source of supply of rubber that crude rubber men are likely to overlook, yet one that will wonderfully help in case of a short crop or too high a range of prices on the Amazon. The world—not the tropical world, but the temperate zone—possesses several million pounds of Para rubber that will be shortly offered to the trade at from 50 to 70 cents a pound. There will be a steady offering of it for years to come, and the supply will increase. Its source is the worn-out motor tire that goes to the reclaimer and is thoroughly "recovered." For five years past the tire manufacturers have been turning out tons of tires and paying a high price for raw material. This great accumulation of rubber is just beginning to come back and is of a grade that can be used in almost any line of work.—India Rubber World.

Flight of a Toy Balloon.

A correspondent describes the remarkable journey performed by a paper balloon such as may be obtained from the toyshops, which he sent up recently with a postal card attached, giving date and time of day at Tourcoing (Nord). Two days later the card was returned from Corniimont (Vosges), 415 kilometers (258 miles) distant, with a note indicating that the journey to the latter point had been accomplished in 2 hours and 45 minutes, at the rate of about ninety-four miles an hour. A northwest gale was blowing at the time.—Cosmos.

Children's Judges In France.

An important amendment has been added to the law of France for the trial of offenses committed by children of less than thirteen years. It permits women lawyer to act as magistrates in children's cases. "Before very long," says a correspondent of the London Express, "we shall have lady judges on the bench in Paris, and this new law will in all probability permit the lady magistrate to wear scarlet robes edged with ermine, as do the male magistrates in the French law courts."

An Era of Big Heads.

Signor Enrico Morselli, the Genoese anthropologist, considers that the human race will undergo a process of physical change. Man in the future, he says, will have a bigger head than he has today. This will be accompanied by a modification of form, inasmuch as the head will be rounded in days to come. The short headed man will dominate, at least as far as white races are concerned, while, on the other hand, among the yellow people the long head will be the mark.

A Dwarf Skyscraper.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt points with pride to the first skyscraper to be erected in Hamburg. It is to be ten stories high, but only six of these will be above ground. The other four will be cellars and subcellars. From the street line to roof the building will be 112 feet high.

SNAPSHOTS AT CELEBRITIES

Hugo Osterhaus, Atlantic Fleet Commander.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U. S. N., commands the largest battleship fleet ever brought together under the United States flag. The fleet assembled off Cape Cod for the summer maneuvers is composed of twenty-one battleships. In addition, the armored cruisers in charge of Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, consisting of the Tennessee, Montana, North Carolina and Washington, are attached to the fleet as a fifth division. The Atlantic torpedo fleet, in command of Commander Edward W. Eberle, consisting of sixteen or seventeen destroyers and seven submarines, is also in attendance, bringing the number of fighting craft in the fleet to more than fifty. Night battle attacks, with searchlight drills, besides steaming trials at full speed and landing detachments on shore as infantry and light artillery, will be included in the summer's work.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus has had a distinguished career in the navy. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1870 and reached his present grade in 1909. He is a native of Illinois and was appointed to the service from Missouri. He is sixty years old and will be retired in 1913.

Senator Lorimer's Counsel.

Judge Elbridge Hanecy of Chicago, counsel for William Lorimer before the senate committee investigating the alleged fraud charges in the Illinois senator's election, is a lawyer who has acquired an enviable reputation for legal skill and honesty of purpose. A Republican in politics, Judge Hanecy has been twice honored by his party by election to the bench of Cook county and has three times been chosen umpire of the board of arbitration for ad-

ELBRIDGE HANECY.

justing differences in labor disputes. In 1901 he was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Chicago.

Judge Hanecy is a native of Wisconsin, but has made his home in Chicago since 1869. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and as a lawyer has been engaged in many important cases. He is sixty-one years old.

Shaw an Economist.

Leslie M. Shaw, formerly secretary of the treasury, was in Washington recently visiting his old friends at the capital and in the departments.

"Shaw," said a cabinet officer, "was one of the mysteries of the Roosevelt administration. From the time he became secretary of the treasury until he went into the banking business we were unable to decide whether he was a second Russell Sage in the matter of personal expenditures. I ran across Shaw in a big western city, and for the sake of spending a pleasant evening together we got a suit of rooms at the same hotel.

"At lunchtime I proposed that we go down to the dining room, but Mr. Shaw could not be induced. He said he thought we would eat in his room. Thereupon the secretary of the treasury opened up his traveling bag and extracted a couple of apples. He offered me one, but I declined and hastened to the restaurant.

"Cabinet officers who served with Shaw discovered that it was a regular habit with him to fill his bag with apples before starting on a journey."—Washington Times.

Settling Up

Hazel and Mabel Were Straightening Out Their Monthly Accounts.

"Anybody coming to see you tonight, Hazel?" asked the young woman artist as her chum opened the door of her four-room apartment for her.

"No," she said. "Who's coming to see you?"

"Nobody, thank goodness! We can make out our accounts to-night. Honestly, I am so mixed up that I don't know whether I owe you a lot of money or you owe me a lot."

Dinner over, the two opened the desk, drew up the only two comfortable chairs in the artistic apartment, loosened their collars and pulled up their sleeves.

"I paid the meat bill," began Hazel. "It was $6.57 for two weeks, so you owe me $3 and—what's a half of 57 cents?"

"Goodness! Wait till I put it down," said Mabel. "It's—it's 23½ cents."

"All right. Then you owe me $3.23½. Let's get that down. Say, Mibs, I think you're cheating me, because two 25 cents makes 50 cents, and this is more than 50 cents."

"That's all right. I'll work it in my head. A half of 50 cents is 25 cents and a half of 7 cents is 3½ cents. Say, it's good there's a mathematician present. I did that just as easy!"

"Honestly, Mabel, I have to marvel at you. Now, I couldn't any more have done that simple little problem than anything."

"Well, I owe you $3.29½. Call it 30 cents. Now, let's go on."

"All right. I'm glad that's done. Now, I paid the milkman, too."

"Say, Hazel, two 30 cents make 60 cents. There's something wrong there. I'm getting cheated this time, and you never notice it at all, but just hurry right over it as if you—"

"Well, if anybody gets cheated in this crowd I'm of the opinion that I generally do."

"Let's not fight about it or we'll never finish."

"I'm glad you won't fight. Honestly, I feel so cross and wicked when we make out our accounts."

"Hazel, I have an idea. I used to be awfully good in algebra. I hated arithmetic, but after I had taken algebra the second time I really knew something about it. Now, we'll let X equal what you owe and Y what I owe."

"But we both owe the same."

"That isn't the way I do it. Oh, yes. Well, X equals what you owe, too. Then 2X equals $6.57. Just tell me that I don't know something about algebra. Now, if 2X equals—oh, say, we've got to divide 57 by 2 again."

"This is too much!" said Hazel, burying her hands in her hair. "Mibs, I shall die before the meat bill is finished. And think of all the others!"

"I'm thinking. Don't bother me. Now I have it. I owe you 28½ cents, and that's right. I'm dead sure of it because I worked it backward."

"I'm ready to take your word for anything. I never could do fractions, anyway. Oh, but don't forget that there's $3 to be added to the front of that."

"Have you got that down? Half an hour for the meat bill! We'll be through by 6 a. m."

"Now the milk bill. That is exactly $2."

"Then I owe you $1. Say, I did that like lightning! Let's get it down, quick!"

"I'm going to get up early to-morrow and embrace the milkman for making it an even number."

"Hazel, I paid the grocery bill, and that was more than you paid. It was—let me see—$17.31. So I guess you owe me more—"

"But I paid the rent and the gas bill. They come in this time."

"Oh, dear! But you owe me 95 cents for those chamois gloves and I owe you 5 cents on the lunch this noon—"

"And you owe me the $1.25 that I let you take."

"When did you let me take $1.25? What did I buy?"

"I don't remember, but I lent it to you."

"I'll bet I paid it back."

"I'll bet you didn't. I know. It was for a pair of silk stockings."

"Oh, yes, and they were a poor bargain, too. They're all worn out. I just feel as if I were giving you that money. Well, let's go on. Half of $1.25 is—"

"Why should I pay half for your silk stockings?"

"Haz, I know I'm going crazy!"

"I don't see why girls ever have to make out accounts. I could just cry! There goes the telephone!"

"Oh, that reminds me that there's the telephone bill. Ye gods!"

"Hello! Yes. Oh, Billy, can you come over? Say, put on your life preserver and come in a hurry. We're drowning in bills and—"

"Yes stuck again. You'll simply have to make up your mind to figure out our bills for us."

"Always. Yes, always!

"Yes, indeed. And pay them, too, if you want to."

"Thank heaven for Billy!" they sighed in chorus.

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POULTRY

DUAL-PURPOSE FOWL HOUSE

How to Construct Building for Keeping More Than One Breed and for Small Matings.

In many cases where a person wishes to keep more than one variety of fowls or have more than one mating of the same variety, it devolves upon him to construct such buildings as will best serve his purpose. If he only wishes to make small matings and has only a limited amount of space to devote to poultry, the continuous breeding house will probably appeal to him.

In a house of this kind it is found advisable to construct it of such dimensions as will allow pens about eight feet by eight feet and also have an alley about four feet wide which can be used with great convenience for cleaning, feeding and watering, says Farm, Stock and Home. Pens of this size will easily accommodate about eight or ten females and one male bird.

Each pen should also have a window of fair dimensions facing the south. Dropping boards, roosts and nests should all be made movable so that they can be the more easily cleaned and disinfected.

Good dimensions for such houses will be found to be five feet from sill to eaves in the rear or north side and

Dual-Purpose House.

seven feet from eaves to sill in front or south side and twelve feet wide. Any length can be used to contain any number of pens.

The walls of these buildings may be constructed to suit one's fancy, but a good substantial wall can be made by placing boards vertically between the sills, covering with a layer of tar-paper or other building paper and then a layer of drop-siding. This will be found to protect fowls well under ordinary conditions. Of course, the building may be lathed and plas-

Roosting Platform.

A—Dropping board. B—Roost support. C—oost.

tered if desired. The roof can be made straight or broken, but the broken style will be found to give the best satisfaction. The front slant should be about five feet from eaves to peak, which will leave about nine feet for the rear slant on a building twelve feet wide. Any material may be used, but be sure that the roof is air-tight as it will keep the building warmer and also allow a better working of the ventilating system.

In the matter of nests one may indulge his fancy. There are so many patent nests, both with trap and without, that it would be no hard matter to get what one wants. However, the old soap box, with one side removed, still continues to be the favorite as it answers the purpose and Mrs. Hen doesn't seem to care whether it's patented or not.

If one has plenty of area in which to raise poultry he may desire to have colony houses instead of a continuous breeding house. In this case he will use small movable houses, probably about 10 by 10 in dimensions. There will be no need of an alley in a house of this kind. This building should accommodate from fifteen to twenty hens on free range. These houses may be placed at intervals on the space devoted to poultry and this system is generally conceded to be most successful.

Of course, one may construct the interior of these buildings to suit his fancy, but he should always bear in mind that at some time he will find it most convenient to have as many parts removable as is possible. The dropping boards may be placed on cleats and the roosts on loose standards. A strip 2 by 2 will be found to make a good roost and good standards may be made from a 10-inch board.

Guard Against Lice.

Just before the chicks are due to arrive, give the hen a good dusting with insect powder, even if she seems to be free from lice. Let the chicks stay in the nest with their mother for at least thirty-six hours and then place them in a suitable coop with her. Provide the floor of the coop with chaff or fine straw for the babies to walk on and scratch in. Give them light feeds at first of water, fine grit, hard boiled eggs and dry bread crumbs. Keep them dry and the hen will keep them warm.

Signs of Indigestion.

If a bird is noticed to be moping around and breathes with difficulty, such are signs of indigestion and should be taken care of at once.

Getting Winter Eggs.

Winter eggs, are of course, desired, and we can only get them by making our hens comfortable by day and night.

Philatelic

Weekly Review

Harrisburg, Pa., October 7, 1911. No. 1.

The Weather.

We Wonder

Whether

"Short-hand Brody meant it when he offered an inch of ad. space in "West" free, upon payment of a dollar to cover cost of setting up the ad., or

Whether

he was just mildly joking.

Philatelic Aphorism No. 1.

Ye unreasonable collector is he who desireth ye oulde stamps, but wanteth them not to show ye effects of age.

—We have removed from 421 Broad St. to 913 N. Third St., to which address Exchanges, etc., should be addressed.

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Editorially Speaking.

We had originally intended to start this paragraph with some literary flourishes, inasmuch as it is the first paragraph to appear in the "Weekly Philatelic Review." However, after some unsuccessful struggles with obstinate polysyllables, we finally decided to express ourselves in common, ordinary United States. We'd have been creating a false impression, anyway, had we started out in fine style, fer this here Review hain't goin' to contain no lit'rary flights nohow.

Having so elegantly stated just what will not be contained herein, we will proceed to dwell upon the affirmative qualities of our production, so to speak. As announced elsewhere, our space is to be occupied by articles and notes embodying "philatelic information, news, and nonsense" only. Explanations of these terms, in their respective applications to our editorial policy, may be in order.

Articles comprising "philatelic information" will be published frequently. In them we hope to bring out, in a general way, many general facts of general interest to general collectors. Scientific articles will be barred altogether from our columns, not only because our contemporaries are publishing as many as are necessary, but also because we consider them worthless to the vast majority of collectors, than the room they take up.

Our news items will, in a way, coincide with our division of information, in that news remembered is information acquired. But the news will tend to satisfy the temporary curiosities of our readers, rather than to be impressed forcibly on their memories. We will always be up-to-date on current philatelic topics, but we doubt if very much will be published in this line which will really be of permanent value.

Gradually we have led up to the "nonsense" part of our policy, and now a very delicate task is before us. We have to make a statement to the effect the we're going to try to be funny at times, much as such an assumption pains us. But it is needless to dwell longer on this topic.

Before concluding these introductory remarks, permit us to state that the form and manner in which the Review is issued is the most convenient possible, and will allow much more room for improvement than if it were published any other way. We can sympathize with the literature collectors, however, and arrangements are under way to provide for their convenience. Full particulars will be given shortly.

"New York Fives."

Altho' not strongly inclined toward anything scientific in philately, we are not so far gone as to be unable to appreciate a good production in this line when one comes our way. We have recently received "some notes on the New York postmaster's provisional five cents, black, 1845", published in hand book form by Mr. Percy McG. Mann, and find it to be all that could be desired. Of course, we hope no beginners get hold of copies of the work, since philately is represented in its most scientific form therein,—a form which should not be presented to the view of innocent beginners until the advanced stage is reached.

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The Review is published every week, not as a department of a local newspaper, but as a stamp weekly for the medium collector. It contains philatelic information, news, and nonsense from the editor's pen, as well as occasional articles by other writers.

Subscriptions will be received from collectors at a quarter a year, until further notice.

L. P. Miller, Editor.
1622 Penn St., Harrisburg, Pa.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and coordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts or common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and power now vested in the several number courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debts or debts, may be excluded in computing the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become indebted: Provided, [illegible] for their cancellation [illegible] and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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No. 216.

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Republican Ticket.

COUNTY

District Attorney—Michael E. Stroup, Elizabethtown.
Recorder of Deeds—William A. McIlhenny, Harrisburg.
Register of Wills—Joseph H. Walter Hummelstown.
Sheriff—William W. Caldwell, Harrisburg.
County Commissioners — Isaac S. Hoffman, Halifax township and Samuel S. Miller, Fenbrook.
County Treasurer—Arthur H. Bailey, Paxtang.
Directors of the Poor—Thomas S. Manning, Londonderry township; Charles E. Pass, Harrisburg.
Coroner—H. Ross Coover, Harrisburg.
County Auditors—John W. Cassel, Swatara; Francis W. Reigle, Elizabethville.
Inspector of Mines—Charles J. Price, Lykens.
County Surveyor—John M. Whitlock, Derry township.

CITY

Mayor—Dr. S. F. Hassler
Treasurer—Ed C Thompson.
Controller—Henry W. Gough.
City Assessors—W. A. H. Bickley, H. F. Bowman and Frank Nickles.

THE ORPHEUM

With two of the biggest comedy features of the season and an added attraction and then still several other good and merited attractions including pretty Marie Fenton, the Orpheum's bill this Wednesday looks to be second to none of the best bills we have seen at the popular theatre. Chief of the mirth-provoking features is a rattling farce entitled "Baseballitis" by Vistor H. Smalley, offered by the Evers-Wisdom companp. As one would imagine the whirlwind of comedy situations are wriiten around the national game and the capable players entrusted to the various roles have their party well in hand. Warren and Keefe, famed comedians and yoddlers, hold a coveted position on the same bill. Marie Fenton, late star of the Lasky productions, who created such a favorable impression here in "At the Country Club" and "The Planphiends", appears on the same bill, offering her budget of tuneful lyrics.

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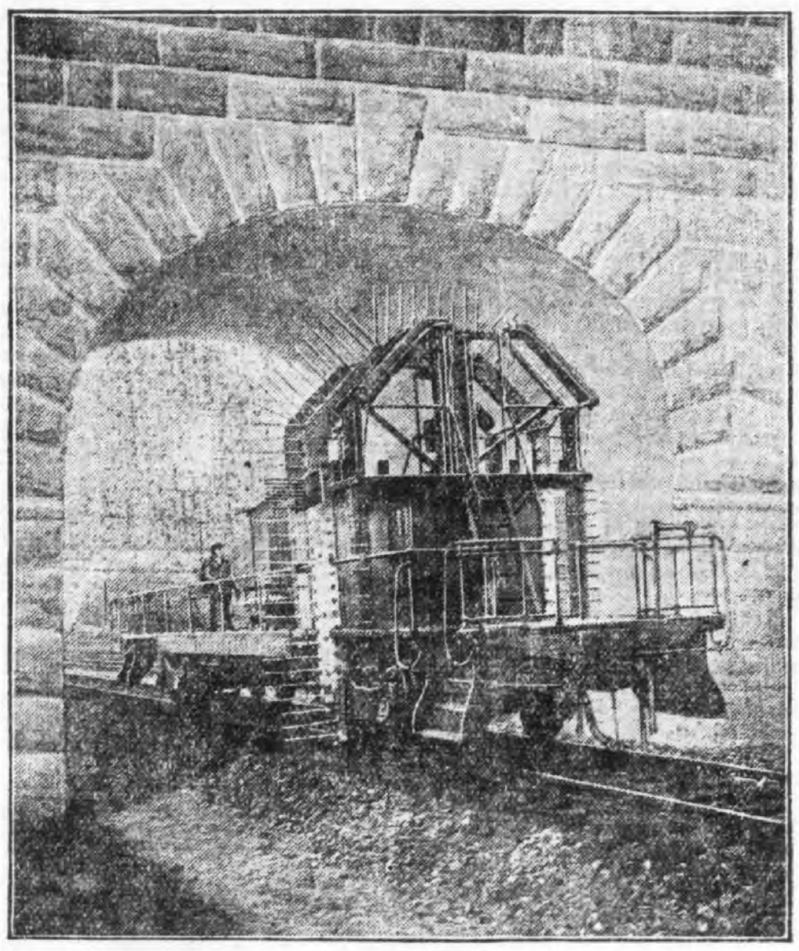

International Press Photo Co., N. Y.

NOVEL CLEARANCE CAR

SHOWS SPACE BETWEEN TRACK AND CLOSE-BY OBJECTS.

Remarkable Device Also Indicates Automatically, While Moving, the Elevation of the Rails and the Degree of Curvature.

The new clearance car which is here illustrated has just been placed in service on an eastern railroad line. It was designed in the office of the engineer of maintenance of way, and is being run over every division as rapidly as possible, in order to secure correct measurements of the distances from the track to projecting portions of station buildings, tunnels, bridges and other objects. It is also designed to indicate automatically, while moving on curves, the elevation of the rails and the degree of curvature.

The car, which is 54 feet 8¾ inches long over all, and 30 feet between truck centers, is built entirely of steel. At the front end of the car where the templets are located is a second floor at an elevation of nine feet eight inches above the top of the rails. Both floors are for use in taking measurements from the templets. The second floor is reached by steel stairways on each side of the main templet.

All measurements are taken at the center of the steel truck, from which clearances are computed. The main templet, which is erected directly over the center of the truck, has a width of ten feet between elevations of two feet and 12 feet above top of rail, exclusive of the fingers or feelers attached to the sides. From an elevation of 12 feet above top of rail the templet recedes toward the middle of the car at an angle of 45 degrees, reducing with the width of the templet to four feet at the top at an elevation of 15 feet above the top of the rail.

Immediately in front of the main templet is constructed an auxiliary templet, designed to measure overhead bridges, tunnels and other objects between elevations 17 feet and 20 feet above the top of the rail. This auxiliary templet has the same dimensions as that part of the main templet between elevations 12 feet and 15 feet. It is supported on a center shaft inclosed in an upright cylinder and is capable of being raised to a height of 18 feet by a crank and ratchet arrangement on the floor of the car.

Inclosed in steel cylindrical boxes with translucent glass fronts facing the templets is a series of electric lights which extend from the floor of the car on each side thereof to a height of 15 feet above top of rail. The well diffused light thus obtained makes it possible to take measurements both day and night, as well as in dark tunnels.

The fingers or feelers attached to the sides and the top of the templets are two feet long and are placed six inches apart. They are hinged to the templets and held in the different positions by friction. Attached to the feelers and the side of the templets are graduated scales which indicate automatically the distance from the rim of the templet to a side or overhead object. In addition, a small board equipped with a set of feelers spaced one inch apart has been provided to measure cornices of roofs, of shelter sheds, or other irregular objects close to the track. This board is detachable, and can be fastened to the side of the templet at any point desired. As the car passes over a curve, an attachment on the rear truck of the car indicates the degree of curvature on a scale inside of a cabinet, which has been erected in the middle of the car. In this cabinet is also an instrument consisting of a long pendulum, which indicates automatically the elevation of one rail of the track over the other. The side of this cabinet facing the main templet has been provided with a plate glass window, which enables the operator of the car to read the degree of curature or the elevation of the rail at any time.

With all of the attachment working automatically it is possible to take clearance measurements while the car is running at a speed of four miles per hour; this is necessary at times in order to keep out of the way of regular trains.

Though two men can operate the new clearance car, one taking the readings of the scales and the other recording them, where clearances are close and irregular it requires the services of three men.

When German Princes Travel.

The Prussian railway administration, which spreads almost over the entire German empire, has just issued regulations granting new privileges to royalty in traveling. For the future the princes are to have special trains at specially cheap rates, and while the ordinary traveler must pay for at least twelve places when he orders a special train, the prince will only be charged for the exact number of places he occupies.

Another regulation is that when a prince expresses a wish to travel in a particular compartment of an ordinary express the compartment must be placed at his disposal, and even where no wish is expressed the station master is to offer the prince a compartment to himself.

When princely specials are running, locomotives with steam up are to be kept in readiness at all the chief stations along the line of travel and the royal waiting rooms are to be kept ready whether the train stops at them or not. The prince's special, of course, takes precedence of all other trains, no matter at what cost in the way of delay to the latter.

Bridge Has Lasted Long.

The construction of the concrete work for a new bridge being built over Catawisssa creek, at Catawissa, to replace a bridge built in 1853, recalls the manner in which the work was done at the time. The Catawissa News item says that W. G. Yetter, the engineer in charge of the work, recalls the erection of the former bridge, and says: "Nowadays they go down to bedrock for a foundation, but for this pier they merely scraped the bottom of the creek clear of small stones, then went up the hill and cut a lot of hemlock brush which were sunk to the creek bed and piled up until they showed above the water. Upon these the foundation stones were laid. That pier has stood solidly ever since, and has been through some severe ice jams."

FINEST ENGINES IN WORLD

Contrast Between American Locomotives and Those Used in Europe Is Rather Startling.

The steel trust and the railroads may be roundly abused for the commission of every sin, reasonable and unreasonable, under the Sherman law, but there is one thing they must be credited with, and that is putting forth and operating the finest rolling stock in the world. American visitors abroad are quick to comment on the insignificant size and "queer" type of locomotives used by English and continental trains. One explanation is that the railroads of Europe have not had the profligate liberty that those in America have enjoyed, that they have been hindered and circumscribed, even to the air space around the tracks. Often in England, roads, on encountering a common, instead of blithely building a track right through it, have been compelled to use a tunnel or a bridge, and consequently the engines have to be kept as small and compact as possible.

In contrast to the locomotives of Europe is Santa Fe engine No. 3000, which has just rolled out of the shops at Topeka, Kas. It is of the Mallet type, and is the largest locomotive in the world. It made its first trip a few days ago between Topeka and Emporia, but soon will be put to work more befitting its strength. No. 3000 is one of fifty of the same type ordered by the Santa Fe. They will cost about $50,000 each. By the use of the Mallet articulated locomotives an ordinary train may be hauled from Chicago to the Pacific coast, or vice versa, without a change of engines. They can haul ordinary trains up steep mountain grades, where under other circumstances the train would have to be shortened or more locomotives summoned. The Mallet locomotive is really a double engine, with two boilers, each with its own set of driving wheels. The result is that the engine is transferred into an articulated locomotive of double power without an increase in cost. No. 3000 is nearly 122 feet long and weighs 375 tons with its tender. It has ten pairs of driving wheels in two sets of five pairs each.

WILL HONOR PHINEAS DAVIS

Railroad to Erect Tablet to Memory of Inventor of Locomotives That Burn Coal.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad intends to erect a tablet to the memory of Phineas Davis, inventor of the first coal-burning locomotive in America, whose body occupied an unmarked grave in the cemetery of the old Friends meeting-house at York, Pa. The career of Davis is among the most romantic of American inventors. Beginning as an apprentice to a noted watch and clock maker, he created a sensation in 1820 by producing a perfect timepiece not larger than a nickel five-cent piece. Later, while he was connected with a firm of machinists, he had a share in the building of the first iron steamboat in America, which was launched on the Susquehanna river. In 1832 the Baltimore & Ohio offered a prize of $3,500 for a coal-burning locomotive that would excel all others in a competitive test, and in this Davis won over Peter Cooper and other noted American inventors. He was then taken into the service of the company and three years later, as a result of many experiments, he brought out another engine which was claimed to be superior to anything produced in America or England prior to that time. On the trial trip, over rails laid on wooden stringers, Davis lost his life through the breaking of one of these rails. He was only forty years old at the time of his death, and, as the development of motive power advanced, he was forgotten through achievements that overshadowed what he had done.

Railroad Crossing Safety Gates.

Plans of an interesting and ingenious device to prevent loss of life at level railroad crossings, have been forwarded to us by the inventor and patentee, Mr. T. H. Cassidy, Cranbrook, B. C. The device consists of bar gates of the ordinary variety operated by means of compressed air, supplied from a compression chamber, the piston of which is set in motion by a trip trigger on the railway track. A great deal of thought and ingenuity has been shown in perfecting the contrivance, which is extremely praiseworthy. The inventor is willing to permit any railway company to make use of his device in the interests of humanity. Possibly some notifying signal before the bars fall would be an additional advantage to travelers on the highways. Some bell with characteristic sound, electrically operated from the rails by the approaching trains, would seem to be greatly needed at all level crossings.

Colonel Roosevelt says he never knew a William who was a bad boy.

The people of the United States spent $78,000,000 for candy last year.

We know we shouldn't believe more than half that we hear, but which half?

Frenchmen expect to fly a good deal as no fewer than 1,300 flying machines were built in France in the year 1911.

The camel going through the eye of a needle has nothing over the girl who tries to board a street car in a hobble skirt.

We look fearfully toward the time when aerial joy siders will throw empty champagne bottles out of their machines.

Parents should visit the schools from time to time, as this is the best means of noting their own progress and that of their children.

Insanity, induced by intense joy at seeing his wife after two years' separation, ended in young Elmer E. Rickter's suicide at Pittsburgh.

No less than 82,000 motor cars are owned by the farmers of this country, according to an official of one of the largest motor car companies in the United States.

Samuel Greely, a farmer near Perkins Lane Station, N. J., claims he has a cure for the San Jose Scale. Smoke from locomotives that stop at the station destroys scale, it also acts as a preventive.

Prospects are for an immense crop of nuts this season. Not for many years has there been so many chestnuts, hazelnuts and hickorynuts coming into market. Chestnuts are becoming quite cheap.

Star gazers are informed that there are ten comets to be seen in the skies, if you only knew where to look for them. At all events it is excellent weather for being out of doors.

A Wilkesbarre woman discovering that her husband was giving attention to other women, burned up all his good clothes while he was at work. She was arrested and fined five dollars. She says she is satisfied as her husband will not make a hit in his working clothes.

Farmers will be interested in the statement from experiment stations that when pork is six cents a pound hogs in pens return forty-six cents a bushel for corn fed them. When it is seven cents the return is fifty-four cents, and when it is eight cents a pound the farmer gets sixty-cents a bushel.

As a result of a practical joke, W. M. Knepp, 55 years old, a boiler maker, employed in the Juniata shops, died in the Altoona Hospital. Just before quitting time a fellow employe, who was handling a hydraulic air hose with a powerful pressure, directed it at Knepp, who had his back turned toward him. The victim fell down and at the hospital it was discovered that the force of the air had entered his body and caused fatal injuries.

Mifflintown

About forty Lewistown business men will erect a club house in the Narrows at the cost of $10,000. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy about the time the state road through the Narrows is completed.

The peach and apple culture that was so much indulged in a few years ago, has greatly subsided in Juniata county. There is not much talk of big crops in the fruit line this year and the cider presses seem to have gone with the fruit. History repeats itself so don't give up, prolific fruit days will again come if the fruit is given a chance.

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Oh My! Wouldn't It Jar You

As sung in **MARIE CAHILL'S** Musical Success

"JUDY FORGOT"

Broadway Theatre, New York

Words by AVERY HOPWOOD — Music by SILVIO HEIN

Allegro Moderato.

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Oh My! Wouldn't It Jar You! — No. 259.

HEMS TO BE WIDE

HAVE BECOME IMPORTANT PART OF COSTUME.

Are So Made as to Command Instant Attention—Generally in Colors to Match Gown or Dominant Color Note.

It seems quite trivial to lay stress upon a hem. This is a part of the costume that receives scant attention and usually deserves only what it gets.

All this is changed. Everyone, amateur and expert, will pay marked attention to the bottom of the skirt from now on, for the hem has risen into prominence and promises to receive a most unusual degree of respect.

Even wraps, long, voluminous satin and chiffon things in the purple of expensive Hamburg grapes (and the wraps are expensive) have hems that flare and flaunt themselves instantly in the eye of the beholder. These hems are not of the expensive grape purple, but of a contrasting color to tax the cleverness of an artist and give the lover of color something new to think about.

So far the hems on frocks are of the same color, or they match the dominant color note in a check or plaid design. It is in the latter combination that one gets every inch of service out of the hem.

Say that the frock is one of those useful, every-hour black and white marquisettes or ninon voiles, which carry these contrasting colors in a subdued way by toning down the spaces in the white. As a rule, these frocks are commonplace if worthy, but the startling new hem brings them out of the "also ran" class and gives them an individual air. This border—for that should be its name—is of black satin from eight to twenty inches deep. The color and idea are repeated in the blouse, where there is a deep-pointed yoke of satin that extends well over the sleeves and is cut to points.

Such a hem is quite plain. It does not need trimming to draw attention to it. It is not braided or embossed or embroidered. The one feature about it that will be called queer is that it is narrower by several inches than the skirt to which it is attached.

This does and will continue to cause comment. It's an odd trick that has not been satisfactorily explained by its designers.

Like all Adams they put the blame on the Eves. The women wanted it in that fashion is their excuse. Women have grown happily accustomed to narrowness around the feet, and they intend to continue the custom. Wide hems are in their way, and, though they consented to width or fullness above the shoetops, they wouldn't consent to it below.

Now some of these hems are only a yard wide, but it is the experience of all those who deal in clothes, or watch them carefully, that the designers always exaggerate the new fashions at their initiation, and then they, or the public, modify them later.

A cloth wrung out of hot vinegar and water and laid on the forehead as hot as can be borne will relieve a headache.

The hair is often improved by heating the hair brush before brushing the hair. Frequently hold the brush to the fire, then brush the scalp.

A home-made lotion that is excellent for the skins and will prevent premature wrinkles is made by boiling 12 tablespoonfuls of pearl barley in a quart of water until gluten is extracted. Strain through a fine linen and add to the liquid a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin.

A glass of milk just before going to bed is highly recommended by physicians to build up over thin persons who are consequently lacking in vitality. It has benefited numbers of girls with this trouble of lack of flesh. Local massage, with almond oil or cocoa butter, is also good if applied regularly.

A bunion cure is made of one dram each of glycerin, carbolic acid and tincture of iodin. Mix and paint the spot several times daily and at night. It is necesary to wear low heels and broad shoes, that there may be no pressure on the joint, which should be covered by a corn protector made of a ring of felt.

A Good Feature.

A feature of the shirred skirt is that it can be let down and fashioned in straight length later on. At present many fear to have a good material made into these skirts, fearing the style will soon change. It may and it may not, that remains to be seen, but the chances are that these skirts will be worn throughout the summer. There are hundreds of modish ways to gather the skirt and hold it to the underskirt. **It is useless to attempt it with textiles that will not drape gracefully.**

GOWNS FOR WINTER.

Smart Effects In Velvet and Satin.

Fur Trimmings With Lace and Chiffon a Marked Feature — White Gowns Again Come Into Fashion.

This season special attention is paid to the reception gowns and to the theater and restaurant gowns, and already there are exhibited many different models, which almost without exception are extremely attractive.

One of the marked features of this gown is the fur and velvet trimming used with lace and chiffon. There is something delightfully incongruous about fur and lace that is always attractive. White gowns have not been too popular of late, but suddenly they have been restored to favor, and now, trimmed with fur, preferably sable or ermine, are destined to receive universal approval. White lace combined with chiffon or net and trimmed with bands of ermine is smart and effective, while voile de soie embroidered with silk and also with bands of ermine is most becoming.

The fashion for short skirts continues. Even the most expensive materials are made in this style, but that the fashion will last is not to be too strongly relied upon. Dressmakers have reached a marvelous proficiency in their art when they can turn out short skirted gowns made on such becoming lines as are to be seen today, but the smartest short skirt ever made lacks the grace and charm of one that has a train, even though it be merely a short one.

The velvet gowns this winter are to be extremely smart and original. The

smartest are remarkably simple in design, rather on the order of those worn for the last few seasons by very young girls. The skirt is short enough to clear the ground, gathered into the waistband and with a broad band around the lower part of the skirt. The waist with some little fullness is joined to the skirt under a cording or piping of velvet. A silk or satin belt with long sash ends and a wide lace collar and cuffs complete the only trimming. Fascinating are the new colors in velvet, in blue, purple, dust brown, green and red, and not only in chiffon velvet, but in the best qualities of velveteen and corduroy. That a velvet gown should be included in the winter outfit is quite evident. From an economical standpoint there is nothing more practical, for the gown in itself is appropriate for reception or theater and with coat to match is the smartest of street costumes.

Draped effects are easily obtained with these soft finish cloths, and an endless variety is to be noticed in the different models. It is a mistake to attempt the too classical draperies. They are not practical and in fact are not becoming to the average woman and are most difficult to attain. To begin with, there must be a perfect fitting lining, and the lining must be boned most carefully. Over this the material is to be draped, but the lines must follow and indicate distinctly the lines of the wearer of the gown. There is a model displayed where the folds of drapery hang loose from the shoulders, and the waist line is completely hidden under a tunic effect.

The band around the bottom of the skirt is in fashion for awhile, but its width is dependent entirely upon what is becoming to each individual. It may be so wide as to half cover the skirt, or it may be so narrow as to look almost like a turned over hem. This is not to recommend the exaggeratedly tied in skirt, which could never be made becoming, only to indicate how the fashion can be carried out in such a modified degree as to insure its popularity for a time and to mark a contrast to the plain straight skirt of last winter.

Mary Dean

SHE WAS DISSATISFIED

Because the description of Briarwood was so extremely alluring Harkness, who for health's sake wanted a quiet summer place, engaged it for the season without waiting to confer with his wife, who happened to be away from home.

Afterward he had cause to regret this precipitancy. When he and Mrs. Harkness arrived at Briarwood they found the "neatly furnished cottage" supplied mostly with rickety folding cots, broken-down wash-stands and decrepit chairs. Mrs. Harkness appeared to think this sad state of things entirely due to the fact that she had not been consulted before the signing of the lease.

"Oh, well, Kate," Harkness said, soothingly, "we came here for the simple life. The view is beautiful and the scarcity of furnishings won't interfere with our having a restful summer."

"You won't find it very restful to walk a quarter of a mile to the farm spring every time we want drinking water," she replied. "And the agent failed to tell you that the fireplace smokes like—like Vesuvius."

"We probably won't need many fires. Swimming in the lake will be more in our line."

"Yes, but there are so many weeds that I shall be afraid to go into the water, for I'm sure snakes hide there."

"I'll rake them out," said Harkness, who had planned a complete rest.

"While you do that I'll work in the garden. Though why the agent should have called that patch of plantain a garden I can't see."

"It isn't much of a garden, is it? But there are some nice old-fashioned roses and the view here is lovely."

The morning after their first night at Briarwood Mrs. Harkness came to the breakfast table looking pale from loss of sleep.

"Now, Fred," she began with a weary little smile, "before I say anything else, I'll acknowledge that the Briarwood view is charming. But the most superb view in the world would not conmpensate me for a night like the one I've just been through. I could almost believe the house is haunted."

"Haunted?"

"Yes. I suppose that bell which rang at intervals all night long wasn't audible in your room."

"A ringing bell! Why, you must have dreamed it. There isn't even a telephone here."

"I didn't dream a bell. I heard it. You don't know how gruesome and weird it sounded."

"I'll know tonight, Kate," promised Harkness. And he insisted upon exchanging rooms with her.

"Well?" she asked next morning.

"I heard it, all right. Hardly slept a wink. I'll get a boy and a ladder from the farm and if that bell isn't a spook I'll find it or know the reason why."

The Harknesses were relieved to discover that the nightly disturbance was caused by flying squirrels playing around an old disconnected bell in the eaves, which had been used to call former tenants of Briarwood to the farm for their meals.

"Well, I think the agent should have had it taken down," said Mrs. Harkness.

"Oh, by the way, I got a letter from him this morning that I haven't read yet," said her husband.

"It may be in answer to one I wrote him the first day telling him a few facts of which he appeared not to be aware when he inveigled you into coming here."

"He says," Harkness looked up from the letter, "that as you are dissatisfied he is glad to be able to take the place off our hands. He says he has a man who will buy the cottage if we will give immediate possession."

"Of course," said Mrs. Harkness, "we won't give immediate possesion after the work we have done here. Why, you've made the bathing beach fine, and I'm getting the garden in splendid order."

"But he wants to sell and he'll pay us for the lease."

"Oh, Fred, do let's buy Briarwood ourselves."

Harkness looked at his wife in speechless astonishment.

"You know, Fred, the view is perfectly beautiful," she reminded him. "I said so all the time."

"Yes, that's so," agreed Harkness, wondering in a man's vague way just what were the peculiar processes of a woman's mind.

Birds Return to Nests?

Whether birds—especially migratory ones—return to the same nests year after year is a question of much interest to the naturalist. Swallows that summer in England do not winter north of Africa, but an observer at High Halden, Kent, has recorded that one returned on April 12 to a nest it occupied last year. It was recognized by a ring placed on its leg May 8, 1909. To gain a better knowledge of birds' habits, more than 2,000 British birds were last year marked with inscribed aluminum rings, and twice as many more will be similarly tagged this year.

Another Enemy of Poetry.

"Are you aware of the fact that J. Pierpont Morgan is the grandson of one of America's leading poets?"

"No. Is he? Well, I never did think much of the stuff we got from the poets."

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and coordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts or common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and power now vested in the several number courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Philatelic

Weekly Review

Harrisburg, Pa., October 14, 1911. No. 2.

Concerning Ourselves.

The Review is published every week, not as a department of a local newspaper, but as a stamp weekly for the medium collector. It contains philatelic information, news, and nonsense from the editor's pen, as well as occasional articles by other writers.

Subscriptions will be received from collectors at a quarter a year, until further notice.

L. P. Miller, Editor,
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By Cleveland Bundlie,
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A Hard Row to Hoe (?).

Fortunate, indeed, is the publisher of a philatelic periodical which is a paying proposition. Most of our papers, including this one, are run for pleasure, and for the good which they may accomplish, rather than monetary profit. Everybody's Philatelist is a notable example. Dr. Holt, in his enthusiasm for all that is good in Philately is publishing, with the assistance of Mr. C. A. Nast, one of the best American stamp papers. Altho Everybody's has doubtless been cordially received by philatelists, we suspect that Dr. Holt is adding nothing to the size of his exchequer by publishing it. In a recent letter, he warned us that we will have "a hard row to hoe", in publishing the Review, evidently speaking from experience.

Yes, Bro. Holt, we fully realize the extent of the difficulties before us. We are not launching the Review blindly, having had the matter under careful consideration for some time. We have braced ourselves, in expectation of inevitable hardships; but we are also preparing to partake of the pleasures connected with our venture. We anticipate some enjoyment while hoeing our row, which will more than recompense us for our trouble. But, perhaps our row won't be so very hard to row, after all.

The Review, being published in conjunction with another paper, is somewhat independent of collectors, dealers, and other publishers, and therefore could exist if the entire philatelic world were conspiring against it. Then too, second-class rates are of considerable assistance in minimizing expenses, and will aid greatly in building up our circulation. Other publishers have treated us in a way which is very gratifying, and collectors have shown more interest than had been expected. On the whole, we feel certain that, though our row be a hard one, our hoe is a good one, and fully capable of performing its difficult duties.

Our Prospects.

At present, our space is somewhat limited, but what we have at our disposal will contain the best we can offer. Several series of articles, as well as a serial philatelic detective story, are in course of preparation, and will be published shortly. Then too, some improvements will be made in the publisher's printery within the next few months, which will greatly facilitate matters.

Ourselves.

Most of our space, since the appearance of the Review, has been devoted to matter concerning ourselves. Things will change, however, next issue. The little, permanent note in our upper-left corner will hereafter be the extent of matter pertaining to our paper's plans. Our leading articles, beginning next week, will deal with current topics, which will occasionally retire in favor of our serials, or other interesting reading matter.

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We Wonder

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Whether

they were just fooling all along, and never intended to hand out a V.

Philatelic Aphorism No. 2.

Verily, beauty is but skin-deep. Ye speculative stampe is goode to look upon, but ye ugly stampe bringeth ye highest price at ye auction sale.

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NEVER MADE A MISTAKE.

And if He Ever Does Blunder He Will Never Do So Again.

One of the most expert "powder men" in the west is that eccentric old character "Heavy Weather" Smith. The railroad men and contractors all know him as "Heavy Weather" because he has a heavy, rolling gait like a sailor on the deck of a ship in a storm. Nobody seems to know his given name or initials, although he has been employed in shooting some of the heaviest blasts ever made by the railroads of the coast. These include the Great Northern, North Bank, Milwaukee, the Western Pacific and the Bay Shore cutoff.

On his last trip through Portland he was jarred out of his usually tight shell and related some of the trying ordeals he had gone through in his peculiar line of work. He explained the great care that is needed in handling big charges because of the money involved and the time required in getting everything just so, to say nothing of the hazard of the game. His auditors listened to stories of the freak things that sometimes happened when the blasts were touched off, and he finally wound up his yarns by remarking:

"I don't suppose you fellows would believe it, but I have never made a mistake in my life."

One of the crowd bit immediately and asked.

"You must be a wonder. How do you account for it?"

"Well, it's just this way," concluded "Heavy Weather," with a slow drawl and a bland smile—"a man in our business can make only one mistake."

He didn't have to draw a diagram of the joke either.—Portland Oregonian.

A FORTUNE GOES BEGGING.

It's Yours if You Can Discover a Barnacle Proof Ship Coat.

There is a fortune awaiting anybody clever enough to discover some substance to which barnacles will not adhere and which is also cheap and suitable for covering the bottoms of ships, for barnacles are the bane of ocean going steamers. They begin to attach themselves to the hull below the water line directly after launching, and in a little over a year owing to their numbers double the quantity of coal has to be burned to drive the ship through the water at the same rate of speed as when the bottom was clean. It is therefore cheaper to dock ships at least once in every six months, costly though this process is.

Recently an invention has been patented in England which aims at covering ships' bottoms with specially prepared glass. Barnacles cannot adhere to ordinary glass, but the difficulty up till now in attaching this substance to the steel plates of a ship is that the expansion of the steel breaks the glass whenever a rise in temperature occurs.

The same thing happens in regard to procelain, which has been tried with good results so long as the ship does not venture near the tropics. Directly this happens, however, the porcelain bottom splits in all directions, great flakes peel off and the last state of that ship is worse than the first.

Experiments have also been made with alzen, a newly discovered alloy of aluminium and zinc, but it was found that the barnacles took to this even more readily than to the ordinary steel or iron.—Pearson's Weekly.

Paper Cookery.

"Paper cookery" is being popularized in London by a German chef, according to a London newspaper. The flavor of the viands is said to be conserved by the simple process of cooking the food in a paper bag of a special kind. The bag is put inside a gas stove and heated indirectly, the hot air only coming into contact with the paper wrapper. For instance, in cooking a beefsteak in this manner pepper and salt (if required) would alone be added to the raw meat before it was placed in the bag and deposited in the oven. After about half an hour's subjection to the hot air process the steak is said to be done to a turn, while it has produced a rich gravy of its own, which can be poured out of the paper wrapper. Fruit cooked in the same way is said to retain not only its aroma, but its shape.

Waterproofing Solution.

Seeking a waterproofing suitable for military cloaks as well as tents, French army officials have decided that acetate of aluminium is better than rubber, boiled linseed oil, insoluble gelatin, shellac or any other of the many materials to be had. M. Balland adds forty parts of water to one part of commercial acetate of aluminium solution, and fabrics are soaked in the mixture for twenty-four hours, then dried in air. It is claimed that the cloth is not only made waterproof, but is left supple and sufficiently porous for air to pass through it.

Ever See Your Halo?

A London doctor announces that he can show in a scientific manner that every human being has a halo. It varies in size and distinctness according to the state of health, makes pain visible and enables the expert to distinguish between intelligent and dull individualities. This discoverer of the halo is Dr. W. J. Kilner.

The Noisy Kind.

Mark Twain, in an after dinner speech in Bermuda, once talked of gratitude. He didn't much care, he said, for gratitude of the noisy, boisterous kind.

"Why," he exclaimed, "when some men discharge an obligation you can hear the report for miles around."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Philatelists — Attention!

We desire to call all Philatelists' attention to the WEEKLY PHILATELIC REVIEW on page 3, of all issues. ¶ Do yourself and others justice, by sending us 25c. for a whole years subscription or 15c. for 6 months. ¶ We won't be able to supply back numbers so subscribe

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THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE

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Entered as second-class matter Oct. 3, 1908 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Republican Ticket.

COUNTY

District Attorney—Michael E. Stroup, Elizabethtown.
Recorder of Deeds—William A. Mellibenny, Harrisburg.
Register of Wills—Joseph H. Walter, Hummelstown.
Sheriff—William W. Caldwell, Harrisburg.
County Commissioners — Isaac S. Hoffman, Halifax township and Samuel S. Miller, Penbrook.
County Treasurer—Arthur H. Bailey, Paxtang.
Directors of the Poor—Thomas S. Manning, Londonderry township; Charles E. Pass, Harrisburg.
Coroner—H. Ross Coover, Harrisburg.
County Auditors—John W. Cassel, Swatara; Francis W. Reigle, Elizabethville.
Inspector of Mines—Charles J. Price, Lykens.
County Surveyor—John M. Whitlock, Derry township.

CITY

Mayor—Dr. S. F. Hassler
Treasurer—Ed C Thompson
Constable—Henry W. Gough.
City Assessors—W. A. H. Bickley, H. F. Bowman and Frank Nickles.

THE ORPHEUM

"The Dude Dectective" as it is presented by Frank Byron and Louise Largdon at the Orpheum this week is by all odds the most absurdly funny act, we have seen here. To describe the plot is next to impossible, for while there is a consistent thread of a story it is written almost entirely to expose the original comedy antics of Byron. He has thought out a comedy part that is not only new, but one that fits him perfertly and audiences are fairly are fairly convulsing themselves at his wholesome good fun. His dashing partner, Miss Langdon, is all that could be desired as a foil for his clever fun. The dialogue is screamingly funny throughout and they end the act with a travesty gem that sends them off amid storms of laughter. They add one of the sterling acts grouped with "Eight Florentine Singers," a conbination that playgoers are declaring a rare bill.

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Splendid Republican Victory at Late Primary.

Democratic and Keystone Parties Make Poor Showing.

Dauphin county's Republican ticket for the election on November 7 was nominated by the greatest vote polled at a primary in this county in a decade. Complete official returns from every one of the 112 election precincts in the county show that 14,459 votes were cast by all parties, of which the Republicans secured the big total of 11,459, with 5,337 polled by the Democrats and but 2,371 by the Keystoners. The latter figures were the result of the most strenuous campaign ever waged to accomplish fusion in Dauphin county. The Socialists polled 292 votes and the Prohibitionists did not participate in the primaries.

The significance of the heavy vote of the Republicans is apparent when it is stated that in spite of a fight made against him one of the present Republican county commissioners secured for renomination a vote but 200 less than the total polled by the Democrats and Keystoners combined, while the majority of the Republican nominee for mayor of Harrisburg is greater than the aggregate vote of the fusion nominee for the same office.

11,459 Republican Votes

The highest unopposed candidate on the Republican ticket secured 11,459 votes, while the man who ran for the same nomination on the Democratic and Keystone tickets, also unopposed, got but 3,757, or not a third of the Republican strength. Both parties had contests, yet the showing is in such sharp contrast as to excite amazement, especially when the preliminary claims of the Keystone party leaders are taken into consideration.

According to official figures on the county commissioner nomination contest, which brought out the full strength of the Democratic and Keystone parties, 7,708 votes were polled for their nominees, and of this number only 2,371 were cast for aspirants for those nominations under the Keystone name. Yet, no other Keystone candidate secured within 500 of that total.

The disappearance of the Keystone party as a factor in Dauphin county politics is foreshadowed by the showing at the primaries. At the November election a year ago 9,699 votes were cast under the Keystone name in Dauphin county, 4,591 of these being in the city. This year, in spite of a primary contest with six candidates for the leading nomination and a campaign organized months in advance and vigorously conducted, the Keystone party polled less than one-fourth of its vote of last fall and in the city barely a fifth of its 1910 vote. And this, too, with the aid of Democrats who voted under the Keystone name to aid their favorites to make a showing in that column for fusion effect. From 9,699 votes in 1910 to 2,371 in 1911 is a fair illustration of the way parties with no stable issues disappear.

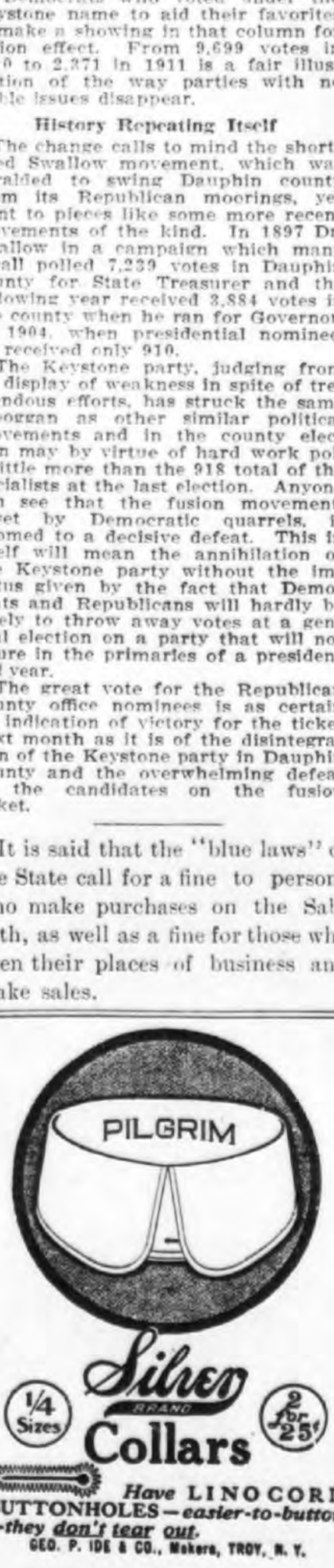
History Repeating Itself

The change calls to mind the short-lived Swallow movement, which was heralded to swing Dauphin county from its Republican moorings, yet went to pieces like some more recent movements of the kind. In 1897 Dr. Swallow in a campaign which many recall polled 7,239 votes in Dauphin county for State Treasurer and the following year received 3,884 votes in the county when he ran for Governor. In 1904, when presidential nominee, he received only 910.

The Keystone party, judging from its display of weakness in spite of tremendous efforts, has struck the same toboggan as other similar political movements and in the county election may by virtue of hard work poll a little more than the 918 total of the Socialists at the last election. Anyone can see that the fusion movement, beset by Democratic quarrels, is doomed to a decisive defeat. This in itself will mean the annihilation of the Keystone party without the impetus given by the fact that Democrats and Republicans will hardly be likely to throw away votes at a general election on a party that will not figure in the primaries of a presidential year.

The great vote for the Republican county office nominees is as certain an indication of victory for the ticket next month as it is of the disintegration of the Keystone party in Dauphin county and the overwhelming defeat of the candidates on the fusion ticket.

It is said that the "blue laws" of the State call for a fine to persons who make purchases on the Sabbath, as well as a fine for those who open their places of business and make sales.



GOOD EFFECTS OF REFORM VICTORY

Quaker City Campaign Inspiration to Party in State.

INTEREST IN COUNTY CONTESTS

Chairman Walton Emphasizes Importance of Issues—Pennsylvania In the Elections of 1912.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—The victory of the reform forces in Philadelphia at the recent primaries has proven an inspiration to the Republican party throughout the state. In every county voters view the regeneration of the party in this city with gratification and confidence. Since the primaries State Chairman Walton and other Republican leaders have received letters from men in every section of the state commending the action of the Philadelphia Republicans in bringing about genuine reform within their own ranks. Philadelphia is the strongest Republican city in the country. No other city even approaches it in the extent of the majorities it records for the candidates of the Republican party. The decision with which Republicans here followed the leadership of Senator Boies Penrose in his fight for the city's political advancement by the removal of sinister influences from local party control clearly indicates the temper of the people. They demanded reform and they refused to enlist under the banners of opponents of the Republican party to secure it. Senator Penrose's clear cut attitude towards local political conditions received an immediate and emphatic indorsement from Quaker City Republicans. He pointed out that there must be reform that would be lasting, reform within the Republican party itself. To accomplish this, he declared, the Republicans must nominate for the mayoralty a candidate who would require no defense, a man who would not be under political control or dictation, and of such high character and ability for the office of mayor as to command the confidence and loyal support of Philadelphia's best citizenship.

Election of Reform Ticket Assured.

The nomination of George H. Earle, Jr., whom Senator Penrose so earnestly supported, by a sweeping majority, was the answer of the Republican party in this city to the call of reform. The candidacy of Mr. Earle has placed the Republican party in Philadelphia upon a high plane. Opponents of the Republican ticket enter the campaign disheartened over the certainty that Mr. Earle will be elected.

The success of the reform forces in the primaries is especially gratifying to public spirited citizens of Philaphia, who have grown tired reading vicious attacks constantly made upon this city. With the advent of new political conditions the era of villification will be brought to an end, for the reason that Mr. Earle and his associates are determined to provide an administration of public affairs that will be free from corrupt influences.

The Republican leaders here are keeping in close touch with the campaign for the election of county tickets throughout the state. Although Pennsylvania will not elect a state ticket this year, the headquarters of the Republican state committee have been opened as usual, and the party leaders are co-operating with county committees in the work of organizing the voters. Reports received at state headquarters indicate a general disposition by Republicans who voted against their party's candidates last year to return to the Republican party.

Duty of the Republican Voter.

The leaders are anxious for Republican victories in the county elections because of the effect an old-time Republican showing will have upon the campaign next year. The Keystone state's importance in the national elections of 1912 will be greater than ever before. The apportionment bill, passed by congress at the recent extra session, increased Pennsylvania's representation in the house at Washington from thirty-two to thirty-six members, thus increasing Pennsylvania's representation in the electoral college from thirty-four to thirty-eight, and the number of delegates to which the state is entitled in the Republican national convention from sixty-eight to seventy-six. The views of the Republican leaders relative to the political situation this fall were outlined today by Chairman Walton, of the Republican state committee.

"This year for the first time the Republican voters of Pennsylvania will not be presented with an opportunity to record through concentrated action their adherence to their party's principles," said Mr. Walton. "Instead of a statewide campaign the contest will not extend beyond county lines, except in a few judicial districts. An unusual condition thus confronts those charged with the marshalling of the Republican hosts of the state at the polls. They must overcome the indifference of the voter in an 'off year;' they must impress him with the fact that the elections will involve vastly more important issues than those of merely local significance; they must convince him that the welfare of Pennsylvania and the nation demand that his ballot shall be cast for the entire Republican ticket.

Pennsylvania at the Polls.

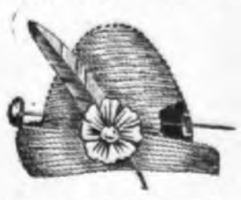
"The elections this fall will have a direct bearing upon the contest which awaits the Republican party for supremacy in the nation. The result of the campaign of 1912 will affect the material welfare of every man, woman and child in this state. Encouraged by their success in the congressional elections last fall, opponents of the Republican party are active, alert and hopeful. They believe that next year they will elect a Democrat president and that they will secure control of both branches of the Sixty-third congress. If they do this Democratic tariff agitation with its destructive influences upon the industrial and commercial organizations of this country will only have fairly started. And Democratic free trade tariff legislation will be the inevitable result.

"The outcome of the elections in every state this year will be accepted as an accurate index to the sentiment of the people relative to the administration of President Taft and his effective efforts to prevent Democratic tariff revision. The triumph of the spirit of unrest in 1911 may mean its triumph in 1912.

"If there is a state in the Union which should emphasize at every election its uncompromising adherence to the protective tariff system Pennsylvania is that state. Indifference of Republican voters and Democratic victories this fall will be construed by low tariff advocates as an indication that Pennsylvania no longer demands a continuance of the conservative and constructive policies of the Republican party. The state committee is doing its utmost to impress upon Republicans the importance of getting together at the polls this fall preparatory to the battle for Republican principles in 1912."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

INVISIBLE HAT PIN GUIDES.



No change in hat or pin to use the guide. Something new just on the market. A great seller. Every lady buys to save her hat. Price 10c., two for 15c. Agents wanted, (either sex.) A money maker for fall and winter trade. R. O. Richards, Dept. C, Columbia, Pa. 41

AGENTS, BIG MONEY.

My very latest electrical diamond stick pin sells to every one. Sample ten cents. Special prices to agents. Address Jennings Bros., 1221 Brook Ave., New York. 41

Where the Medder Grass is Tall.

Us rubes out in the country live the
independent life,
We don't care a whoop about the
everlastin' strife
That's goin' on in the cities of the
universe these days.
We stay at home and feed the world,
and we know that it pays.
We get all the scandal that we're
needin' you kin bet.
We read it every Thursday in the
Hoppertown Gazette.
And when we git through readin' of
the shootin' scrapes and all,
We're mighty glad we're livin'
where the medder grass is tall.

We read about the raisin' of the
price of gasoline,
And we are glad that we don't own
a whizzle-cart machine.
The city folks are losin' all their noses and their ears
A-dodgin' of the autoes and the
horseless trolley keers.
The city folks are held up when
they're goin' home at night.
The way the thugs are workin' is
assuredly a frignt.
And when we come to size up all the
trickery and gall,
We're mighty glad we're living
where the medder grass is tall.

With forty bill collectors always
poundin' at your door,
The city man has surely got a grave
financial chore.
He's got to pay for gas and ice and
telephones and sich,
And has no air to breathe no matter
if he's poor or rich.
His folks they go away and leave
him livin' at his club.
He suffers indigestion and he can't
enjoy his grub.
There's some of us who'll never
heed the city's luring call.
We're mighty glad we're livin'
where the medder grass is tall.

—Roy K. Moulton.

Why I Buy at Home.

Here is a most sensible creed for the guidance of any person interested in the advancement of the community in which he lives. It was originally adopted by the commercial bodies of Charleston, S. C., but is equally applicable to any community:

"I buy at home because my interests are here. Because the community that is good enough for me to live in is good enough for me to buy in. Because I believe in transacting business with my friends. Because I want to see the goods. Because I want to get what I buy when I pay for it. Because my home dealer "carries" me when I am short. Because every dollar I spend at home stays at home and works for the welfare of the town. Because the man I buy from pays his part of the town, county and state taxes. Because the man I buy from helps to support my school, my church, my lodge, my home. Because when ill luck, misfortune or bereavement comes the man I buy from is here with kindly greetings, his words of cheer and pocket book, if needs be. Here I live and here I buy."

The case of the Illinois clergyman who contends that bigamy is morally all right and is not as puzzling as may appear at first blush. The chances are that he knows more about bigamy than he does about morality.

There will be 53 Sundays in 1911. This will not happen again in 109 years. It has been suggested that all religious denominations of the United States, or all the world for that matter, celebrate the 53d Sunday which falls on December 31st, the last day of the year, as a universal Thanksgiving day.

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Circulates over the entire city during the campaign. A valuable advertising medium.

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SAY! Your advertisement in 100 live wire magazines for only 4c. a word. List free. Join the greatest money making leagues out. Full particulars for red stamp. Morris & Co., 618 Rodman St., Phila., Pa. 42

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And a part owner of this Wonderful Summer Resort, for $1. On receipt of same we will send Life Membership certificate card entitle you to all your profits made, and after it is completed we will invite you to come to this summer resort. Send all money to D. M. Fahl, manager, Auburn, Schuylkill Co., Pa. 39

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MY ELOISE

Written, Composed and Sung by

JAMES CLYDE CHERRY

NEW YORK

HIPPODROME

78

1. 'Tis sum-mer, and my heart is long-ing, Long-ing for you, El - o - ise; The same old path we roamed to-geth-er
2. I wan-der down be - side the riv - er, Ev - 'ry mur-mur speaks of you, The vi - o - lets that bloom so sweet Re-

Winds a - mong the same old trees; The birds are sing - ing just as gai - ly, As they did in days of old, When
call your ten-der eyes of blue, The sun-light sift-ing thro' the tree-tops Gold-en show-er ev - 'ry-where Brings

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No. 78.

CHORUS.

boy and girl we met at twi-light And love's sto-ry first was told. You're the Lil - y of the Val - ley, El - o -
back the sunshine of your smiles, dear. Fragrant rip-ple of your hair. You're the Lil - y of the Val - ley, El - o -

78

ise, my El - o - ise, Sweet and fra - grant as a gon - tle sum - mer breeze,..... Be the

flow-er of my heart, And from you I'll never part, You're the Lil - y of the Val-ley, El - o - ise, my El - o - ise.

My Eloise. 2 pp—2d p.

No. 78.

STATE'S WARFARE AGAINST DISEASE

Remarkable Record of Pennsylvania's Life Saving Service.

DECREASE IN DEATH RATE

Liberal Appropriations For Extension of Health Department's Work and Support by Tener Administration.

Pennsylvania is proud of her department of health. And she may well be, for no governmental agency could give back to the people a larger return for the taxpayer's money invested than has State Health Commissioner Dixon's organized "standing army of health," as the well equipped fighting force of sanitary workers has been aptly described.

Created by broad, comprehensive health laws during the administration of Governor Pennypacker, fostered and strengthened by liberal appropriations and broadened with the responsibility of a state-wide campaign against tuberculosis under Governor Stuart, the department of health received the hearty support of Governor Tener and the first legislature in his administration. Today, after six years of existence, it is the people's powerful arm of protection, and as such it has won their trust and confidence and cooperation.

Strong and powerful as is this public health arm of the state government service, it has a very human side. Indeed, as Dr. Dixon frequently remarks, the backbone of his department's entire campaign is the friendly working relation in which his health army stands to the people, not as a mere sanitary policeman, but as a helpful friend and adviser. This is the position the state health department aims to assume, teaching and helping along the way to better and happier conditions of living.

Mountain Home For Sufferers.

In no other division of its work is the department of health closer to the people than in the conduct of the state campaign against tuberculosis, nor is any other health work showing more encouraging results. At Mont Alto, where the state has built a model village for tuberculosis, 5531 patients had been treated from June 1, 1907, to June 30, 1911. Here in the pure mountain air and pine-laden breezes hundreds of poor sufferers have won back life and health. Many more have been so greatly benefitted as to be able to return to their homes and assist their families. Still others, in whom the disease had advanced too far, have been made comfortable and provided with a mountain home where they would not be a source of danger to their own people.

Recently, when the state's tuberculosis exhibit was in Pittsburg, visitors noticed a large, husky fellow pointing out the features of a model Mont Alto building to visitors. Upon inquiry it was found that the young man was a former Mont Alto patient. The joy of life and restored health shone in his face. He was only a type of many who have won the fight under the state's care. These persons, with health and strength restored, go back to their home districts as missionaries to teach the lessons of prevention. To follow up these cases wherever they go and see that they take proper care of themselves and others is an important feature of the state government's organized work. The state has been particularly active in caring for advanced cases, the records showing that the greatest number of cases treated at Mont Alto went there with the disease far developed.

New Sanitarium at Cresson.

"The department of health is today fighting tuberculosis," says Dr. Dixon, "with the end in view of ultimately wiping out the disease, of using every dollar of the taxpayer's money to the best advantage, and at the same time showing a wise humanitarianism in the care provided for all classes of cases, the incipient, the moderately advanced and those for whom nothing can be done except to make their closing hours as comfortable as possible."

Protected by the forests from the winter winds, but enjoying the full benefits of the high altitude, the new state sanitorium for tuberculosis at Cresson is being constructed by the department of health on the property given the commonwealth by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. It is so planned that four wings may be constructed, one at a time as needed, utilizing the same central building. Each wing or ward will accommodate 160 patients, giving a total capacity of 640 for the finally completed institution.

The first story of the structure is of sandstone found on the property. The second story is of asbestos boards, timbered, and the roof will be of asbestos shingles. The layout permits of the maximum amount of sunlight, with the wards so arranged as to accommodate the varying demand of advanced and incipient cases. The central building will provide a dining room, reception and examining rooms on the first floor, and apartments for the doctors, nurses and help on the second floor.

A Retreat In Berks County.

Connecting the east and west wards with the central building are corridors to have enclosed basements through which the patients can walk to the dining room in stormy weather, and a first floor to be used for the open air treatment. Here the patients may sit in rest chairs and enjoy the sunshine, and thus is overcome the necessity of porches that would bar the sun from the patient's rooms. Into this sun corridor also the patient's bed can be wheeled. To economize by using the same foundation and roof for as much as possible, a second floor of each connecting corridor will accommodate twenty beds for hospital cases.

The sanatorium site, about 2400 feet above the sea level, is sufficiently far from all industries to have a pure air for the patients. The summers are cool and the winters long and unbroken.

At Hamburg, in Berks county, a site has been purchased for an eastern sanatorium, which will be built along the same lines as the one at Cresson. The site selected commands a pleasing view of wooded mountains, broken into gaps and peaks, with the Schuylkill river winding in the valley to the west. Far enough away to avoid all objection of noise and smoke, but near enough to relieve a sense of lonesomeness, the Schuylkill valley branches of the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads are seen. The quaint town of Hamburg nestles in the valley below, bordered by stretches of farm lands with restful pastoral scenes. At these three state institutions, Mont Alto, Cresson and Hamburg, the poor will receive the ideal treatment for tuberculosis.

Dispensaries Care For Thousands.

Hand in hand with the sanatorium work goes the dispensary treatment. At 115 places in Pennsylvania the state department of health has a free tuberculosis dispensary, in charge of a trained physician, with necessary assistants and visiting nurses. Some idea of the amount of work being done by these dispensaries may be gathered from the fact that from July, 1907, to July, 1911, 41,792 tuberculosis sufferers had been examined and treated and regularly visited at their homes by the state's efficient corps of trained nurses.

The educational and sociological work alone that is being done by the state from these dispensaries to prevent the spread of disease and to better the conditions of living among the poor, would amply justify all the money Pennsylvania has appropriated to its tuberculosis campaign. And in connection with this work of educating the people, opportunity should not be lost to refer to the splendid aid given by the public press in general, through which it has been possible from day to day and week to week to talk over these problems of better health and better living conditions with the home group around every fireside in the state.

When the dispensaries were started it was realized that if they were to be fully successful the department would first of all have to locate the indigent cases. It, therefore, solicited and received the hearty co-operation of civic clubs, churches, organized charity associations, labor unions and the large employers of labor throughout the state. This co-operation has always continued, and the department appreciates its value.

Nurses In the Homes.

When an applicant for dispensary treatment has been carefully examined by the physician in charge, and full information as to the history of the case, environment, occupation, etc., noted, he is carefully instructed as to what he must do to improve his own health and the absolute necessity of taking certain precautions to avoid infecting others. He is supplied with sputum cups and paper napkins, and if he is too poor to get regularly the proper nourishment, this is supplied to him in the form of milk and oil, the latter having proven a most efficient food.

A day or so after the new patient has been to the dispensary a trained nurse calls at the home. The squalor and disease breeding conditions that the nurse so frequently finds present a task that would seem impossible. But the nurse is all courage. Bright and cheerful and a model of cleanliness herself, she is not afraid to roll up her sleeves and set the pace for getting the house in order. Windows are thrown open and God's glorious sunshine is allowed to come in and run riot through the rooms, killing as nothing else can do so well the lurking germs of disease. What a difference is made in that home. The tuberculosis patient is thoroughly instructed in the precautions he must observe and the health rules he must follow, and each member of the family is similarly taught how to avoid infection. The patient himself is especially advised to sleep with windows wide open or, better still, to sleep out of doors. Helpful suggestions are offered as to how sleeping quarters can be made out of back porches, for instance, at a nominal expense. Then the nurse makes a quick study of the other conditions in the home. Perhaps she notices that the children are anaemic, poorly nourished and improperly clad, not necessarily because the family is destitute, but because the little income that exists is not being put to best advantage. Here is an opportunity to teach the mother how both in selecting and cooking the food the greatest possible nutrition can be secured for the least amount of money.

Saving of Child Life.

So it is that nurses are going to the homes of the poor throughout Pennsylvania, letting in the sunlight, teaching the life giving principles of fresh air and proper food, changing filth and disorder to cleanliness and neatness, making these people their friends and thus making them understand that the state is their friend. Can there possibly be any other result than that these people should be lifted up, or, better still, that they should be incited to climb up to a higher plane of living and morality. Thus they become better citizens, better producers, and the commonwealth is so much the healthier, wealthier and happier thereby.

In October, 1905, Health Commissioner Dixon inaugurated free distribution of diphtheria anti-toxin by the state. Up to December, 1910, 27,318 cases of this dread disease, mostly little children, were treated for cure with the life-saving serum. From statistics it is gathered that without anti-toxin forty-two out of every one hundred of these children probably would have died, but thanks to the state's beneficence only 2324 died. Free anti-toxin was also given for immunization purposes in 20,294 cases, mostly children who had been in contact with the disease. All but 335 of these were absolutely protected against diphtheria. The actual saving of child life resulting from the state's free distribution of diphtheria anti-toxin in these five years was in cold figures 9152 lives.

Pollution of Water Supply.

The battle for pure water supplies has been waged in Pennsylvania with unparalleled success. In 1905, when the present purity of water law was enacted the streams of the state from one end to the other were open sewers for municipalities large and small and were poisoned by the individual property owner without any regard whatever for the neighbors down stream. Up to Aug. 1, 1911, private sources of stream pollution to the number of 34,481 had been abated upon formal notice from the department, and thousands more have been stopped through the moral influence of this work.

Eighty-nine modern sewage disposal plants have been either built or are in process of construction as approved by the state. Two hundred and eighty-four municipalities and private sewerage corporations are building comprehensive sewerage systems in accordance with approved plans for sewage treatment works. Eighty-six modern water filtration plants have been approved by the state and are either built or being erected.

And what of typhoid fever, in view of the work for pure water?

In 1906, out of every 100,000 persons in Pennsylvania, 56.5 died of typhoid fever; in 1907, 50.3; in 1908, 34.4; in 1910, 24.5. There are now living more than 2400 persons who, had the death rate of 1906 prevailed in 1910, would have died from typhoid.

Results of Health Campaign.

Consider the economic value to the state of such a saving of life. The most conservative economists place the average value of such a life at $3000. This means that the reduction in the death rate from typhoid fever alone saved the commonwealth $7,200,000. No account is taken in this estimate of the untold suffering and anguish from which thousands of homes were saved.

Thousands of physicians throughout Pennsylvania are being constantly aided in diagnosing their cases by the examinations of pathological specimens sent by them to the state department of health laboratories. Important research work is being done by the state in these laboratories, work that is adding to the world's knowledge of preventative medicine.

More than once in the past few years the federal government has held up as a model Pennsylvania's system for the collection of vital statistics, that phase of work that lies at the foundation of all successful sanitation.

All this has shown striking results. In 1906 the death rate in Pennsylvania per 1000 of population was 16.5; in 1908 it had dropped to 15.7, and in 1910 to 15.6. Bearing in mind Pennsylvania's 7,655,000 population, this decreased death rate, small as it appears on its face, means in reality a tremendous saving of human lives. Had the death rate of 1906 prevailed in 1908, the latter year would have witnessed the death of 5914 more people than died. Had this same rate applied in 1910, instead of the decreased percentage recorded by the department of health, 6858 men, women and children now living and presumably in good health and spirits, would have died.

Pennsylvania is reaping the benefits of the state government's health campaign. This work will be continued, and as more and more the people realize its blessings, will be attended by even greater results.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and coordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts or common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and power now vested in the several number courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Philatelic

Weekly Review

Harrisburg, Pa., October 21, 1911. No. 3.

Concerning Ourselves.

The Review is published every week, not as a department of a local newspaper, but as a stamp weekly for the medium collector. It contains philatelic information, news, and nonsense from the editor's pen, as well as occasional articles by other writers.

Subscriptions will be received from collectors at a quarter a year, until further notice.

L. P. Miller, Editor,
1622 Penn St., Harrisburg, Pa.

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By L. R. Lounsbury,
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By Cleveland Bundlie,
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A Refutation.

In the September number of the Collectors' Monthly, Mr. C. E. Jenney deals rather unfairly, to our way of thinking, with Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole's recent article in the Philatelic Gazette, on "United States Guide Dots". Mr. Jenney states that this subject "was taken up quite fully in the old Philatelic Californian," and that "most of the points on which he [Mr. Poole] confesses ignorance are matters of knowledge to the well posted California philatelists." In so far as the truth of these statements is concerned, we take no exception whatever to them; but we fail to understand their significance in connection with the work in question.

The fact that the "Philatelic Californian" once published an article on U. S. Guide Dots, is certainly far from being a good argument against Mr. Poole's article on the subject. Comparatively few collectors have very extensive philatelic libraries, and it is unlikely that many of the Philatelic Gazette's readers have copies of Philatelic Cailfornian lying around. Personally, we may say that our perusal of Mr. Poole's article in the Gazette gave us our first comprehensive impressions of U. S. Guide Dots. Had we been forced to depend on the Philatelic Californian, deceased, for our knowledge, we would still be in the dark regarding the subject.

Then too, suppose we had been compelled to get our knowledge from the "well posted California philatelists" mentioned by Mr. Jenney. If such were the case, perhaps we should be forever unenlightened. Pray, why do not these well posted gentlemen, who are so far superior to Mr. Poole, share their knowledge of guide dots with their fellow-philatelists? If they prefer to keep mum about it, that's their own business, of course. But then when Mr. Poole offers the philatelic world his views on the subject, he should at least be given credit for taking the trouble to do so, and not be accused of writing a stale and incomplete article.

Mr. Poole is, without a doubt, an experienced philatelic student of considerable ability. And what is more, he has been sharing his knowledge with us unscientific Americans ever since he came to live in Uncle Sam's domain. His work is excellent, without exception, and he should be thanked for undertaking it. Of course, there are in America (including California) philatelic scholars of attainments equal, or even superior, to Mr. Poole's. However, few of them are willing to let others know what they know; and, in so far as the advancement of philately is concerned, a philatelist might as well not know beans, as to be unwilling to tell his brethren what he does know.

If any philatelic students know more than the contributors to our stamp papers, let them become regular contributors themselves, and then tell us about it.

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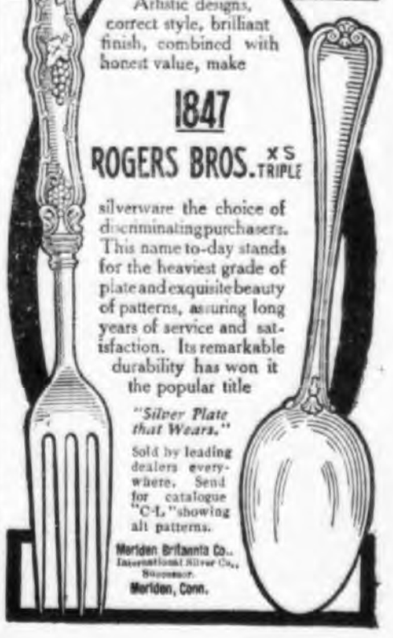

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"NEARLY A HERO"

Words and Music by ED. B. CLAYPOLE

Allegretto.

mf

1. I real - ly can - not set - tle down to save my bless - ed life,..... To be un - like all
2. A friend of mine who owned a bank de - part - ed from this life,..... I went and asked his

p

oth - er girls has been my aim and strife, A nice young man he called on me for
wid - ow to be - come my lov - ing wife, She prom - ised she would mar - ry me, a

three long months or more, But when he mentioned mar-riage, why, I point - ed to the
dia - mond ring I sent, But when they set - tled up the will, she did not get a

door, And this is what I said, when he pro - posed to wed:—
cent, And this is what I said, when she pro - posed to wed:—

rit.

REFRAIN.

I don't want to mar - ry you, I can't prom-ise to be true, I can't say that
I will al - ways love but you; I just like your com - pa - ny,
Just as long as you will be On the lev - el with a dev - il Just like me.....

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Human slavery is still carried on in Turkey.

ELECTION RETURNS.

A. W. Johnson, R, carried the Snyder-Union district for president judge over W. R. Follmer, D, by over 600 majority.

William N. Seibert, D, won the president judgeship in the Juniata-Perry district over James Mac Barnett by 1700 majority. Seibert was a no-license candidate. Sitting in the Juniata courts with Seibert will be W. E. Harley, R, and Zenas W. Gilson, D, both of whom were elected on an anti-license platform, and it is highly possible that Juniata will go dry like Mifflin. The big temperance vote indicates that the people probably will remonstrate in sufficient members againt liquor license petitions to cause the court to turn down applications.

Clair N. Graybill, R, is elected district attorney of Juniata Co.

John K. Royal, Democrat-Keystoner, won the mayorship of Harrisburg over Dr. S. F. Hassler, R, by 300 majority.

Blankenburg, fusion candidate for mayor of Philadelphia, beat Earle, R, by 400 majority.

The Socialists make remarkable gains in the entire state. In Newcastle this party elected a mayor, while their candidate for mayor of Reading was defeated by only a few hundred votes. The Socialists made strong gains in Mifflin, Northumberland, Dauphin and many other counties of the state. They elected a treasurer and other officers in Sunbury.

Fred B. Moser, R, and H. W. Cummings, D, were elected president judges in Northumberland Co.

Successful Mifflin Co. Candidates.

Allen Fultz, D, Sheriff; Emerson Potter, R, Coroner; S. W. Shunkweiler, D, County treasurer; Stewart M. Peters, R, prothonotary; Wm. B. Rodgers, R, register and recorder; Dr. W. M. Baker, R, David S. Price, R, R. C. Houser, D, county commissioners; Howard W. Aikens, R, district attorney.

Snyder County Returns.

President Judge, A. W. Johnson, R, 1974; W. R. Follmer, D, 1407.

Commissioners, Shemory, R, 1784; Rau, R, 1686; Aucker, D, 1294; Bulick, L, 1221.

Treasurer, Napp, R, 2207; Oldt, D, 1152.

Apples in Perry county sell at fifty cents a hundred pounds.

For five years Uncle Sam's expenditures on his navy have been upward of $10,000,000 a month, or $600,000,000 for five years. This is a tremendous outlay to scare the other fellow into being good towards Uncle Sam.

Judge Allen of the Court of Common Pleas sitting in Muskogee, Okla., has issued an order to the effect that before a man is accepted as a juror in that court he shall certify that he has taken a bath within the 24 hours immediately preceding.

According to figures gathered by the Journal of the American Medicial Association, only sixty four lives were lost this year in celebrating the Fourth. In 1903, the year in which agitation for a safe and sane celebration began, there were eight hundred and seventy-two deaths.

A decisive victory for passengers in the "no seat no fare" fight with the railroads was won when a jury in a Maryland court awarded $350 damages to Frank W. Jones, who brought suit against the Norfolk and Western Railroad, following his arrest when he refused to give his ticket because no seat was furnished him.

Bachman's Body Found

Aged Man's Remains in Dam at Lewistown.

MISSING SINCE OCTOBER 14

The dead body of J. Pharus Bachman of Yeagertown was found Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock upon the breast of the dam of the Mann Edge Tool Company, located at the eastern suburbs of Lewistown.

C. H. Dull of Burnham, returning home from a hunting trip, observed an object resembling in appearance that of a body of a man lodged upon the top part of the breastworks of the dam. Mr. Dull notified Lester F. Smith and the two men in company with Henry Montgomery of Lewistown secured a boat and rowed to the dam to make certain that the strange-looking object was a human form. As soon as the three men reached the spot they saw it was a man whose face was turned downward and his feet and about half his body protruding above the water's surface. The body was not disturbed until Coroner E. Potter was notified. The coroner having gone to Belltown to prepare the body of Samuel Wray for burial, his assistant, Ralph Barchus, took charge of the corpse which was pulled to shore by means of a rope fastened to a boat. The water at the place where the body lay is fully twenty feet deep.

After the corpse was drawn upon the bank of the Kishacoquillas creek in which the dam is built, it was identified as the body of Bachman who left his home in Yeagertown Saturday, Oct. 14, just three weeks ago, and went to the "Bean Soup" at McClure. He failed to return home and no news of his whereabouts had been ascertained by the family except that the missing man was last seen getting upon the train at McClure and starting for his home in Yeagertown. The latest report was that some parties saw him wandering around upon the public road in the vicinity of the Walnut street bridge, east of Lewistown. He asked someone at Hamilton Terrace the road to the trolley line and he was directed to return toward Lewistown to get on a trolleycar. He was then intoxicated and it is generally believed that in returning to Lewistown, he staggered and fell off the Walnut street bridge into the creek.

Upon his body being discovered three hundred yards below the bridge at the dam, they found his gold watch and over $60. His pair of spectacles were still upon his face and in his coat was a pint flask half-filled.

The theory that he met with foul play in being robbed of his money is consequently known as incorrect by the finding of all the money which was in his possession.

The body, which is in a badly decomposed state and nearly twice its normal size, was taken to the undertaking rooms of Coroner Potter where it will be prepared for burial.—Lewistown Sentinel.

No wonder that Solomon was so wise. He had a thousand wives to advise him.

When the devil sees a family quarrel he lays in an extra supply of coal for them.

Chicago courts send two kidnapers to the penitentiary for life. That is the way kidnaping can be stopped, if the police will catch the kidnapers.

Eggs are selling at 20 cents each in Quaysmas, Mexico. The high price is said to be owing to the drowning of many hens in the recent floods and because of damage to transportation facilities.

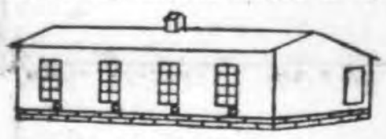
POULTRY

FRESH AIR WITHOUT DRAFTS

Poultrymen Beginning to Appreciate Advantages of Open Front Type of Buildings for Fowls.

Poultrymen are beginning to learn that if biddy has a house all her own, whose side walls are made of feathers, the best non-conductor that she can get, and that if she is allowed to have plenty of oxygen to burn up with the carbohydrates of her food she will very easily keep herself warm in almost any reasonable temperature. The only practical way to give her this very necessary fuel is by giving her plenty of fresh air, but drafts always mean roup, and every poultryman knows what that means, writes Ellis Santee of Essex County, N. Y., in Farm and Home.

I think all are coming more and more to appreciate the open front for fair weather, with muslin to cover the opening during bad weather. This means that the rest of the house will have to be as tight as possible in order that there may be no dangerous drafts. Experience has also shown that it is well to make the front tight for about two feet above the floor. Everyone has his own particular ideas about shape and size. I like best a square house, with the roof as low as convenience in doing the work will permit. Our most satisfactory house, as shown in cut, is built on the continuous house plan, 20x20 feet, with the eaves 6½ feet from the ground in front and no eaves at the back, the roof coming down even with the back of the house, which is 4½ feet high. The roofing material extends to the



Santee's Model House.

bottom of the sill. This gives us a double pitched roof, with the maximum of head room and a minimum of air space.

We are satisfied that concrete is the ideal material for a poultry house floor if it is properly constructed. It must not be laid in close contact with the ground unless it is insulated by putting in a thickness of roofing material to keep down the dampness. Tar felt is the most economical and is effective. A foot of small stone is best.

It is important that the partitions be made solid at least as far front as the door, and at least two feet high the balance of the way to prevent drafts.

If possible to have the yards in the rear it is well to have the windows made in one sash, extending from the roof to near the floor, hinged at the side next the partition, to be used as a clean-out door for taking litter in and droppings out. It is important that there be some glass in each room, even though muslin be used. This window should always be in the southeast corner of the room, so that you get the greatest amount of sunlight early in the morning.

The walls of the house should be not over one inch thick and covered with some kind of roofing material to make them tight. Matched lumber will shrink and make a chance for drafts that must be avoided. Roofing boards, planed on one side, put on with the planed side inside and covered over on the outside back and ends with the roofing material are economical and satisfactory. We like tar felt—some object to its color. Whatever is used, the three walls, roof and floor should be tight. The old idea of making the walls double thick with sawdust or building paper between made a fine condensing chamber and a damp place that is unprofitable for poultry. Dry cold is far preferable to damp warmth.

The tendency all along the line seems to be toward larger flocks on account of the labor problem. One man will take care of as many hens in a large flock as two will in small flocks. Thus far we have not gotten beyond pens holding 125. The question of free range will largely influence the size of the pens. We prefer to fence the garden rather than to confine the hens except during a very short breeding season. Even then it is better to confine the ones not in the breeding pen and give the breeders free range. Of course, where one breeds more than one variety this is out of the question.

To sum up, then, make the rooms square, large, tight on every side except above two feet from the floor on the south side. Make the floor of concrete and get it up off the ground.

HARRY C. WELLS,
Elected Sheriff of Dauphin County on the Fusion ticket and will make an excellent official.

Hawaiian Music.

It is not an unusual thing for the writer of a book or a play to visit the country in which he desires to locate the plot of his work, but for two song writers to do so in order to be able to write a song true to nature is going some. For this reason Percy Wenrich and Edward Madden, the writers of "Rainbow" and "Silver Bell," published by Jerome H. Remick & Co., spent two weeks in Honolulu getting the atmosphere and color for their new Hawaiian song, **My Hula Hula Love** That they will be amply repaid for the time, trouble and expense incurred is already assured, for the song at once became a phenomenal success in New York, Chicago and Boston, where it has been introduced by some of the big vaudeville stars. The music is wonderfully sweet and catchy, and Mr. Wenrich claims that it is similar in some of its measures to Hawaiian music. Since Hawaii has become one of the possessions of the United States, very little of its music has been heard here, but Messrs. Madden and Wenrich have made a collection of the music and legends of that wonderful country and intend to embody it in a new comic opera shortly to be produced in New York by a syndicate. The chorus of **My Hula Hula Love** embodies a few words of language of the Hawaiians, which adds to its novelty and attractiveness.

CHORUS:

Hula, oh Hawaii Hula, smile on
your own Zinga Zula.
Moon shines above, sweet jungle
dove;
For you my love song is ringing,
for you my bolo is swinging.
Come be my Hula, Hula love.

A process of curing meat by electricity has been discovered.

If you can't help your home town by saying a good word for it on all occasions, at least learn to cultivate the virtue of silence. The fellow who is ever ready to say that his town is a dead one is disloyal to his own and his neighbor's interests.—Ex.

What a Man Will Do.

Men are queer. Wouldn't there be a roar when they went home to their meals if they had to climb up on a high stool in front of a table on which there was no cloth, and eat their meals in that fashion. Yet the majority of men, when they go to a restaurant will pick out the high stool and the feed board with no cloth on it in preference to a comfortable chair with a cloth covered table. A man will borrow a chew of tobacco and most of them will set their teeth into the plug where some other man has gnawed off a chew. Offer him a piece of pie at home from which his wife or one of the children had taken a bite and he would holler his head off. At home he will not drink out of a glass from which one of the family has been drinking. Call him into the back stall of a livery barn, pull out a bottle and he will stick the neck of the bottle half way down his throat in order to get a swig, after half a dozen fellows have had the neck of the bottle in their mouths. Truly, a man is a queer duck.

The average life of a railroad cross tie is fifteen years.

None of us are any better than we ought to be and many of us a great deal worse.

Thieves have been stealing cows from their stables in the neighborhood of Freeland, Pa. Up-to-date some sixty cows have disappeared.

Sugar, that seemed to go higher and higher, is going lower, upon the discovery that the supply is larger than speculators knew. Yes the canning season is about over.

A Lawrence county man attempted to interfere with a health officer when the official went to disinfect after a contagious disease; was arrested and had to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

It is reported the Pennsylvania Railroad will spend half a million of dollars in straightening its line near Mifflin and erecting a much needed new station. Work to be begun this winter.

The Luncheon Trio

As sung in CHAS. DILLINGHAM'S singing and dancing frolic

"THE ECHO"

Globe Theatre, New York

Words by JAMES O'DEA **Music by ANNA CALDWELL**

Allegro grazioso.

1. I'm so aw - ful hun - gry, I could eat a cake of soap, And that's the case with emp-ty lit - tle
2. Cof - fee we can do with-out, for wine will set - is - fy, But as for me, I fan - cy something

me. Well, how a - bout some lunch - eon? I sin - cere - ly trust and hope You've
strong. Pitch in and have some on - ions, Oh,.... shame up - on you, fie! For

got e-nough to go a-round for three, Well here's the ta - ble and the ta - ble
that I think I'll have to pull the gong. Ex - cuse me, while for fod - der I go

cloth all spread, And here's a head of let - tuce and a loaf of bread; I've
on the trail, When I go out ba - na - na shoot - ing I can't fail; All

round - ed up the but - ter, it's a tri - fle old I fear, Oh! the suf-f'ring mack-i-tel, will you
hail the fif - ty - sev - en, eat and drink va - ri - e - ties, Oh! the dy - ing Dutchman, will you

look who's here, Just look who's here!.....
pipe the cheese, Pipe the E - dam cheese!.....

ff

CHORUS.

Rhine wine, fine wine, Bur - gon - dy or fizz, We're the boys can put a - way what
This cheese, Swiss cheese, Neu - cha - tel or Brie, Cheese that's old e-nough to vote's the

mf

ev - er wine there is, We'll drink it from a gob - let, or we'll
cheese that pleas - es me, We'll sing it's fra - grant glo - ries in a

drink it from a stein, What the dence do we care, wine, wine, wine.
doz - en dif - f'rent keys, What the dence do we care, cheese, cheese, cheese.

sf

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The Luncheon Trio. *No. 250.*

WHILE THE PLAY WAS ON

Alberta Read the Secret of Her Own Heart.

By VIRGINIA L. WENTZ.

They came in rather late—the first act was well under way. The girl in her soft evening gown swept quietly down the aisle and took the seat indicated by the usher with serene noiselessness. The man with waxed mustaches and flashy diamond studs followed ostentatiously. He sat down, much to the annoyance of the party directly behind, after an unduly pompous delay. Ostentation and pomposity were in Mr. Smart's line.

Mechanically the girl drew out her opera glasses from their bag, but she did not use them. Instead, with a little sigh of content, she leaned back against her wrap, a gorgeous thing, ermine lined, belonging to her aunt, which she had been coaxed into wearing. The lights of the house were low, and as she leaned for a second, a billowy mass of chiffon and lace against the ermine, her heavily lashed eyelids half closed, and she smiled faintly.

Ah, it was so good to be faultlessly dressed from the top of her head to the tip of her shoe all at once—just once sure of herself all around! Not as it had always been with her down in dear old Kentucky—a gown achieved just as her hat was going out of fashion, a new wrap when her evening dresses were beginning to look a bit worn, boots a little shabby just as she was able to get fresh gloves and veil. Her eye fell on the billowy blouse of her bodice. How all her life she had loved lace—real cobwebby lace! And ermine to nestle against—the lordly "feel of the thing!"

Well, now she was in the way to have it all. This month's visit with her aunt in New York had been fecund in results. Dances and dinners, suppers, theater parties, had filled the hurrying days and nights, but still, with her aunt's worldly insistence, she had found time to engage herself to the man beside her. "Capital, my dear!" her aunt had said when she heard the news, kissing her lightly on the cheek. "You see, Alberta, I knew what I was doing when I sent for you, and you had only to come to conquer. Of course Mr. Smart isn't exactly a paragon of beauty, and he's a bit 'new,' but think of his cool little million, his yacht, his horses, his splendid motor and all that sort of thing. Oh, I'll be proud of you yet, my poor little southern niece!"

"Beastly stupid play!" broke in upon Alberta's reverie. Mr. Smart spoke in a voice a trifle louder than conventional good form allows.

The girl lifted her eyebrows slightly and then nodded her head in indifferent acquiescence. As a matter of fact, she hadn't noticed a single bit of "business" on the boards nor heard a single line. Now, however, she raised her glasses. It gave her right hand some occupation. It had been lying perilously close to his, she observed.

During the second act the man fidgeted more than ever. "Come," he said finally; "don't let's waste any more time on such twiddle twaddle. It's weak tommyrot. We'll run up and order our supper instead."

But a girl with an ermine cloak thrown over the back of her chair was leaning forward, her elbows resting on her knees, her chin in the cup of her two hands. Her eyes were strangely wistful as she watched the players on the stage.

"No," she whispered oddly without turning to Smart; "I like it. Let's stay."

'Twas a simple enough little scene that she watched, a homely enough setting, too—a lane hedged with wild roses and honeysuckle, at one end of which stood a white cottage, sunny in the light of early morning. Just outside, by the hollyhock bushes, was a man fair and strong, looking like a young god in his splendid strength. He was catching up a child playfully and holding it high in the air, as is the way with proud fathers. Then out of the cottage, rosy, smiling, came a girlish figure, with her sleeves rolled up and an apron on, to say goodby to her lord before he went to his day's labor. The sire kissed his child and set him down, patting the curly head. Then he drew the woman to him. "Goodby, and God bless you, dear, till I come home tonight," he said in a voice softened with reverence.

There were actual tears in Alberta's eyes. Homely as was the setting, simple as was the scene, it had brought to her a revelation. After all, that was the real sum of life, was it not, dear God—love and a home and a clear, unbartered conscience?

"Well, if you still want to stay I'm going out for a whisky and soda," Smart laughed unctuously, laying his heavy hand on hers as the curtain dropped on the second act. "You don't seem up to conversation tonight. I might as well have taken your aunt out. The old lady's a corker when talk's scarce! If I'm not back by the time the curtain goes up don't get frightened. I'll be here before the bloomin' thing's over."

As he was turning out in the aisle unconsciously even to herself Alberta's eyes swept him from head to foot—shambling physique, obtrusive jewels and all. She shuddered involuntarily, pressing his ring, which she wore, rather sharply into her flesh.

Oh, if only the orchestra would play that "Spring Song" of Mendelssohn's! She had been trying so hard to shut Robert Harvey out from her life, and this fetched him so vividly before her!

But if I live with Idas, then we two
On the low earth shall prosper hand in hand—

Those were the words from Stephen Phillips' "Marpessa" which Harvey had been wont to set to that music, saying, "They seem to be made for each other—just like you and I, sweetheart."

How ever in the world had she made herself able to give him up? It was her cursed love of luxury, she told herself, and what would luxury profit her without him? What a fool she had been! But the worst was yet to do. Tomorrow she was to write the letter which was to stab his dear heart like a knife.

"And an awfully stunning fellow; regular Gibson type, you know. We tried to induce him to join us tonight; but, you see, he lives in Louisville."

Alberta turned her head ever so slightly. The people back of her who had been annoyed at Mr. Smart's inconsiderateness when he first came in were talking.

"And he leaves for the south tomorrow. Fancy arriving in fascinating old New York one day and leaving it the next! Ma says she'll warrant he has a sweetheart in Louisville, for he's dead set on going there immediately. This morning on deck just before we sailed into the harbor"—But "ma," who was from Chicago and full of western enterprise, finished the sentence for herself.

"I came on him unexpectedly, and what d'ye think he was doing? Leaning over the rail and looking at a picture in his watch. 'Ah-ha, Mr. Harvey!' I cried. 'You're caught at last! Will you let me see her picture?' 'In a few moments I'll show you the statue of Liberty instead,' said he, closing his watch softly and unstrapping his fieldglasses. And, would you believe it, the winning sweetness of his smile took all the sting out of his refusal."

"Why don't you strike for him, Maude, and cut the Louisville girl out," came a laughing poser, "or wasn't he looking for a rich wife?"

"Don't know, I'm sure," was the response. "But anyhow he's not rich. Got the information from his chum coming over—the one who's going to take us to the Union League reception tomorrow. He owns some sort of plantation in Kentucky, however, and people there call him le grand seigneur 'cause he's considered so exclusive. It appears Mr. Harvey in his aristocratic poverty had a horror of the nouveaux riches." She sniffed daintily and giggled.

The lights went down, the orchestra stopped playing, and the curtain went up on the third act.

Presently, having had one glass of whisky and soda too much, Smart came back. He looked at Alberta closely with a look before which she suddenly shrank. She'd seen it focused ere this on many things—his automobile, his diamonds, his horses—but never wholly on herself. That glance of possession shot through her nerves with a sickening humiliation.

"You'll loosen the stone in your ring if you keep turning it round like that," said Smart in a blurred whisper. "And that sort of diamond ain't stumbled against every day, let me tell you."

At the close of the third act, although there was still the fourth to be played, Alberta turned to her companion.

"We'll go now," she said simply. But as he helped her on with her wrap he wondered at the strange, soft illumination of her face. It was an illumination he had never seen before, an illumination in which he knew instinctively he had no part.

When Smart, having got his hat and coat, joined her in the lobby and was about to call for a cab one of the girl's hands went out to his ready arm, but the other deftly handed him his ring.

"I've decided you'd better keep it," she said calmly, while, his fingers closing tightly about the jewel, Smart gazed with amazement at her strange smile. "I'll explain to you as we walk along. No; not a cab. I prefer to walk. It isn't far to auntie's." She would not suffer his proximity, however brief, in a carriage.

"Have you gone mad?" he demanded, putting the bauble securely in his wallet. "Of all idiotic nonsense! And, besides, you're not dressed for walking."

"Oh, what does a little thing like that matter?" cried she, with almost a child's fresh joy in her voice. "Nothing matters now but the big things." And, gathering up her skirts, she added, half to herself, with a queer little thrill: "I'm going home tomorrow! I'm going home to Louisville tomorrow!"

History In Postage Stamps.

Many intensely interesting historical events have been recorded in postage stamps so that a large collection of stamps often shows in a most striking manner how history was made. There is a period of French history which is particularly interesting in this way because the stamps issued at that time so plainly show the changes in the ruling power from monarchy to republic and back again. On one French stamp you see M. Barre's head of Liberty and the words "Republic France." On the following issue of stamps—those issued in 1849—Louis Napoleon's head appears instead of the Liberty, the words on the stamp being still "Republic France." After that there was a new stamp on which Louis Napoleon's head still appeared, but the words "Republic France" were replaced by "Empire France."

FOR THE CHILDREN

The Land of Anyhow.

Beyond the isle of What's-the-use,
Where Slipshod point is now,
There used to be when I was young
The land of Anyhow.

Don't Care was king of all this realm,
A cruel king was he,
For those who served him with good heart
He treated shamefully.

When boys and girls their tasks would slight
And cloud poor mother's brow
He'd say: "Don't care. It's good enough.
Just do it anyhow."

But when in after life they longed
To make proud fortune bow
He let them find that fate ne'er smiles
On work done anyhow.

For he who would the harvest reap
Must learn to use the plow
And pitch his tents a long way off
From the land of Anyhow.

The Bronzed Grackle.

The bronzed grackle is a member of the blackbird family. In fact, he is often called the crow blackbird, for he looks as black as the blackest crow. If you get close enough to him, however, you will see that he is not so black as he looks at first glance. His feathers have a glossy brownish color, which makes him appear as if he had been bronzed, and his head shows a deep metallic blue when the sunlight falls upon it. The grackle is proud of his beauty and struts around on the grass with his head up and his long tail stuck straight out behind. When he flies the tail spreads out and seems to act as a rudder to steer him where he wishes to go. Singing is not at all in his line, and all his calls are harsh and grating. Many of the grackles stay with us during the summer and nest in the city parks and surrounding groves. The nests are built high up in the forks of trees and are so large that they can easily be seen from below.

Flipping Cars.

A man in Newport, Ky., had a bull terrier, and the dog used to go flipping cars. You know what that means? It means riding on cars when the conductor does not see you, and it is not easy on the pay-as-you-enter kind. It was all right for the dog, though. He used to wait at Fourth street for the Monmouth street car, jump on the back platform and ride across the Ohio river to Cincinnati and back again, and then at Fourth street he would jump off. The conductors knew him and let him ride free. But, like children, the dog was careless, and he fell under the wheels of a car that he was trying to board. He was killed, as many boys have been killed.

Little Dutch Nightcaps.

The children of Holland all wear nightcaps from the day they are born. They are plain or fancy, as the means of the mother will permit, and until they are old enough to walk without danger of falling they wear wadded caps in the daytime, so that they will not injure their heads when they go bumping on the floor or down the stairs. They also wear wooden shoes that seem very clumsy to us, but they soon grow used to them and are as spry and quick as any children in the world. Boys and girls are dressed very much alike, and it is only by the color of the button on the boy's cap that one is able to tell them apart.

The Prairie Dog.

The prairie dog barks like a young puppy, and that is how it comes to get its name. It would be more proper to call it the prairie marmot. It's about the size of a squirrel and has soft, reddish gray fur, each hair being red with a white tip. The prairie dog likes a crowd, and numbers of them live together, burrowing in the ground and throwing up mounds of earth, on the summits of which the little creatures often sit as if on watch. The whole extent of a great level prairie is often covered with these mounds. At the slightest sound the little creatures pop into their holes and then wheel around and look out at the enemy.

The Jolly Concert.

A good game is the jolly concert. A good player sits down at the piano and plays a spirited well known selection. The rest of the company are provided each with a wineglass and spoon, on which they are to play, striking lightly the edges of the spoon at every place marked in the music. The second time it is played they clap hands at the same places, the third time they whistle, at the fourth laugh, and at the fifth time there is a grand finale of spoons.

Antiquity of the Rose.

Every continent on the globe, with the exception of Australia, produces wild roses. There can be little doubt that the rose is one of the earth's oldest flowers. In Egypt it is depicted on a number of very early monuments, believed to date from 3000 to 3500 B. C. Rosewater or the essence of roses is mentioned by Homer in the "Iliad," and the allusion made to the flower in the proverbs of Solomon indicates that it had already been known.

An American Eagle.

The United States transport Burford, on its way from China to San Francisco, rescued an American eagle in distress far out at sea. The national bird had probably come from Alaska, the nearest land, and it was so tired that it would soon have fallen into the sea if the steamer had not appeared. It alighted in the rigging, and a sailor climbed up and caught it. It was put in a cage and carried with the steamer to San Francisco.

Philatelic

Weekly Review

Harrisburg, Pa., November 11, 1911. No. 4.

HUMOROUS QUIPS

The Havoc.

[With the usual amends.]

"What's all that whackin' goin' on?" said cricket-neath-the-bed.
"The big guns of worldwide war," the wise old spider said.
"Who's that let out that awful shriek?" said cricket-neath-the-bed.
"A fly that didn't dodge quite right," the wise old spider said.
"For they're warrin' in the daytime, and they're warrin' in the night.
They've tinkered up the screen doors till the things are near air tight,
They've armed themselves with papers and with shingles for to smite,
And they're swattin' of his flyship in the mornin'."

"Why don't they whack something their size?" said cricket-neath-the-bed.
"I'll read you Dr. Wiley's dope," the wise old spider said.
"Why don't they let the baldheads fight?" said cricket-neath-the-bed.
"This ain't no war of class nor creed," the wise old spider said,
"But all hands is at the cannon, and they're shootin' left and right.
The flies that aren't crippled had better take to flight,
For the race so long fly trodden is a worm that's turned, all right,
And it's swattin' of his flyship in the mornin'."

—Denver Republican.

Shooting Relics.

While in Chattanooga a few weeks ago a local man noticed an old colored man who carried his right arm in a sling.

"What is the matter, uncle?" he asked. "Is your arm broken?"

"No, sah," grinned the old man. "It's jest gun sore."

"Been hunting?"

"No, sah. Ah been shootin' trees."

"Oh, I see; target practice."

"No, sah."

"Then you'll have to elucidate."

"Well, sah, it's like dis," the old man explained. "We goes out into de woods an' shoots bullets into de trees. After awhile de trees grows around de bullets a little bit, den we cuts dem down to sell to people fum de norf as relics ob de battle ob Lookout Mountain."—Youngstown Telegram.

Repartee From the Wife.

"My dear," said a certain thin little Herington man to his wife the other day, "this paper says that there is a woman over in Hope who goes out and chops wood with her husband every morning."

"Well, what of it?" his wife replied. "I think she could do it if he is as thin as you are. I have often thought of using you to peel potatoes with."

The thin man laid down his papers with a sigh that sounded like the squeak of a penny whistle.—Herington (Kan.) Sun.

On Ice.

"Yes," said Alkali Ike, "a couple o' cowpunchers indulged in a very pretty scientific scrap down at Bad Bucko's yesterday."

"It's wonderful how cool those fellows keep under the circumstances," remarked the eastern tourist.

"Ya-as, they certainly have to be kept cool, stranger. I believe for some reason or other their funerals ain't to be for a couple o' days yet."—Catholic Standard and Times.

On the Way.

"What we want," said the peace promoter, "is a system that will permit candid discussion to take the place of actual conflict."

"Don't you think," inquired the man who was reading the sporting page, "that our professional pugilists have come pretty near solving the problem?"—London Opinion.

Credulity.

"Some women believe everything a man tells them."

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "Before I married Henrietta I told her I would be her slave for life, and her trusting nature refuses to accept any compromise."—Washington Star.

Grateful.

"How does Slithers feel about that chauffeur who ran off with his car and his daughter?" asked Wilkes.

"He's mighty grateful," said Bildad. "He says the poor idiot relieved him of his two most expensive possessions."—Harper's Weekly.

Very True.

Yeast—I see what you ate for your breakfast this morning.

Crimsonbeak—How so?

"Why, you've got egg all over your shirt front."

"What you see is what I didn't eat."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Ruling Passion.

"I saw Jones, the contractor, at church."

"Yes; he heard that the streets of the Celestial City were paved with gold, and he wants to bid on the extensions."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Operating a Yacht.

"Ever undergo any hardships on your cruises—shipwreck or anything like that?"

"Never was shipwrecked, but we went out once without a corkscrew aboard."—Pittsburg Post.

Might Have Trouble.

"If a man has enough money he can do anything."

"I don't know about that. Do you think John D. or Morgan or Carnegie could walk a tight rope?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Double Meaning.

Lord Mount Auburn—Are millionaires common in the States?

Dr. Beacon Hill—Yes, most of them.—Harvard Lampoon.

Concerning Ourselves.

The Review is published every week, not as a department of a local newspaper, but as a stamp weekly for the medium collector. It contains philatelic information, news, and nonsense from the editor's pen, as well as occasional articles by other writers.

Subscriptions will be received from collectors at a quarter a year, until further notice.

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Cullings from the Columns of our Contemporaries

Mr. Rasmus Bartleson's Philatelic Literature Agency will temporarily suspend activities. (Better try the M. P. A. Adv. and Sub. Agency now for your philatelic periodicals, boys.—Ed.)

Mr. W. C. Stone, of Springfield, Mass., has attended 24 A. P. S. Conventions.

Only 533 A. P. S. members, 148 M. P. A. members, and 89 S. P. A. members mailed ballots this year, at the election of officers.

The Pacific Stamp News has been absorbed by the Collectors Monthly.

The recently organized Minnesota Philatelic Society is progressing nicely.

The 1 cent due stamp of China is out in dark brown instead of blue. The rest of the set will, presumably, also come out in the new color.

The Portuguese Congo set has received the "Republica" overprint in red, (green for 25 r.)

The center of the current 4d. Rhodesia has come out in purple-brown, instead of indigo.

At the Vienna exhibition, held from Sept. 7th. to 17th., Afghanistan and the United States were in the same class and section. Mr. L. G. Dorpat suggests the A. P. S. might have retaliated by classifying Austria with San Marino and Marico, or some such states. We rise to second the motion.

The stamp upon which the highest value in peace is expressed, is '89 Victoria 18 pence.

Good prices are being offered for the scarce 2c, 50c, and $1.00 Postal Savings official stamps having old watermark.

"Stepping Stones to Stamp Collecting," by Julian T. Barber, has recently been issued.

"The Stamp Chronicler," announced to appear about this time, by Mr. Percy McG. Mann, will postpone its initial appearance indefinitely.

New M. P. A. Branches.

On Sept. 16th. a number of Essex county N. Y. stamp collectors met at the home of Leslie Davenport, and organized the Newark Stamp Club, which will become a branch of the M. P. A. About a month later, on Oct. 11th., the M. P. A. members of Philadelphia organized a local branch of the Association.

Almost a year ago, it was stated that Binghamton, N. Y. would have a local branch, but nothing has been heard of the matter since. Revise the agitation, Binghamton, and apply for a charter. And Reading, why don't you do likewise; you are one of the M. P. A's strongholds, you know.

The editor assisted to a rather great extent in organizing Branch No. 2, and is now trying to have several more organized in different cities. His interest in the matter of new branches, however, is no greater than that of every loyal M. P. A. member should be.

Changes at Columbus.

Philatelists have become accustomed to look toward Columbus, Ohio whenever they want to get a good surprise. The Stamp Collector appeared rather suddenly, a few years, from that city, and has been springing surprises on us ever since. The International Stamp Co. came into existence as suddenly, and has given us something altogether unexpected in "Stamps."

It is now understood that the Stamp Collector is to undergo certain changes, altho' no definite information is at hand. We have also heard that the International Stamp Co. has moved to De Graff, a small Ohio town, from which place its business will be continued. What's next on the program, Columbus?

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Whether
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THE TWO LEGACIES

By M. QUAD

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In the whole county of Broome there was not a more unassuming man than Peter Day. He was an old bachelor and worked in a grist mill in the village of Coburn. He was not an educated man, and he had no ambitions.

In the same village lived Miss Anna Green, old maid. She had the only millinery store in the place. She was also unassuming and uneducated. Neither had she any ambitions. She just wanted to be a milliner and dressmaker. How it came about that Peter Day and Anna Green became acquainted and engaged to be married was a matter that many people could not understand, but it was known that they intended to get married—some time.

One day two important letters reached the postoffice at Coburn. One was for Miss Green. It was from a lawyer in Indiana, who stated that her maiden sister, who had been living in that state, was dead and that she had left her all to Anna. That sister had not been heard from in ten years. The other letter was for Peter Day. It was also from a lawyer. An uncle of his in Vermont had died and left him his all. The receipt of those two letters was to make a sudden and great change in two lives.

Peter Day had not had a holiday in thirteen years. He had been as steady as an old clock. He had scarcely read that letter, however, when he went to his boss to say:

"You can take your old mill and go to grass with it. I'm not going to be anybody's slave after this."

And Peter almost paralyzed the town by dressing up and loafing around and actually entering a saloon and calling for a beer.

Miss Green had always been very humble to her customers. She had felt it her duty to abase herself. She would no more have dared to dun one of them for a bill a year old than to have put her hand in a lion's mouth. And now what a change! Within six hours after receiving that letter she was saying to Mrs. Adams:

"If you don't like that hat you needn't take it, and you'd better be paying something on that old bill or quit coming here."

When Peter Day went sparking his habit was to slip into the house as if he expected to be kicked out again. He didn't stand up or sit down or cross his feet or drop his hat without asking to be excused for the same. Those two letters had reached town of a Monday morning. Sunday evening came before Peter called on Anna. He had been thinking, and so had she, that there should be no slipping or sliding, but a bold gait and a bold front. He sat down without being asked to, and he held his position like a man in possession. Instead of saying that the long drought was killing the corn he opened with:

"See here, Anna, there's a cast in your left eye!"

"What—what on earth do you mean, sir!"

"And you've a bump to the middle of your nose!"

"Peter—Mr. Day!"

"And I don't like the color of your hair!"

"Sir! Sir!"

"And you don't know nuthin' about grammar, and you can't sing for shucks. I'm here to say our engagement is off!"

"I've been left a legacy," he explained. "I'm goin' to take my place up at the head."

"You got a legacy! And I want you to understand that I've got one too! I was waiting for you to call that I might tell you a few things. Peter Day, you are as ignorant as an ox. You can scarcely write your own name!"

"Miss Green, don't talk to me that way!"

"You are humpbacked, bowlegged and deaf in one ear."

"Miss Green"—

"You haven't enough ambition about you to throw a stone at a gander. Grammar! Why, you never even saw one. You can't speak five words without a blunder. I can't sing, eh? Well, what does it sound like when you try it? And the color of my hair don't please you. What's the color of that on your own head? And I've got a cast in my eye? Yes, I know, and I've got that eye on you. Why, I wouldn't marry you if you was the last man critter on the face of the earth."

"I don't ask you to."

"I'll marry a man as far above you as the eagle is above the crow. I'll be riding in my auto while you are slopping through the mud. Get out of my sight, sir!"

In each case the lawyers had been instructed to settle up things and render an account. It didn't take them long. Three weeks did the business. The "all" that had been left them amounted in the one case to $17.45 and in the other to $32.18. Queerly enough, those two letters also arrived on the same day. Peter Day sat on the tavern steps as he read his. He read it three times over and then went down to the millinery store, where he found a weeping woman. He walked right up to her and said:

"Anna, I'm an idiot."

"So'm I, Peter."

"I didn't mean what I said that evening."

"Nor I."

"Hang legacies and lawyers!"

"I'm willing."

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DRIVING OUT THE BOGUS FOOD MEN

Effective Work of State Bureau in Behalf of Consumer.

DEVICES OF ADULTERATORS

Commissioner Foust's Agents In Every County — Vigorous Enforcement of New Laws.

The adulterators and poisoners of food products are being driven out of business in Pennsylvania. The determination of the state administration to protect the health of the people by the rigid enforcement of the pure food laws is removing the evils of an industry, which in recent years has invaded every community in this country. The regulation of the manufacture and sale of food products in Pennsylvania is being commented on approvingly by officials of the agricultural department at Washington, as well as by officials of the dairy and food commissions in every other state.

Effective legislation for the protection of the consumer from the manufacturer of bogus foods was made necessary by new conditions. With the rapid increase of population there came a change in the methods of preparation and manufacture of food products unknown a quarter of a century ago. With these manufactures came the doper and adulterator. And he increased and multiplied. Hardly a commodity that finds a place upon the table of the consumer escaped his sinister influence. This state of affairs led to the enactment of laws regulating the manufacture of food products and appropriations for their enforcement by the dairy and food commissioner.

Pure Food Campaign Statewide.

The fight for pure food for the people is a notable feature of the administration of Governor John K. Tener. In many of his speeches during the campaign last year Governor Tener emphasized the necessity of vigorous measures against the dopers, and his pledges on the stump in this direction are being fulfilled. This is made possible by supplementary pure food enactments by the legislature at its recent session. James Foust, the dairy and food commissioner, who is directing the campaign against manufacturers of bogus foods with marked ability, has assumed an uncompromising attitude toward the violator of the pure food laws. Into every county the commissioner has sent agents to secure evidence upon which to base prosecutions. The result of his vigorous methods are indicated by a long list of convictions during the past eight months.

The work of the food department in providing the consumer with products of high standard is illustrated by the enforcement of an act of the legislature signed by Governor Tener April 6. This legislation is aimed at the manufacturer of spurious sausages. It defines the process of sausage making and establishes the lawful ingredients of that product by defining what are not lawful ingredients. As the season is approaching when buckwheat cakes and sausage occupy a prominent place in the breakfast menu, the sausage producer is a busy man.

The Shrinking Sausage Links.

It has been the practice of many manufacturers to take 60 per cent of meat, and add thereto 15 per cent of potato flour or some other cereal, permitting the addition of 25 per cent water, which the flour would readily absorb. The sausage looks all right in the market, but when it is put into the frying pan it begins to shrink like a cake of ice in the sun. When the cook makes a stab at the stuffed skin the water blows after the fashion of a bursted fire hose, and the plethoric link diminishes in size with amazing suddenness.

Now meat costs the butcher an average of 10 cents per pound and potato flour is worth a trifle less than 3 cents, while the water is clear profit, hence the temptation to construct the sausage along unlawful lines.

Adulterations in the sausage line are not confined to the pork variety. Bologna is mixed in much the same way and is also boiled in a harmful chemical concoction to give it a rich color, all of which is forbidden by law. Commissioner Foust insists that people who pay the current high prices for sausage are entitled to have their purchase all meat, with the privilege of adding the other ingredients themselves, if they so desire.

No Compromise With Offenders.

While the economical spirit of modern merchandizing manages to work up all of the animal, including horns, hoofs and intestines, into by-products, in the future in Pennsylvania the product must be just what it is represented when sold to the consumer or the state bureau will know the reason why. The commissioner has no desire to take snap judgment on any one or cause trouble because of real ignorance, and hence he gives fair warning to offenders.

The western sausage manufacturers and others are urging that the enforcement of the law be suspended with respect to goods bought by retailers and placed upon their shelves prior to the passage of the sausage law, but Mr. Foust has replied that the manufacturers must take back their goods. Throughout the state Commissioner Foust's agents are at work among the sausage manufacturers. The new law provides that upon conviction the manufacturer shall pay a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $200 or to undergo imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, or either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Warning For the Oyster Man.

With the coming of the "R" months the oyster dealer is again active. The skeptical buyer of the shucked bivalves may inquire, "and how busy is the pump?" The skeptical may take comfort. The state solons have considered his woes and provided for his relief. The dairy and food commissioner has instructed his force of agents to be on guard, that the unlawful business partnership between the oyster pail and the pump shall be dissolved and the practice ended by which the public is compelled to pay the regular price of oysters, 40 cents per quart, for water and so-called juice. Recently a woman went to Commissioner Foust's office with a vessel containing oysters. She had paid 40 cents for the contents. On examination it was found that there was less than a pint of oysters. The rest was ice and water. The pure food law forbids the addition to any article of food of any substance cheaper than the original or anything that will adulterate it in any manner. Some fish dealers are in the habit of buying oysters and filling up the tubs with ice. The ice melts, and the resultant water is sold to the customers as juice. Under the law the customer is entitled to oysters packed as closely as they will lie together.

Commissioner Foust has informed the dealers of the law's requirements, and any dealer who finds himself in the clutches of the law for adding ice or water to oysters will be prosecuted. If the dealers want to avoid trouble they should sell their oysters from the original packages and place the ice around the outside, as the law requires.

Milk Dealers Pay Fines.

The conviction of nearly 400 milkmen for violating the milk law enacted by the legislature last spring has had a wholesome effect upon the dealer who regarded that law with indifference. During one month the new milk law was put to the test in 261 towns in fifty-two counties. In 211 towns there were violations, showing that there was vast need for a law establishing standards of milk and cream purity in the state. Agents of the department discovered that many dealers scouted the law when they heard of its existence and continued to adulterate their milk and cream, feeling certain that they would not be detected.

Milk dealers in many communities had a system by which they were promptly informed of the arrival of the state agent and thus were enabled to conceal their practices. Recently the pure food agents have worked so quietly that they were enabled to secure samples from these violators without being suspected. The first intimation the men who watered their milk had came when they were invited to the magistrate's office to pay a fine of $25. They paid and decided that in the end it would be more profitable to sell real milk and cream.

Now that the pasture months are closing and the price of butter has advanced the oleo man renews his smile. Lest he forget the past and the householder be uneasy, a warning word comes from the dairy and food commissioner. The legislature permits the sale of oleo, but only such as is kept free from all coloration causing it to look like yellow butter. The superior court, in an opinion written by Judge Rice, has declared that the law prohibits the sale of oleo made in resemblance of butter, no matter by what process this coloration is secured. Upon this decision the commissioner takes his stand. The legislature regarded this provision so important for the protection of the consumer and of the honest dealer and butter maker that, despite great pressure, it refused at the last session to strike it from the law.

Convictions In Oleo Cases.

Cases brought by Commissioner Foust before the courts of Schuylkill, Northampton and Venango counties for violations of the oleo law have been terminated by the conviction of the offenders. Judge Kennedy, of Allegheny county, recently sentenced a dealer to pay a fine of $1000 and for one year's parole for a second offense. It is significant that of all the federal oleo licenses issued in Pittsburg by the internal revenue bureau for the year beginning July 1, 1911, not one was sought for the sale of colored oleo, that is, of oleomargarine colored by added dyes. This is a marked improvement in a district where in recent years many federal licenses were issued for the sale of such oleo, illegal in Pennsylvania, and where "moonshiners" sold great quantities of dyed oleo without taking out either federal or state licenses. The food bureau's agents have been instructed to visit every store in their respective districts and vigilantly see to it that the law is obeyed.

During Governor Tener's administration, embracing the period from Jan. 17 to Oct. 1, the dairy and food bureau analyzed about 8000 food samples and prosecutions to the number of about 1000 were started. These prosecutions were based upon violation of laws regulating the sale of eggs, doped fruit syrups, ice creams low in fat, lard, fresh meats drugged with sulphites, milk low in fat and containing formaldehyde, non-alcoholic drinks sweetened with saccharin, a poison, and including ginger ale containing pepper, foods adulterated in various ways, including oleomargarine, fresh sausage containing flour and water, vinegar, distilled or colored, and other products.

The campaign for pure food does not cost the taxpayer a dollar. On the contrary, although not intended to be a revenue collecting agency, the state bureau is more than self-supporting. During the period of January to October the dairy and food commissioner collected in fines and from other sources $110,294. The total disbursements of his office were $64,508. All receipts of the office are turned into the state treasury for the use of the commonwealth, the expenses of the bureau being paid from a specific appropriation made by the legislature.

STRENGTHENED BY NEW SCHOOL CODE

Keystone State's Advanced Position in Popular Education.

LIBERALITY OF LEGISLATURE

Removal of Limitations In Former System and Higher Standards In Scholarship.

In popular education no other state has taken a more advanced position than Pennsylvania. The superiority of the Keystone State's public school system is attracting the attention of leading educators throughout the country. Recently a New England critic in a magazine article called attention to the fact that Pennsylvania's poorest paid country school teachers receive larger salaries than thousands of teachers in New England; that the scholarship standards and professional training in the normal schools of this state have reached an exceptionally high standard of excellence; that normal school principals in Pennsylvania receive 60 per cent higher salaries than those, for instance, in Massachusetts; that this state appropriates more money for her common schools than all of the New England states combined and, what is of the highest importance, politics has played no part in the administration of the state's schools for many years.

The public school system of Pennsylvania was further strengthened by legislation at the recent session of the legislature, which enacted a new school code law and appropriated $15,000,000 for the support of the public schools during the next two years. This appropriation brings the total appropriation during the past twenty years in which the Republican party has been supreme in the state to the magnificent sum of $121,000,000. During all the years that preceded the total appropriation for that purpose amounted to less than $40,000,000.

Development of Public School System.

The enactment of the new code law marks an epoch in the development of popular education in Pennsylvania. In it the essential elements of the public school system as established during three quarters of a century are preserved, while many of the defects and limitations of that system are removed. It strengthens the department of public instruction by giving the state superintendent an increased force of assistants and an intelligent body of advisers in the state board of education. It seeks to prepare the way for the gradual accumulation of a state school fund, the revenues from which can be used to assist the weaker districts and to make school facilities more nearly equal all over the state. It provides medical inspection at state expense for rural districts and for all communities which have a population less than 5000. Many a child can be placed on an equal footing with other children if its eyes, ears, nose, teeth and throat are examined by a skillful physician and if existing defects are brought to the attention of the parents and corrected by careful treatment. The public has come to believe in the conservation of our national resources. No asset has greater possibilities than the children who are now at school and who will shape the future destinies of the republic.

Equal Opportunities For Pupils.

The care of the child's health is of supreme importance. Poorly constructed school houses are a menace to the health of both teacher and pupil. The code provides for suggestions and criticisms by an experienced architect whenever school houses are to be erected. In heating, lighting, ventilation and general comfort, the latest school houses excel the average home, and under the new plans for building school houses, the child's health may be expected to improve from the day it enters the public schools.

The new code also reduces the size of the school boards and confers upon the school directors larger powers for effective education. It permits the voters to say whether the directors in office have given the children satisfactory school privileges. If they have not furnished adequate school facilities, new men can be elected in their places. In so far as the directors have been faithful to their trust, the people can continue them in office. Provision is made for the introduction of new forms of agricultural and industrial education. The law seeks to place within reach of every child the advantages of a standard high school course, thus opening the doors of entrance to the occupations which pay best and which now aspire to be ranked as learned vocations. Under the new code the public schools, more than ever before, will mean equal opportunities for all the children of the commonwealth.

Retirement Fund For Teachers.

In the code care has been taken of the teachers already in service. This is in imitation of the laws governing the practice of dentistry and medicine. The state has always avoided interference with the sources of a livelihood upon which those in the professions were dependent, but the higher standards of entrance have been made to apply to those who are preparing to enter upon a professional career. On the one hand the code does not interfere with the certificates of teachers in the service, but on the other, it supplies a stimulus to beginners, who should push their studies until they can pass the examination for a life certificate. The constitution prevents pensions except to sailors and soldiers in the service of the state or the nation. Hence it has been impossible to provide pensions for teachers out of state funds. Laws permitting the local authorities to provide retirement funds for teachers have been enacted, and the wisdom of this legislation as exemplified in many sections of the commonwealth has added further laurels to the record of the Republican party.

The legislature also provided for the organization of a bureau of professional education for the purpose of securing reciprocity with other states in medical, dental and pharmaceutical licenses. Pennsylvania has always been foremost in her colleges of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, and the new legislation will serve to perpetuate the supremacy of schools in professional education.

Distribution of School Funds.

The liberality of the legislature in aiding the institutions of higher learning is unrivalled in the history of the state. It has substituted for the three medical examining boards a single and separate board of examiners which will pass upon the qualifications of all medical students, thereby placing all the schools of medicine upon the same basis and requiring them all to attain the same standard of qualifications.

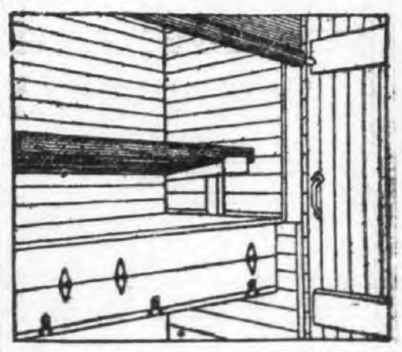
The new method of distributing the school appropriation is an improvement on all former methods. After deducting from the gross amount items like the amount required under the minimum salary act and for free tuition in the state normal schools for the training of teachers, the remainder is divided into two equal parts. One-half is distributed upon the basis of the number of teachers employed, and the other half is distributed upon the basis of the children between six and sixteen years of age. This will prevent any injustice from the padding of the roll of taxables by the enumeration of temporary sojourners in the crowded centers of population.

The enactment of the new school code and the creation of the bureaus of medical and professional education are distinct steps of progress for which the Republican party can claim credit.

PLATFORM ROOST FOR FOWLS

Convenient Device Recommended by the Department of Agriculture Shown in Illustration.

The accompanying illustration shows the design of a convenient roosting platform which is recommended by the department of agriculture for use in chicken houses. At the front of this platform is hung a duck curtain operated by means of cord run through rings attached to



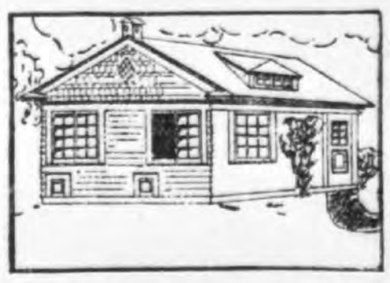
Convenient Roosting Platform.

the ceiling. This additional protection effectually prevents the freezing of combs in all except the most severe winter weather, says Homestead. The nests are directly under the platforms and are entered from the rear. The bottom of the nests are attached to one side by means of hinges and are held in place by a number of hasps. To clean the nests it is simply necessary to unfasten the hasps and the entire bottom swings downward. The floor consists of matched boards. The outside of the studs of the walls are first boarded, then covered with paper and clapboarded. The inside of the studs is covered with matched boards, making a four-inch dead air space between the two walls. The ceilings are made of matched boards. Over each pen in the ceiling is a trap door about 20x24 inches, opening into the attic. At each end of the attic is a window, and at regular intervals along the peak of the roof are ventilating cupolas. Straw may be placed in the attic, thus providing an effective means of absorbing the moisture.

POULTRY HOUSE IS ARTISTIC

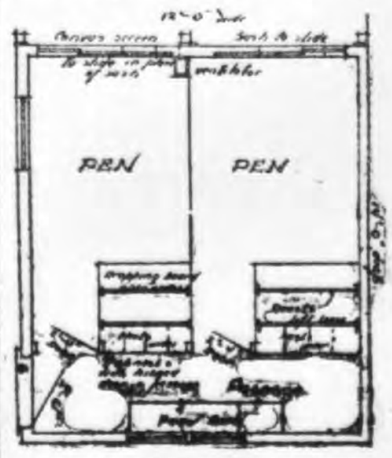
Moderately Priced Structure So Arranged That It Can Be Extended—Shelters Fifteen Birds.

Here is a moderately-priced poultry house with artistic exterior, and the practical appointments of a large plant, says Green's Fruit Grower. This house is so arranged that it can be extended any time. This is known as the open frame, fresh air construction that is now being extensively



An Artistic Poultry House.

used. There are large windows on the south side that may be opened by sliding; the windows being equipped with canvas screens. The platforms under the roofs are well up from the floor and the nests are neatly bordered in passage-way so arranged



Floor Plan.

as to drop down when getting the eggs. The ventilator is one of the latest make and will draw all foul air and moisture from the house. This house will accommodate 15 birds. Notice the grape vine running at the side of the building.

"I Could Learn to Love You"

Sung by

"THAT" QUARTET

In Vaudeville

Words by JOHN KEMBLE — Music by LESTER W. KEITH

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WHAT FATE DID

By CARL SARGENT CHACE

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The position occupied by a college boy seems to give no indication whatever of the position he will occupy in the world. This does not refer alone to his standing in his studies, but in his prominence or want of prominence in other respects. There are numerous instances of men who have graduated at the bottom of their class or have failed to graduate at all who have become distinguished, while those who graduated at the top have made a sorry showing in the battle of life. Fate is the chief factor in the premises.

Two students in antebellum days were chums at the University of Virginia. They were Huntington Courtney and Timothy Hutchinson. Their names typified their all round rank in college. Courtney was prominent in his studies and socially both in his class and in the limited but select society of those gathered about the university. Hutchinson, whose name was too long for ordinary use and commonly called Hutch, took such rank every way as his name would indicate. He was a poor scholar, a poor man for athletic sports and a poor man financially.

It often happens that excellent friends are the antipodes of each other. There were different theories mentioned why these men were chums, but the favorite was that Courtney found one to patronize, while Hutchinson found one to patronize him. But no one ever saw any patronizing between the two. Courtney continued to shine like a star of the first magnitude, while Hutchinson, who was inordinately lazy, maintained his position at the foot of the class.

There was one thing about the two men that was not apparent to their friends. Courtney learned easily, but his knowledge passed through him as through a sieve. His was mere study of books, not the practical lessons that would help him in the greater world. Hutchinson had little interest in books, but if anything in them caught his attention he put it away in his cranium and would know exactly how to use it when the occasion should arise. And here is the secret of the friendship. Courtney saw in Hutchinson his intellectual superior and intellectually leaned on him. Hutchinson found in Courtney one whose daily life interested and amused him, just as a man of parts may be entertained by a society novel.

Ten years passed. Courtney had somewhat disappointed his friends, and Hutchinson had made very little progress. Courtney had married a girl with a plantation; Hutchinson was a country lawyer. But the planters of those days were not given to law, and he earned but an ordinary living. One day he stumbled—no one knew how—on an important case and, by the masterly and original way in which he handled it, suddenly jumped to first rank in the Virginia bar.

He and Courtney were still intimate friends, and no one rejoiced so much as he over Hutchinson's sudden leap.

They were both still under middle age. Hutchinson was unmarried. The civil war came on, and both men entered the Confederate army. When they came out Courtney was financially ruined. He had not studied a profession, and in the south before the war business was not considered an occupation for a gentleman. Hutchinson was not ruined, for there was nothing but himself to ruin, and he was stronger when he came out of the war than when he went in. He had not had the advantage of a military education, but he was very resourceful and knew how to turn things to advantage. The consequence was that he did some very good work and it was appreciated. His war record, together with his prominence as a lawyer, sent him to Washington as a congressman. Then something happened to spoil his career.

There was a duel. The trouble was said to be politics. Indeed, to the outside world it was politics. Hutchinson accused a prominent politician of dishonesty in office. The accused man, who was innocent of the charge and whom everybody connected with him thoroughly believed to be innocent, was forced, according to the custom of the country at that time, to challenge Hutchinson. They met, and Hutchinson killed his antagonist.

Hutchinson fell at once to the position he had occupied in college, or, rather, to a far worse one, for he was cut by most of his neighbors and as soon as his term in congress expired was not renominated.

One man stood by him. That was his old friend Courtney. But Courtney could never understand his friend's antagonism to the man he had killed or why he should have ruined himself on account of it. He often asked Hutchinson to explain why he had committed political suicide, but never obtained any satisfaction.

Hutchinson joined that numerous colony of southerners in New York. There the obloquy attached to him was lost in the rush of a great city, and he seemed to be spurred to extraordinary action. He became a successful lawyer, and one of his favorite amusements was writing checks and sending them to his friend Courtney in the shape of so called loans. Hutchinson and two others are the only persons who ever knew the real cause of the duel. One of these two is dead, and the other is Mrs. Courtney.

NEVER MADE A MISTAKE.

And if He Ever Does Blunder He Will Never Do So Again.

One of the most expert "powder men" in the west is that eccentric old character "Heavy Weather" Smith. The railroad men and contractors all know him as "Heavy Weather" because he has a heavy, rolling gait like a sailor on the deck of a ship in a storm. Nobody seems to know his given name or initials, although he has been employed in shooting some of the heaviest blasts ever made by the railroads of the coast. These include the Great Northern, North Bank, Milwaukee, the Western Pacific and the Bay Shore cutoff.

On his last trip through Portland he was jarred out of his usually tight shell and related some of the trying ordeals he had gone through in his peculiar line of work. He explained the great care that is needed in handling big charges because of the money involved and the time required in getting everything just so, to say nothing of the hazard of the game. His auditors listened to stories of the freak things that sometimes happened when the blasts were touched off, and he finally wound up his yarns by remarking:

"I don't suppose you fellows would believe it, but I have never made a mistake in my life."

One of the crowd bit immediately and asked.

"You must be a wonder. How do you account for it?"

"Well, it's just this way," concluded "Heavy Weather," with a slow drawl and a bland smile—"a man in our business can make only one mistake."

He didn't have to draw a diagram of the joke either.—Portland Oregonian.

A FORTUNE GOES BEGGING.

It's Yours if You Can Discover a Barnacle Proof Ship Coat.

There is a fortune awaiting anybody clever enough to discover some substance to which barnacles will not adhere and which is also cheap and suitable for covering the bottoms of ships, for barnacles are the bane of ocean going steamers. They begin to attach themselves to the hull below the water line directly after launching, and in a little over a year owing to their numbers double the quantity of coal has to be burned to drive the ship through the water at the same rate of speed as when the bottom was clean. It is therefore cheaper to dock ships at least once in every six months, costly though this process is.

Recently an invention has been patented in England which aims at covering ships' bottoms with specially prepared glass. Barnacles cannot adhere to ordinary glass, but the difficulty up till now in attaching this substance to the steel plates of a ship is that the expansion of the steel breaks the glass whenever a rise in temperature occurs.

The same thing happens in regard to procelain, which has been tried with good results so long as the ship does not venture near the tropics. Directly this happens, however, the porcelain bottom splits in all directions, great flakes peel off and the last state of that ship is worse than the first.

Experiments have also been made with aizen, a newly discovered alloy of aluminium and zinc, but it was found that the barnacles took to this even more readily than to the ordinary steel or iron.—Pearson's Weekly.

Paper Cookery.

"Paper cookery" is being popularized in London by a German chef, according to a London newspaper. The flavor of the viands is said to be conserved by the simple process of cooking the food in a paper bag of a special kind. The bag is put inside a gas stove and heated indirectly, the hot air only coming into contact with the paper wrapper. For instance, in cooking a beeksteak in this manner pepper and salt (if required) would alone be added to the raw meat before it was placed in the bag and deposited in the oven. After about half an hour's subjection to the hot air process the steak is said to be done to a turn, while it has produced a rich gravy of its own, which can be poured out of the paper wrapper. Fruit cooked in the same way is said to retain not only its aroma, but its shape.

Waterproofing Solution.

Seeking a waterproofing suitable for military cloaks as well as tents, French army officials have decided that acetate of aluminium is better than rubber, boiled linseed oil, insoluble gelatin, shellac or any other of the many materials to be had. M. Balland adds forty parts of water to one part of commercial acetate of aluminium solution, and fabrics are soaked in the mixture for twenty-four hours, then dried in air. It is claimed that the cloth is not only made waterproof, but is left supple and sufficiently porous for air to pass through it.

Ever See Your Halo?

A London doctor announces that he can show in a scientific manner that every human being has a halo. It varies in size and distinctness according to the state of health, makes pain visible and enables the expert to distinguish between intelligent and dull individualities. This discoverer of the halo is Dr. W. J. Kilner.

The Noisy Kind.

Mark Twain, in an after dinner speech in Bermuda, once talked of gratitude. He didn't much care, he said, for gratitude of the noisy, boisterous kind.

"Why," he exclaimed, "when some men discharge an obligation you can hear the report for miles around."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BEAUTY IN UGLINESS

By ELLA B. CHEEVER

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Professor Blinder was a farmer's boy made into an archaeologist. He worked his way through college, sometimes teaching the little country boys and girls near the university where he studied, sometimes following the plow, but oftener doing odd jobs which would not interfere with his university courses. He was red headed, freckled and otherwise unattractive in personal appearance, except for the intellect that looked out through his eyes. When he smiled he resembled a pumpkin with a candle in it, such as boys use to celebrate Allhallow eve.

Professor Blinder while in college was principally interested in buried things, and the longer they had been under ground the better he liked them. He read so many books about buried cities that after his graduation he was chosen to go abroad with a party of archaeologists to discover the site of lost Greek cities mentioned by historians. He told the party where many of these cities were, and they found them. When he returned he was made professor of archaeology in a woman's college. The girls declared that he had been appointed because none of them would be tempted to run away with him.

One day after recitation Eva Lambert, whose talents ran rather to mischief than books, went up to the professor's lecture table after the lecture, ostensibly to ask a question, but really to poke fun at him.

"Professor," she said, "did the early Christians dig out the catacombs of Rome to bury their dead in?"

"That's the story," replied the professor, "but it seems to me more likely that they were old quarries and the Christians found them ready for their purpose, though they greatly extended them. There's too much glamour about archaeological stories. Nevertheless the catacombs are interesting, even if they were originally quarries. It is the pleasure we take in deciphering inscriptions and such matters pertaining to the dead placed there centuries ago that interests us, as well as the skeletons of the dead themselves. The catacombs to me are more fascinating than the Lake of Como, the bay of Naples or the Swiss Alps. Beauty is passive; there is nothing about it to learn, to conquer. There is no beauty in the catacombs, but there is the liveliest interest. For instance, when we see the outline of a fish scratched on the wall over a sarcophagus we are eager to know what it means. And when we have learned that we find something else we wish to interpret"—

"What does a fish mean?" asked Miss Lambert, becoming interested.

"It was a sign of the early Christians and indicated that the buried one was a follower of Jesus. But, to return to the matter of the difference between the beautiful and the interesting. Two young students of geology recently took luncheon on a stone. It was a common stone apparently, like any other stone. One of the students thought it resembled a fossilized bone. Chipping off a few bits of it, they took it to their college laboratory, tested it and found that it was a bone. It turned out to be the paw of an extinct dinosaur that had lived millions of years ago. There was no beauty in it, but it was fascinating."

"I should say so. Was it taken out?"

"Yes, and removed to a museum."

By this time the girls had all left the lecture room. The professor went on talking.

"If you ever go to Pompeii, buried by an eruption of Vesuvius seventy-five years after the birth of Christ, you will see a plaster cast of a man. Some may prefer the statue of the Apollo Belvedere, possibly the most beautiful figure in existence. My taste leads me to the Pompeiian cast. It represents only a common man and is rough at that. The figure it represents was a man who when Pompeii was being covered with ashes and mud was attempting to escape, but fell and was enveloped in the mud. This casing hardened and formed a mold of the body. Eighteen hundred years later the body had disappeared in gases, plaster was poured into the mold, and we got a replica of the Pompeiian as he died."

"Oh, professor," exclaimed the girl, "how interesting!"

"And yet how homely!"

"No, no, no! How can that which is so full of interest be homely?"

"If you are interested in these things I shall be glad to tell you of them. There is much in my lectures that is necessarily dry, but any day after the class is dismissed, if you have any question to ask, any information to gain about these archaeological subjects, remain for awhile and I will doubtless be able to inform you of these things, ugly in themselves, as you say, but beautiful from the interest they excite."

When Miss Lambert left Professor Blinder's lecture room she found a number of her classmates waiting to enjoy her account of how she bamboozled the archaeologist. They were very much surprised when she said:

"Girls, I didn't get in a single bamboozle. On the contrary, he proved in a very ingenious way that he is beautiful."

"Beautiful!" exclaimed several girls. "For pity's sake, how did he do that?"

"He told me of ugly things so interesting that they seem to be beautiful. I consider him one of them."

A year from that date Eva Lambert married Professor Blinder.

Philatelic

Weekly Review

Harrisburg, Pa., November 18, 1911. No. 5.

CARUSO'S THROAT.

Caruso's throat is normal;
His larynx is O. K.;
His pharynx is in A1 shape,
His tonsils in full play;
His nasal passages are clear;
His vocal chords are sound.
Caruso's throat is normal.
Now let the world go round.
—New York Tribune.

But how's his thyroid cartilage?
His glottis—does it work?
His epiglottis—doth no germ
Within his weasand lurk?
His bronchia—can they project
A note with proper slam?
Is his esophagus all right?
And how's his diaphragm?
—Chicago Tribune.

Don't you think that's personal?
How can we help but doubt
You're right to waybill poor Caruso
And turn him inside out?
So let his gullet go unmapped,
His diaphragm unwrung,
For what's the use if poor Caruso
Can sing the songs he sung?
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Court Jester's Break.

"The king orders you executed at sunrise for offending the queen."

"But she wanted me to elope with her, and I refused."

"That's just it."

Why Not Do It Themselves?

Judge Ben B. Lindsey in a woman's suffrage address at Albany said, with a smile:

"Another type of man accuses the woman voter of grafting. Well, we are all prone to accuse others of our own besetting sin—like the tramp, you know.

"A tramp, after a day or two in our hustling, bustling town of Denver, shook the Denver dust from his boots with a snarl.

"'They must be durn lazy people in this town. Everywhere you turn they offer you work to do.'"—New York Tribune.

Unchanged by Locality.

"What's the trouble between Throggins and his beautiful bride?"

"Haven't you heard? She's suing him for divorce on the ground of incompatibility."

"Sorry to hear that. She's a peacherino, though, all right."

"A peach o' Reno? Oh, I suppose; she'd be a peach anywhere."—Chicago Tribune.

The Herring's Modesty.

Yeast—Although it weighs but half a pound, a female herring will lay 45,000 eggs at a time.

Crimsonbeak—You've forgotten the important part about it.

"What's that?"

"The herring doesn't go around cackling about it."—Yonkers Statesman.

Suspicious.

"Henry, what do the papers mean when they speak of suspicious characters? What is a suspicious character?"

"Well, if you notice a policeman keeping his eye on a person, that person must be a suspicious character."

"I am going to discharge our cook at once."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

In the Meantime.

Rich Man (to beggar)—Not a cent! Remember that you will have your reward in heaven.

Beggar—Will I? Then lend me $5 now, and I will pay it back then. I'll drop it down the chute.—Fliegende Blatter.

The Awakening.

"The last time I met you I think you had taken a great fancy to the daughter of the house."

"Oh, yes, but that didn't last long."

"So you changed your mind?"

"No; I married her."—Fliegende Blatter.

Getting Out.

Gertie—How's my young brother getting on with your firm?

Bertie—Well, what time he can spare from the adornment of his appearance he devotes to the neglect of his duties.—London Opinion.

Profitable.

"I see that the widow of a suburbanite who was killed in a railroad wreck got $100,000 damages."

"And yet city folks say people are foolish to live in the suburbs."—Boston Record.

The Coat of Invisibility.

Jack the Claim Killer donned his invisible coat.

"It's the one I wore when I was married," he explained.

Thus we see how it effaced him.—New York Sun.

A Matter of Money.

Mrs. Green—Can you tell me how to win back my husband's affections?

Fortune Teller—I can for $50.

Mrs. Green—Heavens, if I had $50 I wouldn't want him back!—M. A. P.

Concerning Ourselves.

The Review is published every week, as a department in this newspaper, and as a stamp weekly for the medium collector. It contains philatelic information, news, and nonsense from the editor's pen, as well as occasional articles by other writers.

Subscriptions will be received from collectors at a quarter a year, until further notice.

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WARNING!

During the last few years things have been happening at Washington with almost unprecedented rapidity. It is unnecessary to enumerate all of the stamps which have been issued but a brief summary may not be out of place.

First, an entire new issue began to appear, late in 1908, followed by three commemoratives in 1909. The 1c to 5c values inclusive, of the regular issue, as well as the commemoratives, also came out imperforate: and the 1c to 15c inclusive (regular), together with the Lincoln commemorative, appeared on bluish experimental paper. Furthermore, the 1c, 2c and 5c values were issued part-perforate 12½, vertically and horizontally, and the 4c and 10c vertically, not to mention the deluge of private perforations.

Meanwhile, the "merry-widow" green special-delivery stamp had suddenly appeared, and as suddenly been withdrawn. Quiet was then restored, but only temporarily. Late in 1910 the regular issue threw a fit, and came out on a differently watermarked paper, (with the exception of the 13c, 50c and $1 values). The 1c and 2c values appeared imperforate, as well as part-perforate 12½ and 8½, vertically and horizontally, and privately perforated. We were also presented with a set of Postal Savings official stamps, and the collecors of "entires" amongst us——with the current envelopes on differently watermarked paper.

At the present moment, we are enjoying a respite, but it won't last very long. In the near future, new 1c, 2c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 50c, $1 and 10c registration stamps will be out. The 1c and 2c values will undoubtedly appear imperforate, part-perforate both ways, and privately perforated. There may be no experimental or newly watermarked paper used for these prospective emissions, but one can never tell!

Now then, the warning is this: **Don't neglect procuring the current varieties before they become obsolete.** Perhaps they will be obtainable for quite a while, but it's best not to run chances. The 1902 2c stamp was considered common while current, and collectors neglected to procure copies, with the result that the stamp jumped to 12c in Scott's 1911 catalog; and will be priced at 25c in the 1912 edition.

The stamps with single-line watermark have only been in use for about eleven months, and in three more most of them will doubtless be obsolete. Hence it can easily be seen that if collectors fail to lay in a sufficient supply of the varieties which are to be discontinued, they will have to pay considerable over face when they wake up later on.

* * *

Since commenting on a prospective change in the Stamp Collector, last week, we have read in the Southern Philatelist that it is to be discontinued, and yet have received the current issue of the paper, which says nothing whatever about the matter. We are naturally worked up over this, for we have a paid subscription running into the middle of 1912 somewhere, worth 14c.

* * *

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WHEN THE ARROW FELL

By F. A. MITCHEL

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Theodore Strickland, aged thirty-nine years and eleven months, stepped from a carriage at the entrance of his bachelor home, entered and seated himself before the remains of a fire in the grate in his library. He had been born and lived in the house, and from it had been buried every member of his father's family except himself. He had long been a member of a dancing club composed of the young men and women of the place and had just returned from one of their meetings. The result of his attendance was very depressing to him.

He had not only been left alone by the taking off of his brothers and sisters, but now he had discovered at the dancing club that he had grown beyond young people. He had had no romance in his younger days; therefore he was condemned to live singly. He looked the problem square in the face. Since he could not fall in love he must ask some woman to come into his house as wife and companion. The idea was repulsive to him. He had believed in a grand passion and waited for one. But what could he do? He could not inhabit the house alone. He must either get a woman in it or leave it.

Strickland was desperate and resolved to make a plunge. He thought over the maiden ladies of his acquaintance, made a list of them and resolved to ask one after the other to marry him until some one of them accepted. Had he realized his worth he would not have expected to get very far down the list. He wrote out the names alphabetically and began with the first name, which was among the B's, Burwell, a lady of thirty-seven or thirty-eight and devoted to missionary work. He had known her for some time, having met her at public places, but had never called at her house. Indeed, he wasn't quite certain where she lived. He wrote several notes in the spirit that was moving him—that is, without the slightest sentiment—and tore them all up. No true woman would accept him on such terms. Finally with an effort he wrote a very short one—"I love you; will you be my wife?" He sealed it so that he could not read it again and left it on the library table addressed simply to "Miss Burwell, City," intending to get the address in the morning from a directory.

But the next morning the spirit that had moved him was with him no longer, and he went to his office, leaving the note on the table. During the day he abandoned his matrimonial plan as absurd and went home, intending to burn the note. It was not where he had left it. He called his housemaid and asked for it. Supposing that he had forgotten it, she had given it to the postman when he called.

Strickland went out at once to a drug store, looked at the name Burwell in the directory and found twelve Burwells. There was a sense of relief such as a gambler might feel who had shut his eyes and covered a number on a faro table with his last dollar. Even if he didn't know a Miss Burwell into whose hands it should fall, there was nothing in it to indicate that it was not a genuine proposal. "I love you; will you be my wife?" was a statement that covered a good deal of ground. The woman might even infer that she had been worshiped by an unknown man.

Possibly he might get a reply the next morning, so he waited at home for the mail. A note addressed to him in a scrunched feminine hand set him trembling. Where had the lightning struck? He tore off the envelope and read:

When I left you after that whirl we had on Thursday evening at the dancing club little did I know of the happiness in store for me. If you only knew the thrill that ran through me the moment you touched my hand! It must have been mutual. I was out for my first evening as a young lady, and no one knows how a girl at such a time is delighted with attention, especially from an older man.

There was a good deal more of this in the same vein. Indeed, the letter was as expansive as his own was condensed. He remembered a girl to whom he had been introduced at the meet of the club, but had not caught her name. She was evidently a newcomer, had therefore little attention, and he had stuck by her. Indeed, he had secretly wished that he were young enough to make love to her. This must be the Miss Burwell whom his arrow shot out in the darkness had struck.

Strickland jumped up from his chair and yelled, "Hallelujah!"

There was no use in his attempting to attend to business that day. Getting out his horse, he drove into the country, dined at a road house, returned to his home for dinner, then looked at the clock every five minutes until a proper hour had arrived for him to make a call on the lady whom fate had tossed to him.

When he heard a rustle of skirts on the staircase his heart beat a tattoo. Then a blushing girl entered the room with averted gaze and, coming to him, waited for him to put his arms about her. When she turned her face up to him for a kiss he exclaimed inwardly:

"Great heavens! Am I Theodore Strickland, or am I old Dr. Faustus transformed by Mephistopheles?"

"I always believed," she said, "that I should know my mate the moment I saw him and that he would know me as well."

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1. I want to go to Par - is; To Par - is? Yes, Par - is! And
2. I have the keen - est long - ing? A long - ing? Yes, long - ing! To

be the rage up - on the stage at some grand Op' - ra house, For
join the throng that moves a - long thro' sweet Pa - ri - sian nights, And

late - ly I've been think - ing, Been think - ing? Yes think - ing! It
late - ly I've been craz - y, Been craz - y, Yes craz - y, To

does - n't pay at home to stay and be a coun - try mouse.
win great fame and see my name In big e - lec - tric lights.

REFRAIN.

Oh! I want to go on the stage and be . an act - ress sim - ply

grand..... with the Dukes and Earls and Lords a - round all

plead - ing for my hand, Oh! I want to go on the

stage and act, Like Bern-hardt and the rest,..... But in - ci - den - tal - ly,

tem - per a - ment - al - ly Danc - ing suits me best. Oh! I best.

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Cheer Up!

It never paid to sit and ponder over trouble; you cannot dispel it by making yourself miserable. Never look into the future with despair; you cannot cross a bridge until you come to it. Don't harrow your mind over things that cannot be helped. Live confiding in the present. The past cannot now be remedied, and you have yet to try the future.

Where Was He From?

The other evening one of our town girls who is as witty as she is winning, became the victim of what is known as a "sticker" in the person of a young man who could neither appreciate that he was not wanted nor that it would be time for him to leave even though his presence had been welcome. She tried every way to get rid of him that could suggest itself to her troubled brain, until finally she resorted to try "cross questions and silly answers," a game that was in vogue among the youth in ye olden times. The first pop she ask him why he was sappy. This took some minutes before it soaked in. Meanwhile the youth stuck to his chair like a bull pup to a piece of liver, when finally in desperation she pretended to apologize by telling him that he was not like a tree after all as a tree leaves. Even this sockdolager did not move him, whereupon she arose from her chair, (not having risked the sofa) walked to the rack and handing him his hat, remarking: "Here's your hat. What's your hurry?" And he hasn't been there since. Do you wonder?

Constables are Now Fish and Game Wardens.

Under the act of 1899, all constables in the state are game and fish wardens, and they must report every violation of the game and fish laws to the court on the first week in each term of the court of quarter sessions. Neglect or refusal to make such returns or to prosecute any offense subjects the constable so offending to a fine of $50 and two months in jail, both or either, at the discretion of the court. This law was passed for the reason that game and fish wardens are few in number and cannot be in all parts of the state at the same time. It was considered by the men who drew the law that conferring these additional powers on constables would work for the good of game and fish preservation, and it has done to a certain extent.

There are, however, throughout the state constables who close their eyes to violations of the fish and game laws, and whenever they do so they run a big risk. They argue that they are not fish or game wardens, and it is none of their business if a fellow chooses to shoot game out of season or catch fish at a time forbidden by the law. There is where they make a mistake. The state game and fish commission is going to get after the constables hereafter.

Mr. Foot Ball Player: Try some safe sport like the Italian war.

When a man likes going to church is when his wife is away on a visit—he can write her he went, but didn't.

There are three letters in the alphabet that cause more trouble than the other 23 combined. They are I. O. U.

A trout died at the State hatchery at Corry the other day that was known to have been 28 years old and some claim that it was even older than that. It was in the hatchery when the State acquired the ponds from private ownership.

A Deserved Reward.

The Bell Telephone company last week presented the Austin operator who stuck to her switch board and sent out the alarm when the dam broke, with a gold watch and a purse of $250. A few days ago they doubled her salary and gave her a life position.

Keeping the Dollars at Home.

Ten years ago a farmer put his initials on a dollar bill. Next day he went to the nearest town and spent it with a merchant. Before the year was out he got the dollar bill back. Four times in six years the dollar came back to him for produce, and three times he heard of it in the pocket of his neighbors. The last time he got it back was four years ago. He sent it to a retail mail order house. He has never seen that dollar since, nor never will. That dollar will never pay any more school or road tax for him, will not build or brighten any of the homes of the community. He sent it entirely out of the circle of usefulness to himself and his neighbors.

Turkeys are plenty and cheap all over the state this year.

There are 700 inmates at the Huntingdon Reformatory.

A woman can manage to look half respectable in almost anything but white stockings bespattered with mud.

The fellows who most appreciate "a good fellow," are seldom the fellows who are able to help a fellow when he is down.

When a man hasn't an umbrella it doesn't do him much good to realize that behind the darkest cloud the sun in still shining.

It's a portentious sociological fact, that where you could once entertain your best girl with a trolley trip and a five cent bag of peanuts, now an automobile ride and a hotel supper are required.

Gov. Wilson is thought to have started too early on his presidential campaign, but it must be remembered that there are 15,000,000 voters to be shaken hands with, saying nothing about the babies to be kissed.

Warren, Pa., school directors have ordered the use of paper towels in the various public school buildings. This sanitary innovation will cost the district $175 a year, but is expected to be worth the money.

Anyone who is writing a history of the United States should omit some of these details about Presidents and Congress, and put in a full chapter on the battles of the Giants and Athletics for the world championship.

Times have changed. In the early days walnut timber was used for all kinds of building purposes and for fence rails. Last week sixteen walnut trees on a farm near Painsville, Ohio, were sold for $2,800, at the rate of $175 per tree.

There is a a big crop of apples in Illinois and Missouri this year, as well as in Pennsylvania. Over 20,000 barrels of choice apples were piled on the levee at St. Louis, one day last week, glutting the market so that any price was accepted. At Harrisburg, in our own state, only choice varieties can find purchasers.

If now we could induce the people to forget that a presidential election is to be held next year business would go ahead with a rush. The fear of elections in this country is an obstruction. The thing to do at this time, as far as the business of this country is concerned, is to forget politics, and go right ahead without regard to the contest of next year. America is all right.

Roads on the Jacks Mountain Forest Reserve.

Criticisms have been made against the building of roads on the State forest reserves, usually by persons who know nothing about forestry or the meaning of forestry in this country, and who have never inquired about the purpose of the roads being built. Many are under the impression that these roads are "State" roads, such as are being built under the direction of the State highway department, and that the highway department is building them. This idea is wrong. In the first place, the forestry department and the highway department are two entirely distinct divisions of the State government. They have no connection whatever.

Then, too, the forestry department is not building roads which cost from $9,000 to $13,000 per mile as do those built by the highway department, and which are usually known as "State" roads. The average cost of about three miles of road built on this reserve, through rocky country, has been about $2,100 per mile, which cost is unusually high. Conditions here were the worst to be encountered anywhere on the reserve. In contrast, about a mile of road built through the Breininger Gap cost only $438.03. So it is plain to be seen that we are not building roads such as are commonly known as "State" roads.

The suggestion has often been made that the money spent on mountain roads should be put on public roads. This is impossible. The legislature makes specific appropriations for the use of the department of forestry and the department could not lawfully spend a dollar on the public roads. The money is appropriated for use on the state reserves and nowhere else.

USES OF ROADS.

The query is often made as to what use these roads will ever be to the public. It is not the business or the purpose of the forestry department to build roads primarily for public use, although the public is welcome to use them whenever it cares to. The benefits to the public will be derived indirectly. Every citizen of the State will be benefitted, not only the few living in the vicinity where the roads are being built.

The object of the forestry department in building roads is for protection to the forest growth now and in the future, and as an outlet for the future timber. These are their principal uses. At the same time they open the reserve to the public for recreation or other purposes.

PRESENT USE—PROTECTION.

It is not necessary to give many reasons why forests must be protected. All know that the lumber supply is decreasing and if the coming generations are to have lumber it is necessary that the present generation provide it, and, in a measure, help replace what we have so lavishly used. We know, also, that the water supply must be conserved. The humis in the forest floor acts as the reservoir to do this. Particles of water are retained by the humus and given off gradually. Run off is greatly checked. Tree growth assists by diminishing evaporation.

The worst enemy from which forests must be protected is fire. To do this adequately good roads and trails are imperative. They are necessary for two great reasons: First, as a basis from which to fight fire; and secondly, as a means of getting to the fire.

It does not seem necessary here to explain in detail the great advantage of a road or trail in checking an on-rushing wall of flame, urged, usually, by a high wind; or how they give the opportunity to head off fire by backfiring from a road or trail, running the back fire toward the main fire. The result is that when the two burn together they die, since there is nothing left to burn.

The second reason why roads are necessary in fire protection is that we are better able to get a crew of men to the fire. In this there are two advantages. The first is time saved, of great importance, as the expense and difficulty of fighting fire increases with every minute lost. Then there is the advantage of having fresh men to begin the fight. Where roads are available men can be hauled, and the walking of many miles saved.

FUTURE USE—LUMBERING.

Here are included all cutting operations. These may be lumbering proper, improvement cuttings, and thinnings. All will be carried on in the future and roads and trails will be required.

It is not generally known that these roads will make accessible for lumbering several million feet of mature and hypermature (trees past the mature stage) timber. This timber can become available for use only by the construction of roads. Young growth accelerated by the removal of mature stands, will make lumber for the coming generations, if not for ourselves, if properly protected and managed under the principles of scientific forestry.

Many people have the impression there will be no lumbering on State reserves. They believe the forests are being protected simply to protect the watersheds and game. This is not the policy of the department. Forestry is a business just as farming is, the only difference being that we have to wait longer for the harvesting of the crops. It would be as foolish and unbusinesslike to raise trees to protect the watersheds only as it would be for a farmer to raise a crop of wheat and not harvest it. Lumbering will be done, but not by the method of clear cutting as is done by most lumbermen today. It will be done in accord with the principles of scientific forestry. The watersheds will not be affected disastrously as they are by present day lumbering.

As stated, forestry is a business and the forest reserves which are now being brought under scientific management, are simply financial investments for the State. Every dollar expended for their improvement will be returned to the State treasury with interest. Foreign countries have shown us that a rate of interest as high as 10 or 15 per cent. can be realized on the investment. In this country we have the advantage of cheap land against the high cost of land in foreign countries. So why cannot a good rate of interest be expected on our investment?

In the opinion of men of intelligence and wide experience, there is no doubt as to the outcome; but to make it an assured fact, fires must be prevented. To do this roads and trails are a primary requisite. Even though the cost of construction is heavy in a few instances we must have roads, and what to some may seem large cost, should not and will not prevent their being built.

There is no harm in the criticism of a policy by men who know what they are talking about; but when made by those who are unacquainted with the subject, in this instance the nature and object of reserve road building, they simply expose their ignorance, and only harm and discontent can result.

It is the policy of the department of forestry to have a system of roads on every reserve. It is equally certain this policy will not be changed because a pitiful few cannot look far enough ahead to see the future benefits to be derived from a proper exercise of the policy.

W. GARD. CONKLIN,
Forester,
Troxelville, Pa.

Socialists Gaining.

At the late election 858 Socialist votes were cast in Mifflin county.

In Dauphin county fourteen Socialists were elected to office and over 1,500 Socialist votes were cast in Harrisburg and Dauphin County. In Wiconisco township the Socialists elected two school directors, one road supervisor, constable, judge of election, two inspectors and two assessors. In Millersburg and Hummelstown the Socialist vote increased 700 per cent.

Record Eel Harvest.

Ernest Picket, a well known Towanda fisherman, holds the record for an eel "harvest" in Pennsylvania if not in the whole country. So far this season he has caught in his fish basket at Ulster 14,000 eels, which brought him the neat sum of $1400. The biggest catch for one night consisted of 1300 eels. Catches of from 500 to 1000 in a night have not been uncommon, and it has not been a strange to see eels being hauled away from the river at Ulster by the wagon load.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1912 Almanac.

Before the great Drouth of 1901, the **Hicks Almanac** gave timely warning. For over **two** years prior to 1911, the **Hicks Almanac** again sounded a warning of **drouth danger**. And so for **forty years** this same friend of all the people has steadfastly refused the offers of speculators and continued to warn the public of coming dangers of **storm and weather**. As they should have done, the people have nobly stood by Professor Hicks, their faithful public servant, who has grown old in their service. Send only **one dollar** to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 3401 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, and get his Magazine and Almanac both for one year. The Almanac alone, a fine book of 150 pages, is **only 35c.** by mail. Let everybody respond and receive the warnings of our **National Seer** for the coming year.

It is usually best not to judge too much by appearance. For instance the fellow who indulges most in hot air usually lacks steam.

A Mr. Swope from Lancaster Co. was in this vicinity last week snd purchased a car load of tobacco. The price paid was 9 and 10 cents. The tobacco was boughr from Geo. Groninger, Sr., R. E. Groninger, Ralph Gilson, David Stouffer and William Groninger. The crops raised by these gentlemen this year were exceptionally fine.—Port Royal Times.

UNCLE THAD'S NURSE

By ELLA RANDALL PEARCE

"Uncle Thad's pretty bad," said Selina

"He'll probably pull through with good care; and he's going to get that now, with a trained nurse in the house," replied Charlotte.

Then the Misses Trimbell looked solemnly at each other across the table, and their heads wagged gravely in unison.

"She's pretty young—and not bad looking," said Selina.

"Uncle Thad's bound to be grateful," replied Charlotte. "Like's not it'll happen."

"You don't mean he'll marry her?"

"Didn't you mean that yourself? It usually turns out that way in a case like this."

"But what'll become of us?"

"I don't know."

The Misses Trimbell looked at each other and shook their heads again Then Selina straightened her spare form and raised her sharp chin.

"Now see here, Charlotte; this isn't going to happen if I can help it! I'll admit the possibility of the thing. Uncle Thad's a well preserved man, and he's got lots of money. We're his nearest of kin, barring young Thad—and he's never heard of him since their quarrel. We're Trimbells, anyway, and he was his sister's boy and a Velsor. And you know how he hates that stock. It isn't likely he'd even speak to him again, if he met him."

"And it isn't likely he'll ever meet him. He was too wild to come to any good. It's this strange woman I'm afraid of, now. She's got a determined look in her eyes."

"And she dresses too frivolous. I was struck when she got out at the door in that light suit and a hat loaded with feathers—and high heeled shoes! And she has put herself right in as if she was boss here and we were the servants, or nobody."

"Trained nurses always do that," remarked Charlotte. "But there's something about her that looks like an—an adventuress!"

"Goodness gracious, Charlotte!"

"Yes, there's something mysterious, Selina. But we must circumvent her."

"We will," agreed Selina solemnly.

Uncle Thad began to improve under the ministrations of his new nurse. He had a strong constitution and he had always taken good care of himself.

Miss Scott was a model member of her profession, light-footed and deft-handed, with a gentle voice and a soothing, magnetic personality. But she could not help dimpling when she smiled, and the little chestnut curls would escape from her white cap in the most capricious way. Her plain dress showed the youthful curves of her figure, and her low laugh was delightfully musical.

Every time she looked at the Misses Trimbell they shuddered. Such a sly significance in her look, and yet it was most fascinating! If she looked like that at Uncle Thad—well, he was only human, poor man!

"Miss Scott," said Selina, one day, "you've no idea how illness has changed our poor uncle. He's so meek, so quiet; it doesn't seem possible he's the same man."

"He's a very good patient." Miss Scott's head nodded and the truant curls bobbed merrily.

"Oh, but you should see him when he's well Patient isn't the right word then. He's a perfect tyrant—and his rages would make you quail!"

"Indeed?"

"Yes." Miss Selina's voice sank to a deep whisper. "I never would say this, only I want you to understand if he begins to get disagreeable It's almost impossible to live with him when he's himself. And he's that stingy! We have a hard time of it, Charlotte and I, and if he wasn't our uncle—"

"But he isn't really your uncle."

Selina flushed.

"Did he tell you that? But we're his cousins and we've always called him uncle because we're so much younger. He's much older than he looks."

"Why, he told me his age; fifty-three."

"Oh, he's sensitive about that. He always knocks off ten years more. And he's always been vain of his accumulation of money; likes to have folks think him richer than he is He told us what he was worth when we came here, 'cause he made it all over us; and, barring the house, which is a fine one, but heavily mortgaged, he has very little, very little We were surprised, weren't we, Charlotte?"

"Yes, uncle's very queer," replied Charlotte portentously.

"Well, of course he never spoke of such things to me," said Miss Scott.

"Why, he's likely to change his mind about us and pack us off at any moment." Selina looked panic-stricken as she spoke "There was his nephew—his sister's only child—he brought him up, and promised to make him his heir. Fooled him, too, about his property, and then turned him out one day, without a dollar. We don't know where the poor fellow is now—starving, maybe."

"How terrible!" Miss Scott's blue eyes were wide open She looked very thoughtful as she arranged a bowl of broth and some crackers on a little tray, and went upstairs to the invalid

"I guess we've given her something to think about now." Selina's tones were triumphant.

"Selina Trimbell!" said Charlotte "I didn't know it was in you!"

Miss Scott was thinking seriously as she watched the invalid while he finished the light repast. Mr Thaddeus Trimbell was doing very well; but there was something about his case she had not understood If she had been asked to express an opinion, she would have said that there was something on her patient's mind Yet he had never spoken of any secret sorrow, or given her a clew from which to draw conclusions. Unintentionally, that clew had been furnished now by Miss Selina!

The nurse took the tray away She looked around the apartment with new interest, but there was no photograph there which might be "young Thad's." Adroitly she led the man to talk of his early life. Whether anger or shame kept him silent, he had naught to say of a nephew turned adrift. From her new viewpoint, however, Retta Scott was sure that his mind was troubled If she could only discover the cause and help him!

"Well, Mr. Trimbell, you'll soon be able to do without me," she said blithely, a few days later.

The invalid was sitting up, then, well wrapped and comfortable in a reclining chair near the window.

"Are you going to leave me to the mercies of these two crotchety old maids down stairs? You're a hard-hearted young woman."

Miss Scott laughed childishly.

"Oh, if they could only hear you! But isn't there anyone else who could come here and be with you—? Any other relative?"

The man's face darkened as he turned his eyes to the open window

"No one. I wish there were. I like young people around me. I'm a spry young fellow myself when I'm on my feet. Miss Scott, I wish you could stay here. If it could be arranged—"

"Oh, you know I must follow my profession I'm going back to the hospital when I leave here. I left only to take this case, because my duties there had tired me out. I needed the change But I must go back."

"Hang it all! I suppose so Miss Scott, I've grown very fond of you You're the finest young woman I've ever met. If I were a young man, I'd ask you to marry me."

"Oh, Mr. Trimbell!"

"I certainly would But don't look scared—I'm not going to; although I'm only fifty-three, and I could settle a nice little fortune on you. But if you would stay and—don't you see, I want some bright young folks around You could have all the friends you wanted. The house is like a graveyard! It's been so ever since—"

"Since your nephew went away?" queried Retta softly.

Mr. Trimbell turned on her with a roar.

"How did you know? Have I been talking in my sleep? I swore I'd never mention the young rascal's name again. How did you know anything about my nephew, Thaddeus Velsor?"

"Velsor! Thaddeus—Velsor!"

The other did not hear the whispered exclamation. He was fairly launched now into a recital of his troubles, and all his resentment, grief and chagrin were poured forth in swift eloquence, with a forcible expletive now and then, which would seem to justify the description of "raging tyrant" which Miss Selina had artfully drawn

Meanwhile Retta's wits were rallying quickly; and as soon as she had a chance to speak, she made her point.

"Mr Trimbell, you must not agitate yourself so. I know how you feel; but you are not quite right—your nephew is a better man than you think, and a repentant one! I know Young Mr Velsor was my last patient in the hospital I did not know he was your nephew; but I recall now, one night when he was very low, I asked him if there was anything he wanted 'Yes, I want my uncle's forgiveness,' he said. Of course, I knew that there was a story back of that, but he never told me any more And Thaddeus Velsor is your nephew!"

The patient looked at the nurse sharply.

"Nurse," said he, "what are you blushing for? Oh, then you—your last patient—"

"No, no, I have not even seen him But I know where he is. I—I—promised to write to him, some day—and, when I had time, to—to—Oh, Mr. Trimbell!"

Blushes were deep; dimples and curls were dancing Dark blue eyes looked with shy mischief from between long, curling lashes.

"Write now!" roared the patient. "And tell that young rascal to come and see Uncle Thad and his nurse."

"Well, young Thad's come back," said Selina solemnly, twenty-four hours later. "And she knew him before. What do you make out of that, Charlotte?"

"A wedding," replied Charlotte laconically.

"I wonder how it happened?" mused Selina. "I believe she schemed it out somehow—she's that artful."

Prepared for It.

"Hubby, I'm going in for the simple life awhile."

"All right, my dear," said hubby, as he reached for his checkbook. "How many gowns will that require?"

REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

AYACUCHO STREET, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

THE republic of Bolivia, the third largest of the South American republics, is one of the two countries of the American continents which possesses no seacoast. It extends over an area of 708,195 square miles, and has a population of 2,267,935, or 3.2 per square mile, being the most sparsely populated of any of the American republics.

The vast plateau, which includes over 40,000 miles, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, and on which are situated most of the larger cities of the republic, is the most noted topographical feature of the country.

The mountains abound in mineral wealth. Tin, silver, copper and bismuth, with rubber, are the principal exports. Coffee, cacao, tobacco, sugar cane and other products of the tropical as well as many of the temperate zone are successfully cultivated; coca, from which cocaine is derived, is raised and exported in large quantities, and the forests contain numerous species of valuable woods, including rubber and cinchona trees, the bark of the latter being used for the manufacture of quinine.

Under the constitution which was promulgated on October 17, 1880, the republic has a democratic representative form of government. Governmental powers are delegated to three distinct and co-ordinate branches—legislative, executive and judicial.

The legislature consists of two houses, the senate and chamber of deputies, the former consisting of 16 and the latter of 75 members, both houses being elected by popular vote, the former for six and the latter for four years. Every male citizen over twenty-one years of age, whose name appears on the electoral register, who can read and write, and who has a fixed independent income, has the right to vote. The senate is renewed by thirds every two years and one-half of the chamber of deputies is renewed every four years. Congress meets annually at La Paz, the actual capital, on August 6, the session lasting for a period of 60 days, which may be extended for 30 days. It may also be convened in extraordinary session by the president of the republic.

The president and two vice-presidents are elected for a term of four years and may not be re-elected for the term immediately following. The annual salary of the president is 18,000 bolivianos ($7,200).

The republic is divided into eight departments, which are again divided into provinces, the latter into cantons or districts, and these again into municipalities. Congress at the close of 1910 authorized the creation of an additional department to be known as the "Departamento de los Chiquites," the capital of which will be Puerto Suarez on the Paraguay river. The departments are governed by prefects, appointed by the president for a term of four years, while the provinces are governed by subprefects, also appointed by the president.

Products and Industries.

It is upon her mineral wealth that the republic mainly depends, and present conditions all point to increased activity in the exploitation of these resources through the constantly increasing foreign demand for the mineral products of the country.

The mineral wealth of Bolivia, including nearly all known metals, is widely distributed and very rich and abundant. Great veins of ore containing the precious metals are found in the mountains of the republic, and while their exploitation is carried on on a considerable scale, yet, due to the lack of labor, capital and adequate transportation facilities, they are not fully developed, and in many instances remain entirely virgin. The tin, copper and bismuth mines of the republic are among the richest in the world.

Bolivia produces one-quarter of the total tin output of the world. Recently tin sold for $1,000 a ton. The wealth accruing to the Andean republic from this source would be a simple arithmetical problem if this price was constant. Fortunately, during the past few years the value of a ton of tin has never gone much below $750, and at the price the Bolivian tin miner is assured a good profit despite the difficulties of transportation. Tin, as a component of bronze, had its uses as a metal thousands of years prior to the most remote history. As to when it first assumed a separated characteristic composition we have no information.

Certain economic factors operate against the highest exploitation of tin in Bolivia, namely, the necessarily heavy freight charges, the dependence on the price of Straits tin, the export duty and the fluctuation of the Bolivian money. In times these handicaps will be overcome and the proceeds of the tin mines of Bolivia proportionately increased. The 1910 production reached 830 long tons, valued at 30,000,000 bolivianos, or 12,000,000 American gold dollars.

Next to tin the most important product of Bolivia is rubber, the annual export value of which is estimated at $4,000,000. The exploitation of the rubber lands is regulated by law through an annual export tax.

Cacao and coffee are cultivated in the departments of La Paz and Cochabamba, while other valuable vegetable products are produced in the departments of Beni and Santa Cruz. Coca, from the leaves of which the alkaloid of cocaine is produced, is one of the most valuable products of Bolivia.

The present government, impressed with the importance of stimulating agriculture in the republic, has imported wheat of superior quality from the United States and Argentina for the purpose of supplying a high grade of seed to home growers. Cattle, sheep and llamas are abundant, and to encourage the live stock industry of the country there is a national veterinary institute and a recently established agricultural school. There are several breweries in the country and a shoe factory; also many minor industrial establishments.

Radium Breezes for Gout.

Radium-laden breezes are the very latest things in the treatment of gout. One of the papers read at the German Medical congress, which has just been held at Wiesbaden, was on the application of radium in the aerial state. Radium "emanatoria" have been established in Berlin and at Bad Homburg, and now Ems is to have one. A special apparatus from which radium is transported in a current of fresh, cool air, is fixed in a room, and the patients have merely to sit in the room and talk or read; the radium in solution in the air does the rest, and affects the blood through the lungs. This treatment is especially recommended for all gouty ailments. During the last hot summer it has afforded to gouty subjects something more than an amelioration—amounting almost to a pleasing compensation for their aches and pains.

Poor Conversationalist.

"Is your husband a good after-dinner talker?"

"No, indeed. As soon as he's had dinner he lies down on the couch and falls asleep and I never get a word out of him."

Sounds Like It.

"Pop, will you tell me one thing?"

"Yes, Willie."

"If a man makes soda water fountains ain't he engaged in fizz-ical culture?"

OLD PURITAN BIBLE BOXES

Curious Carved Chests for the Safe Keeping of Copies of the Scriptures.

Almost invariably after some great wave of religious enthusiasm, we are confronted by strange fragments of salvage relicts of the emotional passion and religious ardor of a departed hour, says the Queen. Such were the devotional carvings of the middle ages—the triptyches, the private tabernacles, the beautiful little ivory madonnas.

Among such memorials are the vast old Puritan Bible boxes. Cumbrous ancient arks, into which the revised version of James I. was once committed for safe ward and keeping. The sound oakboards with which they were made have resisted the tooth of time

In the long journeys of the men of the Puritan period, when the scriptures were part of the daily accompaniment of life, the province of these old boxes may readily be seen. Within the home they were made to contain those ponderous family Bibles in which, especially during the commonwealth, the head of the house carefully inscribed the birth, death or marriage of his children with other memorabilia of family life. This circumstance in the absence of other authentic records, and the laxity of parish registers, has sometimes proved an invaluable aid. How little we could have spared, for instance, that volume in which Milton recorded the very hour and minute of his children's birth.

Ash wood was sometimes used in the manufacture of Bible boxes, but oak was the most popular from its superior powers of resistance, for we must remember they were at times in the possession of ecclesiastical stalwarts, the vigor of whose preaching was sometimes calculated by the amount of damage done to the pulpit furniture.

Throughout the commonwealth, and by the general convention of 1656 traveling ministers were gratuitously supplied with Bibles, a very expensive item; and in struggling pastorates the book, with its appropriate coffer, often formed the sole effects of a new conventicle. It is a curious fact that Bibles were sometimes subjected to raffling, even in those austere days In 1675 one Dr. Wilde bequeathed $25 for the purpose of providing Bibles to be raffled among the poorer brethren

Costly Picture in Lumber Room.

A picture estimated to be worth $35,000, which for so many years was hidden away in a lumber room at St Mary's hall, Coventry, has just been restored and put in a place of honor in St. Mary's hall.

Owing to damp and an accumulation of dust and dirt, the picture had become so defaced that the corporation of Coventry had decided to sell it if they could get $375 for it. But Messrs. Izod & Co., a London firm of picture restorers were at work upon the pictures in St. Mary's hall, and one of their experts recognized it as a masterpiece.

It was found to be one of the finest examples extant of the work of Jacob Jordaens, a pupil and fellow-worker of Rubens. Jordaens was born in Antwerp, and the picture was probably painted about 1640. It represents Bacchus springing from his car upon seeing Ariadne. The canvas is about thirty feet by ten feet high. Presented to Coventry by Edward Ellice, M P., in 1855, little value was attached to it, and it was subsequently consigned to the lumber room.

A Most Generous Nature.

They had been married but a short time, and their happiness was idyllic Her slightest wish was law; his merest whim was gratified.

And all this on $7.50 a week!

"Today," his wee wife murmured as they sat together after their evening meal, "I saw the loveliest lace curtains." And she sighed. "But I knew you wished to economize, so I didn't get them."

And again she sighed.

"Dearest," he murmured fondly, "everything you want shall be yours! Anything which adds to your happiness, and brings gladness to your dear eyes; anything that lightens your domestic cares, my darling, and gilds the lowering clouds; anything which borders the thorny path of duty with sweet, fragrant flowers, and appeals to your noble, aesthetic nature, you shall have, my loved one; you must have it, if"—and his voice broke a little with the stress of emotion—"if it doesn't cost more than eighteen pence!"—London Tit-Bits.

Odd Ways of Catching Fish.

The Icelanders are said at one time to have taught bears to jump into the sea and catch seals. In China birds do equally well, for at a signal they dive into the lakes and bring up large fish grasped in their bills. In Greece the fishermen use branches of pine steeped in pitch and lighted; the inhabitants of Amorgos used cypress leaved cedar, which served when lighted as a flambeau, and the Chinese fish in the night with white painted boards placed in a manner to reflect the rays of the moon doubly upon the water. These attract the fish to the boat, when the men cast a large net and seldom fail to draw out considerable quantities. Anchovies are fished for in a similar manner.

Hope'ul of Results.

"Your wife is taking a tremendous interest in abstruse economic questions,

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton; "and I'm glad of it. Maybe it will result in her conversation's putting me to sleep instead of keeping me awake."

COLDS

Cured in One Day

As a rule, a few doses of Munyon's Cold Remedy will break up any cold and prevent pneumonia. It relieves the head, throat and lungs almost instantly. Price 25 cents at any druggist's, or sent postpaid.

If you need Medical advice write to Munyon's Doctors. They will carefully diagnose your case and give you advice by mail, absolutely free.

Address Professor Munyon, 53d and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

REMEMBER PISO'S for COUGHS & COLDS

SUCCESSFUL COLLECTOR.

Easte Turner—I should think you'd have lots of trouble collecting 'way out here.

Collector Suremark—Not on yer life; everybody here knows I kin plunk the bull's-eye nine shots out of ten!

Adam Bede on Pittsburg.

Pittsburg patriots twisted their faces awry at a Smoketown pun delivered by former Congressman Bede of Minnesota.

Bede put it over in the climax of a sparkling speech at a chamber of commerce banquet.

After telling how dearly he loved old Pittsburg and her fine old people, her rich people and her toilers, he said:

"I like Pittsburg because if I ever get tired of the town I can wash it off."

Explained.

An old lady, the customer of an Irish farmer, was rather dissatisfied with the watery appearance of her morning's cream and finally she complained very bitterly to him.

"Be aisy, mum," said Pat. "You see, the weather of late has been so terrific hot that it has scorched all the grass off the pasture land, and (I have been compelled to feed the pore bastes on water lilies!"—Ideas.

Wisdom, like flowers, require culture.—Ballou.

A BRAIN WORKER.

Must Have the Kind of Food That Nourishes Brain.

"I am a literary man whose nervous energy is a great part of my stock in trade, and ordinarily I have little patience with breakfast foods and the extravagant claims made of them. But I cannot withhold my acknowledgment of the debt that I owe to Grape-Nuts food.

"I discovered long ago that the very bulkiness of the ordinary diet was not calculated to give one a clear head, the power of sustained, accurate thinking. I always felt heavy and sluggish in mind as well as body after eating the ordinary meal, which diverted the blood from the brain to the digestive apparatus.

"I tried foods easy of digestion, but found them usually deficient in nutriment. I experimented with many breakfast foods and they, too, proved unsatisfactory, till I reached Grape-Nuts. And then the problem was solved.

"Grape-Nuts agreed with me perfectly from the beginning, satisfying my hunger and supplying the nutriment that so many other prepared foods lack.

"I had not been using it very long before I found that I was turning out an unusual quantity and quality of work. Continued use has demonstrated to my entire satisfaction that Grape-Nuts food contains the elements needed by the brain and nervous system of the hard working public writer." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates scrofula and all other humors, cures all their effects, makes the blood rich and abundant, strengthens all the vital organs. Take it.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called **Sarsatabs.**

MEXICAN
MUSTANG LINIMENT

ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

J. J. Patterson, M.D., Marshall, Ala., says:

"In my practice I have found that Mexican Mustang Liniment acts like magic. In one case it cured an old lady of a very severe attack of Rheumatism in the neck and shoulders."

25c. 50c. $1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

No Proof.

Blanche—Where was Percy educated?

Belle—In his head—but I don't wonder you ask.

For HEADACHE—Hicks' CAPUDINE
Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capudine will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c., and 50 cents at drug stores.

Apicultural.

Mother—Yes, Johnny, the queen bee is boss.

Johnny—How about the presidential bee?

Surprised.

"Do you mean to tell me you really live in Chicago?"

"Yes. You speak as if you thought it remarkable for me to do so."

"Why, I supposed people merely stayed in Chicago until they got money enough to live in New York."

Proved.

Orator—I thought your paper was friendly to me?

Editor—So it is. What's the matter?

Orator—I made a speech at the dinner last night, and you didn't print a line of it.

Editor—Well, what further proof do you want?—London Opinion.

He Proved It.

"My dear, I was one of the very first to leave," said a man who, on returning from an evening party, was greeted reproachfully by his wife.

"Oh, you always say that," she retorted.

"Well, I can prove it this time, anyhow," insisted the husband. "Look in the hall and see the gold-mounted umbrellas I've brought home."

Wine-Drinking.

France alone pays taxes in a good year on more than a thousand millions of gallons of wine—and there are six bottles to a gallon—while Algeria, planted with vines in the days of the phylloxera, supplies no less than two hundred millions. A tonneau of 200 gallons is a pretty large vessel; a thousand each would fill a good-sized ship; and we have to multiply that by a thousand before we reach the production of this one French colony—one-fifth of all the wine consumed in France.

Revised Version.

Representative Henry of Texas, in an eloquent and witty attack on international marriages, said the other day in Waco:

"The Honorable Maude Laclands, the little daughter of the earl of Laclands and a Chicago pork queen, once asked her mother:

"'Mamma, how long does a honeymoon last?'

"Lady Laclands with a bitter smile made answer:

"'The honeymoon may be said to last, my dear, until your husband begins to pester you for money.'"

A "Teaser" For Jaded Appetites—

Post Toasties

with cream or preserved fruit.

Ready to serve instantly—just open the box and enjoy an extra good dish—

Convenient, crisp, delicious, wholesome.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

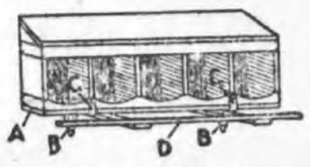
Made at the
POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.
Pure Food Factories
Battle Creek : : Mich.

POULTRY

NESTS CAN BE KEPT CLEAN

Detailed Instructions With Illustration Showing How Hens are Made More Comfortable.

In order to make "easy to clean" nests, first take a sixteen-inch board (A), one inch thick and whatever length you desire to make your nests. Then fasten hinges (B) on bottom side and fasten bottom to wall with hinges. Then make your partitions twenty by sixteen inches by twelve



Nests Can Be Cleaned.

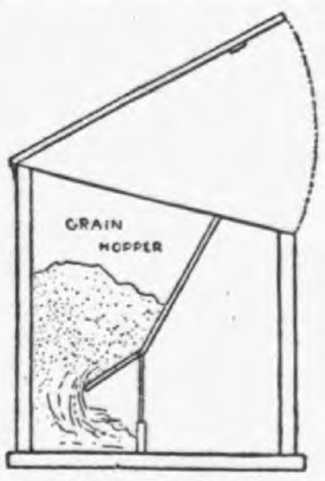
inches deep. Put a four-inch board in front of nest, carved out slightly as in illustration. The partitions, top and bottom (A), are fastened to nests with leather straps (C) hooked on nails. Another four-inch board (D) which is fastened to partitions, is placed in front of nests for the hens to fly up on before entering the nests When you want to clean nests, unhook straps (C) and let bottom fall down. I find this an easy way to keep nests clean, writes E. H. Schulte in the Farm and Fireside.

LUNCH COUNTER FOR CHICKS

Poultry Raiser of Many Years' Experience Describes Hopper He Finds to Be Satisfactory.

The builder of this self-regulating hopper for feeding poultry has found by many years' experience that it pays to let chickens have a constant supply of wheat and other grain, and he claims that it is economy in the long run to use a hopper that supplies feed at all times but prevents waste. The old-fashioned method of throwing out grain for the chickens to scramble for results in the overfeeding of the strong and greedy fowls, and the consequent waste of feed, while on the other hand the weaker and less aggressive of the flock do not get their share.

This home-made device is designed to solve the problem, and the hopper is so arranged that the chickens can



Section of Hopper.

eat at any time of the wheat, cracked corn, kaffir or Egyptian corn, and a dry mash composed of one part cornmeal and two parts light bran, well mixed. Each bin has a small hole at the bottom, covered with a slide into the trough to regulate the flow of grain as it is eaten, so none is lost. It contains enough to feed two or three dozen fowls for about a month, and can be cheaply constructed out of packing cases, with a roof of tarred paper. It should be set in the yard on two-by-four boards to prevent moisture from the ground molding the feed.

The designer of this hopper has used it for several years and states that it saves one-third of the amount of feed formerly used and increases the egg production very greatly.

Attractive to Buyer.

A neat and attractive package always is at a premium. Remember this when dressing and shipping poultry to market this fall. If there is any chance for an increased price the dealer is going to give it to his customers that send in the neat boxes. And it also pays well to sell nothing but fat birds. A few poor and scrawny ones mixed in with a box of good ones will cut down the whole price. Feed the poor birds up before selling them.

Treatment for Lice.

A time-honored and effective treatment for lice, especially for young chicks, is greasing the head and neck of the chicken with lard or sometimes with lard and sulphur. The latter, however, should never be used on very young chicks.

Laying Hens.

To make them lay, keep them comfortable and busy, but don't overfeed More pullets refuse to lay from being overfed than underfed. Our pullets get two regular feeds a day, hot mash in the morning, grain for supper, with a scratch at noon.

BUILD GOOD BREEDING HOUSE

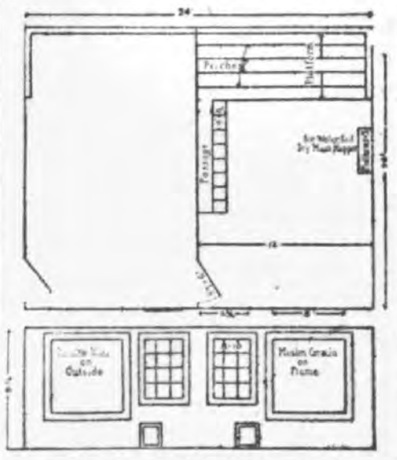
One May Be Constructed Cheaply, Yet Strong and Substantial—Mr. Gillum Gives Plan.

I have one breeding house that is very cheaply constructed, yet strong and substantial, writes J. S. Gillum of Connecticut in the Farm and Home The shed built on in front is by itself a pen 10x22 feet, and has no entrance from the main building. The breeding house is 13x35 feet. The foundation is made of plank and chestnut posts, four inches square, set in the ground three feet, and two-inch chestnut plank spiked to them.

The plank is one foot below the natural ground and six inches above at the west end and about three feet at east end. The posts and plank were first treated to two coats of a wood-preserving paint. This foundation is filled in with sod and soil and tamped.

The frame of building is 3x4 inches, excepting the rafters, which are 2x6 inches, all covered with tongued and grooved hemlock sheathing covered with a roofing paper and painted It has two windows to each pen, of which there are five, all 7x10 feet, leaving a three-foot alleyway in the front of house.

The pens are divided with part board and part wire partitions. The roosts are along the side of partitions three feet up from the ground and the nests underneath, which leaves all the floor to the fowls. The food hoppers are hung on the walls. There are two six-inch ventilators, one near each end of house and in the center of south wall near the roof is a 4x6-inch open-



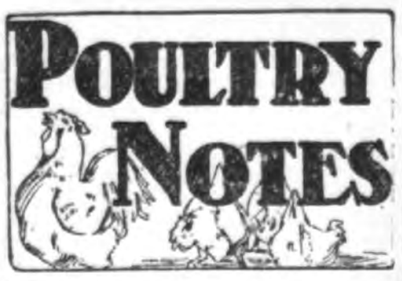
Mr. Gillum's Breeding House.

ing to let in fresh air. This house is almost always twenty or more degrees warmer in the winter than the outside temperature. I have been out mornings when the outside temperature was eight degrees below zero and inside this house it would be 18 degrees above.

LICE IN THE POULTRY HOUSE

Entire Building Should Be Thoroughly Scraped and All Refuse Cleaned Up During Fall.

Before the spring-hatched pullets are brought into the house for the winter the entire house should be thoroughly scraped and all refuse swept up and spread over ground that is to be plowed this fall. Spray with a solution of one pound of sulphuric acid well mixed with 20 gallons of water. The walls, ceilings, floors, roosts and nests should be given a good coat; take time to get the solution into all cracks and crevices. This solution will destroy the eggs as well as the full-grown lice. Select a clear, bright day. The hens should be kept out of the house for several hours after spraying. After the solution dries apply hot lime wash, mixing one ounce of carbolic acid in each bucket of wash. The roosts and nests should be given a thick coat of the wash. Careful breeders of high-class poultry dust every bird with some good insect powder before being placed in winter quarters.



The selling makes profit or loss.

Don't keep pullets that seem weak through the winter.

Pullets hatched right and fed right should begin to lay in October.

Women are better fitted by nature than men for poultry keeping.

Turkeys are at their best from November 15 to the first of January.

From the feed the hen must get lime for the shell, oils and mineral matter for the yolk and albumen for the white.

One of the most difficult problems for the poultryman to solve is how to easily provide pure, fresh water for his fowls.

Give the birds clean nests and roosting places, study their likings and needs, and the egg yield should be increased.

The essentials for winter eggs are hens that come from a strain of good layers, comfortable quarters, and an abundance of food.

Three-fourths of the diseases could be traced to impure air, dampness, improper food, close breeding and ill-chosen conditions.

Wheat screenings, having more protein, are superior to the plump grain for laying hens, and when they are good and clean are very much cheaper than good wheat.

NOTED EDITOR DEAD

Pulitzer One of America's Foremost Publishers.

Although Stricken Blind Over Twenty Years Ago He Since Editorially Directed His Two Big Daily Newspapers.

Charleston, S. C.—Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the New York World and the St. Louis Post Dispatch, died recently on board his yacht, Liberty, in the harbor here. He had been ill only about 48 hours and until just before he died it was believed that the illness was only a slight indisposition. His passing removed one of the greatest newspapers publishers of the age.

Late one afternoon 22 years ago, Joseph Pulitzer, then but forty-two years old, was leaning on the rail of a yacht as the boat was standing out of the Bosphorus and into the Black sea, looking toward the setting sun through eyes which for years had been strained, when he was stricken blind.

And for the last 20 years almost up to the moment of his death—he has been in constant touch with the morning and evening editions of his New York World and his Post-Dispatch of St. Louis, personally during his short and infrequent visits to Manhattan and by telegraph or cable while cruising here and abroad on his yacht.

Of late years he has spent most of his days aboard his palatial yacht, surrounded by a corps of readers and secretaries, who read the newspapers to him carefully and then carried out his orders. It was an ordinary occurrence for him to wake up his staff aboard the yacht at two or three o'clock in the morning to aid him in some work he had suddenly thought of.

Mr. Pulitzer was sixty-four years old. Besides three sons, Mr. Pulitzer

Joseph Pulitzer.

leaves two daughters, Miss Edith Pulitzer and Miss Constance Pulitzer

Mr. Pulitzer's entry into New York journalism occurred in 1883, when he bought the World, then a paper of small circulation.

Prior to his debut as a newspaper man in 1870 Mr. Pulitzer had, for five years, worked in various capacities. Going to St. Louis at the close of the Civil war, after having been mustered out of the First New York cavalry after a year's service, he obtained his first employment as a deckhand on a ferryboat.

Afterward he did manual work on the levee, then became a hostler in the Benton barracks, and later became a waiter in a cafe.

Following this he had a place as a coachman, and through part of the cholera epidemic in the latter sixties he was a grave digger.

THIS LOUD EATER IS REBUKED

Pennsylvania Justice Roundly Lectures a Man on His Table Deportment.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—After making so much fuss while eating in a restaurant that he had started a quarrel, Walter Gordon of Duryear, was lectured severely by Alderman John F. Donohue of this city and told to return home and learn better table manners.

"There are a great many fellows like you," said the alderman, "who come to this city and make themselves offensive to others by their lack of table manners in public places. They drink their coffee as if they were donkey pumps and eat their food with a noise like a concrete mixer at an asphalt plant.

"You ought to be sent to the county jail, where you could eat your beans with a knife and drink your soup with a fork. Next time you come here bring a handout with you, put it in a horse's nosebag and eat it on the river bank."

Train Cuts Off Sleeper's Hat.

Kewanee, Ill.—William McGregor, a peddler, fell asleep in the railroad yards and lay so close to the track that a passing train cut off his hat and chopped a suitcase full of clothing to bits. McGregor did not awaken.

Laughs at Show Till He Dies.

South Weymouth, Mass.—Literally splitting his sides with laughter while witnessing a comic opera in a Boston theater, Thomas M. Ryan of this place, ruptured a blood vessel near the heart and died.

Prejudice Is a Serious Menace

Prejudice is a hard thing to overcome, but where health is at stake and the opinion of thousands of reliable people differs from yours, prejudice then becomes your menace and you ought to lay it aside. This is said in the interest of people suffering from chronic constipation, and it is worthy of their attention.

In the opinion of legions of reliable American people the most stubborn constipation imaginable can be cured by a brief use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. You may not have heard of it before, but do not doubt its merits on that account, or because it has not been blatantly advertised. It has sold very successfully on word of mouth recommendation. Parents are giving it to their children today who were given it by their parents, and it has been truthfully said that more druggists use it personally in their families than any other laxative.

Letters recently received from Mr. J. W. Eidmiller, 2348 Wilson St., Wheeling, W. Va., and Mrs. Jno. Taber, Waynesboro, Va., are but a few of thousands showing the esteem in which Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is held. It is mild, gentle, non-griping—not violent, like salts or cathartics. It cures gradually and pleasantly so that in time nature again does its own work without outside aid. Constipated people owe it to themselves to use this grand bowel specific.

Anyone wishing to make a trial of this remedy before buying it in the regular way of a druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a large bottle (family size) can have a sample bottle sent to the home free of charge by simply addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

He that does good to another does good also to himself, not only in the consequence, but in the very act; for the consciousness of well doing is in itself ample reward.—Seneca.

For COLDS and GRIP
Hicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c., 25c., and 50c. At drug stores.

When one is sad or out of sorts for any cause whatever, there is no remedy so infallible as trying to make somebody else happy.—J. W. Carney.

For over fifty years Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and other painful ailments have been cured by Hamlins Wizard Oil. It is a good honest remedy and you will not regret having a bottle ready for use.

To strive at all involves a victory achieved over sloth, inertness and indifference.—Dickens.

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

The moment a man begins to love his enemies he has the devil's hate.

Stops Neuralgia Pains

Sloan's Liniment has a soothing effect on the nerves. It stops neuralgia and sciatica pains instantly.

Here's Proof

Mrs. C. M. Dowker of Johannesburg, Mich., writes:—"Sloan's Liniment is the best medicine in the world. It has relieved me of Neuralgia. Those pains have all gone and I can truly say your Liniment did stop them."

Mr. Andrew F. Lear of 50 Gay Street, Cumberland, Md., writes:—"I have used Sloan's Liniment for Neuralgia and I certainly do praise it very much."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is the best remedy for rheumatism, backache, sore throat and sprains.

At all dealers.

Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00

Sloan's book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry sent free.

Address
Dr.
Earl S. Sloan
Boston, Mass.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

DROPSY TREATED. Gives quick relief, usually removes swelling and short breath in a few days and entire relief in 15-45 days. trial treatment FREE. DR. GREEN'S SONS, Box A, Atlanta, Ga.

IF IT'S YOUR EYES
PETTIT'S EYE SALVE is what you need

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 47—1911.

When You Think

Of the pain which many women experience with every month it makes the gentleness and kindness always associated with womanhood seem to be almost a miracle. While in general no woman rebels against what she regards as a natural necessity there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, and gives them freedom from pain. It establishes regularity, subdues inflammation, heals ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you want a book that tells all about woman's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing *only*, and he will send you a *free* copy of his great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser—revised, up-to-date edition, in paper covers. In handsome cloth-binding, 31 stamps.

The Famous Rayo Lamps and Lanterns

Rayo lamps and lanterns give most light for the oil used.

The light is strong and steady. A Rayo never flickers. Materials and workmanship are the best. Rayo lamps and lanterns last.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps and lanterns, or write for illustrated booklets direct to any agency of

The Atlantic Refining Co.
(Incorporated)

W. L. DOUGLAS

$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

WOMEN wear W. L. Douglas stylish, perfect fitting, easy walking boots, because they give long wear, same as W. L. Douglas Men's shoes.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY
FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

W. L. Douglas shoes are **warranted** to hold their shape, fit and look better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

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MODERN METHODS IN FARM WORK

Valuable Service of Pennsylvania's Agricultural Department.

MODEL ORCHARD MOVEMENT

Prosecution For Manufacturers of Bogus Fertilizers — Instruction at Movable School and Institute.

Pennsylvania has taken the front rank of states which have adopted scientific methods for the advancement of agriculture and horticulture. The work of the Keystone State's Department of Agriculture has been of incalculable value to the farming interests. Since the creation of the department the legislature has appropriated more than $2,000,000 for that branch of the state government. Each year its work has been extended and the appropriation to maintain it increased. Owing to its success its methods are being adopted by agricultural and horticultural bodies throughout the country.

A phase of the department's work that has attracted widespread attention is presented by what is known as the "Model Orchard Movement." The movement had its origin three years ago in the selection of thirty orchards which were taken under the department's charge. This number has grown to such an extent that now more than 1300 orchards are on the "model" list. The owners of these orchards depend upon the department for direction and assistance in their efforts to grow fine fruit, under the terms of a signed contract, executed when application was made for the service. More than 1918 public orchard demonstrations, embracing work in spraying trees and other horticultural operations, have been conducted since Jan. 1 last, and about 1200 model orchard inspections made. The attendance at the demonstrations was many thousands of fruit growers.

Ridding Orchards of Deadly Pests.

In the inspection of orchards the inspector determines the kinds of insects injuriously infesting the trees on each of the premises inspected, as well as the degree of infestation. A report is made of conditions for the department and a duplicate left for the use of the owner and tenant. Of the orchard inspections, 4584 have been made in thirty counties during this year. Inspections of nurseries to the number of 219 have also been made and 330 boxes of foreign importations of nursery and greenhouse stock inspected.

Original investigations have been carried on in the effects of certain insecticides on oyster-shell scale, lecanium scale and the grape-vine flea beetle, in which 300 trees and vines have been sprayed. Special investigations have been conducted as to the distribution, habits and life history of the Hessian fly and the appearance in Pennsylvania of the seventeen-year Cicada.

The Bureau of Farmers' Institutes may be regarded as the right arm of the State Agricultural Department. Through this bureau the college is brought to the farmer and results of experiments carried on in all the states for the advancement of agriculture are brought to his attention by scientific men, while instruction in methods is given by practical tillers of the soil who have proved their ability to instruct by the success they have achieved in the employment of the methods they advocate.

Institute Work In Every County.

Since the beginning of the year 221 regular farmers' institutes have been held, all the counties of the state being included in this work. These institutes were under the direction of local managers appointed by the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, who is ex-officio Director of Institutes and who attended many of the meetings. Instruction was given by experts in the science of agriculture, as well as men known to be thoroughly practical farmers who are successful in the conduct of their affairs.

In addition to the regular institute work there were held since Jan. 1 fifteen movable schools of agriculture. These schools continue in session about one week at a given point and then go to another point. Before a school is located at any point there must be an enrollment of a sufficient number of persons who pledge themselves to attend regularly the sessions to insure such an attendance as will justify locating the school at that point. At these schools instruction is given in specific branches of agriculture according to the selection made by the persons who enroll themselves as students. The attendance at the institutes since Jan. 1 was 162,809, and at the movable schools 16,198. The Bureau of Farmers' Institutes also furnished speakers for thirty-two special summer meetings conducted in the interest of agriculture, at which 32,376 persons were present, and speakers for many agricultural fairs and expert judges of certain commodities when requests for such judges were made.

Regulating Manufacture of Fertilizers.

The enforcement of the provisions of the law regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers has been of inestimable value to the farmers of Pennsylvania. The amount expended by farmers of this state for fertilizers is from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 annually, and while most fertilizer manufacturers are honest men, some are not.

An act of the legislature prohibits the use in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers of certain materials such as hoof, horn, wool-waste, etc., that contain nitrogen in a form that is not readily available when applied to the land, without an explicit statement of the fact; said statement to be conspicuously affixed to every package of such fertilizer or manure, and to accompany and go with every lot, parcel or package of the same. This single item of legislation is worth many thousands of dollars to the farmers.

The spring sampling of fertilizers this year resulted in the securing of 1974 samples, of which 719 were analyzed. As a result of the analytical work fifteen prosecutions were ordered for violation of the fertilizer law. These cases are now pending. The sampling work for the fall season resulted in the securing of 1292 samples, which are now undergoing analysis by the chemist employed for this work. The number of brands of fertilizer registered since Jan. 1 is 1537, and the amount of license fees collected from manufacturers of fertilizers since that date is $26,415, which has been paid into the state treasury.

Low Grade Feeding Stuffs.

The rapid increase of population, as well as business, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania, in recent years has increased the demand for horses, mules, dairy cows and all the meat producing animals to such an extent that the farmers have not been able to produce a sufficient amount of grain to meet the requirements of these animals. This has led to a large sale of what are known as "commercial feeding stuffs," which are made up principally of the by-products resulting from the manufacture of flours, breakfast foods, syrups, beer, distilled liquors, etc.

The number of samples of commercial feeding stuffs collected by agents of the department since the beginning of the year is 667. Of these fifty-seven were found to fall below the guarantee of the manufacturer with regard to nutriment, and prosecutions were instituted, resulting in the payment of $1107.98 in fines and costs. A few cases are pending.

Analysis of samples of linseed oil since Jan. 1 resulted in fourteen prosecutions, thirteen of which have been terminated, resulting in the payment of $408.72 in costs and fines.

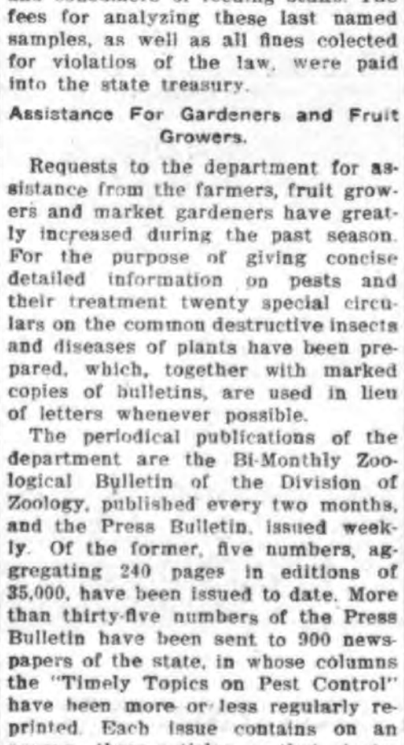
The Bureau of Chemistry of the department, in addition to the analyzing of feeding stuffs and linseed oil, has analyzed 134 samples sent to the department by manufacturers, dealers and consumers of feeding stuffs. The fees for analyzing these last named samples, as well as all fines colected for violatios of the law, were paid into the state treasury.

Assistance For Gardeners and Fruit Growers.

Requests to the department for assistance from the farmers, fruit growers and market gardeners have greatly increased during the past season. For the purpose of giving concise detailed information on pests and their treatment twenty special circulars on the common destructive insects and diseases of plants have been prepared, which, together with marked copies of bulletins, are used in lieu of letters whenever possible.

The periodical publications of the department are the Bi-Monthly Zoological Bulletin of the Division of Zoology, published every two months, and the Press Bulletin, issued weekly. Of the former, five numbers, aggregating 240 pages in editions of 35,000, have been issued to date. More than thirty-five numbers of the Press Bulletin have been sent to 900 newspapers of the state, in whose columns the "Timely Topics on Pest Control" have been more or less regularly reprinted. Each issue contains on an average three articles, so that ninety-nine separate treatments for pests have been presented through this agency to the millions who read the newspapers.

In the department's laboratory the work of classifying and arranging insects systematically for the museum and caring for the same has been busily progressing. About 1000 specimens have been received since Jan. 1. Photographs have been made of insects and 200 charts of insects and their work prepared.



FIGHTING DISEASE ON THE FARM

Scientific Methods of State Board in Protecting Live Stock Investments.

PLANS SAVING OF MILLIONS

Vigorous Campaign Against Bovine Tuberculosis—Value of Laboratory Work to Stockmen and Veterinarians.

A state board at Harrisburg proposes to save the farmers of Pennsylvania five million dollars a year. It is estimated that the farmers of this state annually lose live stock worth that amount of money by diseases which can be prevented. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board has rendered valuable service to the Pennsylvania farmer since its organization fourteen years ago, but its work appears to have only begun. The last census shows that there are 206,975 farms in Pennsylvania, and that the value of the live stock on these farms is $133,219,000. The plans of the state board to protect this investment from preventable losses from disease are being closely followed, not only by live stock raisers and breeders of the United States, but by those abroad.

Pennsylvania was the first state to organize and properly equip a laboratory where diseases of animals could be studied and recognized. It has proven of inestimable value to stockmen and veterinarians. It is located at the veterinary school in Philadelphia, where all possible facilities are employed to study the mysterious diseases of animals. The laboratory is under the direction of Dr. Karl F. Meyer, who was trained in the best schools of continental Europe. Dr. Meyer also has charge of experimental work on the state farm, which is located in Delaware County. He, with his staff of qualified assistants, are engaged in studying the diseases of domestic animals in Pennsylvania. At the same time they are engaged in the preparation of many test fluids, such as tuberculin, mallein, etc., for the diagnosis of disease. The preparation of vaccine and sera for all diseases against which preventive vaccination measures can be taken, are made in accordance with the latest advancements of science.

Wide Range of Laboratory Work.

Since Jan. 1, 1911, 32,000 doses of tuberculin, 1000 doses of anthrax vaccine and sixty gallons of hog cholera serum have been prepared in the laboratory and distributed among Pennsylvania farmers free of cost. These three products alone, if purchased in the market, would have cost practically $15,000; more than half the amount of money appropriated for laboratory work for the next two years. Hog cholera causes the largest proportionate loss of any disease of swine, and this industry represents a money value of over six million dollars. Much of the laboratory work has been done under adverse circumstances, but ample facilities are now provided for doing the work under the best and safest conditions and much better results may be expected in the future.

During the period referred to the laboratory examined 550 pathological specimens sent in by local practitioners. In many cases the cause of the disease was discovered and valuable information furnished for handling it. The diseases caused by poisonous plants and parasites have been made the subject of special investigation. The laboratory has gained an international reputation on account of its tuberculosis research work, and it is hoped that with the improved facilities and equipment furnished by the state that it will take a prominent place among those of the countries of Europe in veterinry research work.

The fight of the board against bovine tuberculosis is an impressive feature of its efficient service to the cattle industry. This was one of the first animal diseases to receive the board's attention. The plans for handling it were carefully made and judiciously executed. The first tuberculin testing in America was done by the late Dr. Leonard Pearson, and a vigorous campaign against this disease has been directed.

Menace of Bovine Tuberculosis.

The laws and rules regulating the board's work are recognized as the best by veterinarians throughout the country. Recently during six weeks 3742 head of cattle, brought into Pennsylvania for dairy purposes were submitted to the test. Of this number twenty-three failed to pass the test. During the same period 952 native cows were tested for farmers and forty were condemned and safely eliminated from the herds. Dealers are becoming more in sympathy with the work of testing animals properly before offering them for sale. Dairymen are much more careful in purchasing dairy cattle that are free from tuberculosis than they were formerly. The most intelligent realize that a dairy business cannot be conducted profitably unless the disease is checked.

The importance of keeping tuberculosis free herds is still more apparent in breeding herds. All states in which dairying is carried on extensively have laws requiring that dairy and breeding cattle must be properly tested before they can be accepted from another state or country. It is imperative that dealers, dairymen and breeders should observe the laws, rules and regulations for shipping cattle from one state to another in accordance with the requirements of the state live stock sanitary board. The federal authorities have wisely provided that cattle failing to pass a tuberculin test cannot be shipped or moved from one state to another.

Rabies is one of the most important diseases with which the state board has to deal. A rabid dog frequently bites and infects several animals in a herd, and the owner is not aware of its visit until the animal bitten shows symptoms of a strange disease that is seldom diagnosed properly until a veterinarian is called.

Decline of Sheep Industry.

A few years ago Pennsylvania ranked high as a sheep raising state, while at the present time comparatively few sheep are kept. The decline followed to a marked degree the development of mining in the western section of the state, not only because the mining operations decreased the amount of pasture lands, but because of the great number of foreigners who worked in the mines and gathered about them a vast horde of worthless dogs, over which they had little or no control. These dogs were underfed, not confined and roamed about, fought with other dogs and spread rabies through those sections.

During two months of this year thirty-four cases of rabies were reported from twenty-four counties, and in five additional cases the diagnosis of rabies was made at the laboratory. Quarantines to the number of 161 were served on 425 animals, and they were kept under close observation for 100 days. In four communities it was necessary to establish general quarntines, which covered territory ranging in size from one to five townships. In addition to suppressing and eradicating the disease the state board, through representatives in the field, is endeavoring to educate farmers as to the symptoms presented by different animals affected with rabies.

Anthrax has been prevalent in several sections of the state for years, and in some cases the losses have been high. For the past few years the board has recommended the annual spring vaccination of animals against anthrax in sections where the disease has been known to exist.

Expense Borne by the State.

The work is done atthe expense of the state and the results have been uniformly satisfactory. In addition to the annual spring vaccination 457 animals were immunized this year during July and August in five counties. Blackleg occurs occasionally in all portions of the state. It has many points in common with anthrax and preventive vaccination is the only means known for checking it. The state board has been remarkably successful in fighting it.

A quarantine against Texas fever has been maintained by the federal bureau of animal industry for years, yet occosionally native cattle are confined in sheds, driven across chutes or shipped in cars that have been contaminated by southern cattle and have not been properly cleaned or disinfected. During the past summer three outbreaks occurred in Pennsylvania. In each case the disease was recognized promptly and its spread immediately checked. Nearly 200 animals were exposed and twenty-four died.

The board employs agents to supervise slaughter houses in the rural districts of the state. As a result the rural slaughter houses now are better equipped, cleaner and far better managed than ever before. Many diseased carcasses, which would have found their way to the table if they had not been discovered by these agents, have been condemned and destroyed. The state provides money to pay the owner the appraised value of a condemned tuberculous carcass so he will not be tempted to dispose of it for food purposes to prevent his own loss.

Support of Tener Administration.

A milk hygiene service recently has been organized. Three qualified agents have been selected to travel through the state and assist the local agents in carrying out the requirements of the board. The bulk of the work will be carried on by local veterinarians. Their principal duties at first will be along educational lines.

The live stock sanitary board has received the support of every legislature since its organization. The favorable attitude of Governor John K. Tener is indicated by his deep interest in its work and his approval of measures intended to increase its efficiency. Governor Tener is president of the board. Its work is directed by Dr. C. J. Marshall, state veterinarian, and one on the highest authorities in this country on the diseases of domestic animals.

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WALK RIGHT IN

PLANNING WORK FOR MODEL ROADS

Pennsylvania to Lead in Highway Construction.

CONTRACTS UNDER NEW LAW

Modern System of Improving Thoroughfares — Purpose of Proposed Bond Issue—Support of Tener Administration.

The State Highway Department is planning for Pennsylvania the best system of improved roads in this country. An official of that department predicted recently that when the work it has projected shall have been completed the roads of the Keystone State would be unsurpassed by the famous highways of France, Germany and other European countries. Model roads for Pennsylvania has been made possible by the enactment by the legislature at its recent session of the measure popularly known as the "Sproul road bill." This legislation received the earnest support of Governor John K. Tener, who during the campaign of last year in public addresses repeatedly emphasized the fact that he was an enthusiastic good roads advocate and that the influence of his administration would be exerted for the advancement of the good roads movement. Since its inception the good roads movement in this state has been under Republican legislation.

The State Highway Department was established during the administration of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, and the act under which it was organized is the most liberal of all highway acts where the state assists in paying a portion of the cost of reconstructing roads. Under this law $9,500,000 was appropriated and expended for reconstruction work from June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1911. During that period 850 miles of road were reconstructed. Ten per cent. of the amount appropriated was set aside as a maintenance fund and apportioned to the several townships and counties according to the number of miles of improved roads therein, which had been maintained to conform to the state's standard. Under this law the state paid seventy-five per cent. of the cost of reconstruction; the township and county each paying one-eighth of the total cost of improvement. The maintenance of these roads after construction was placed in the hands of the township supervisors.

Improvements Under Sproul Law.

The great demand for a system of connected improved highways and for a system of maintenance of the roads already reconstructed and of those reconstructed and improved in the future had its consummation in the enactment of the Sproul bill. This act reorganized the State Highway Department. It provides for two systems of road-work. The first designated as "State Highways," is comprised of about 8000 miles of public roads and turnpikes as described in 296 routes. These roads are the principal main thoroughfares or highways, forming and being main travelled roads or routes between the county seats of the several counties of the commonwealth, and to the state line and between principal cities, boroughs and towns. They will be marked, built or rebuilt, repaired and maintained by and at the sole expense of the state and they will be under the exclusive authority and jurisdiction of the State Highway Department. Surveys of each route must be made and a map showing all details must be prepared. The several routes shall be taken over by the department on or before June 1, 1912, except that portion of a route which traverses a turnpike road upon which tolls are collected.

The taking over of the toll roads will be deferred until the money from the proposed bond issue becomes available. The bonds cannot be issued until the resolution amending section four of article nine of the state constitution is adopted at the next session of the legislature and afterwards approved by the people. Section four after amendment will read as follows: "No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the state, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars; provided, however that the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the state to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purposes of improving and rebuilding the highways of the commonwealth."

Three Millions Available.

The work of maintenance, repair and construction of state highways will be carried on as equally and uniformly in the several counties as conditions will permit. All contracts for the construction of state highways must be let to the lowest responsible bidders, with the option on the part of the State Highway Commissioner to reject any or all bids. Contracts must be made in the name of the commonwealth, must be approved by the Governor and must be approved as to form and legality by the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General.

The Sproul law appropriates three million dollars to establyish and carry on the work of the department and for the purpose of maintenance, repairing and construction of state highways and for the payment of the state's share of the maintenance and repairs of state aid highways.

Under the new law the State Highway Department has made five contracts, aggregating about $500,000. Of these two are for the reconstruction of the Narrows Road in Juniata and Mifflin Counties, between Mifflintown and Lewistown. The other contracts are for work on the National Pike in Fayette and Somerset Counties.

State aid highways are provided for in the Sproul law in a manner similar to that provided for under the former law. Applications for state aid in the reconstruction of township roads can be made by the supervisors of a township to the county commissioners, and the county commissioners must then make application to the State Highway Department asking the state to join in the reconstruction of the roads. In this case the township and county each pay 25 per cent. of the total cost of the work, the state paying 50 per cent. The board of township supervisors or county commissioners, without the intervention of the other, may make application direct to the State Highway epartment asking for state aid in the reconstruction of township roads, and in doing so said township or county agrees to pay 50 per cent. of the cost of such improvement, the state paying the balance of the cost.

Applications For State Aid.

A county reconstructing township roads under the act of June 26, 1905, known as the "Flinn law," may make application to the Department asking for state aid in the reconstruction of said roads, agreeing to pay one-half of the total cost, the state paying the balance. The state hereafter will maintain all roads reconstructed as state aid roads and charge one-half of the cost of such maintenance to the respective township or county in which the road is located. Twenty-nine applications, asking for state aid under the law calling for the reconstruction of sixty-four miles, have been received at the State Highway Department. Several sections of road are ready to be put under contract as state aid roads. The Department is authorized to make a contract for the amount of the share to be paid by the state, plus the respective shares of the townships and counties. The appropriation to carry out the provisions of this section of the act is $1,000,000, which, added to the township and county shares, gives $2,000,000 for state aid work for the two years ending May 31, 1913.

The act of May 15, 1909, is repealed and superseded by the Jones act, approved June 14, 1911, which provides for the election of township supervisors and gives the State Highway Department an oversight of the 86,000 miles of earth roads in the state by providing for the board of supervisors of a township making an annual report under oath to the Department on or before January 1 in each and every year. It also provides "that all money appropriated under the provisions of the act shall be expended by the supervisors of the respective townships for the making of permanent improvements on the township's roads, according to plans and specifications furnished by the State Highway Department and under the supervision of the State Highway Department, such supervision to be without cost to the township," and giving the State Highway Commissioner the right to withhold from a township, neglecting or refusing to expend the money as directed, the amount to which it would otherwise be entitled.

Revenue From Motor Licenses.

The Sproul act also provides for the furnishing by the State Highway Commissioner of bulletins of instructions to each board of township supervisors and that official is also to furnish free of charge standards, plans and specifications for permanent improvements in the building of culverts, establishing of grades, proper drainage, and such other matters as he may deem essential. It abolishes the work tax in all townships in the state and provides for a bonus of 50 per cent. of the total amount of road taxes collected to be paid by the state, not to exceed more than twenty dollars foreach mile of township road in said township. The board of supervisors of a township is to consist of three members, who shall be elected as follows: The term of all supervisors elected in 1908 shall expire the first Monday of December, 1911. The term of all supervisors elected in 1909 and 1910 shall expire the first Monday of December, 1913. The supervisors will meet on the first Monday in December, 1911, and yearly thereafter. Many townships have asked the Department to furnish information and plans for small bridges and culverts and to establish grades for the cutting down of hills and the improvement of the roads.

In addition to appropriations by the legislature the State Highway Department receives a large revenue from motor vehicle licenses. From January 1 to October 1 of this year the revenue from this source was $418,641. During that period about 13,000 more licenses were issued than during the entire year of 1910. The total issue on October 1 was: Registrations 43,074; drivers, 12,435; dealers, 1,763; motor cycles, 4727, and special, 849.

HE WAS A LATHER.

Told It Over and Over, but the Other Didn't Understand.

"It's hot!" says the benevolent looking gentleman to the roughly garbed man who is sitting with him in the street car.

"You bet it is," replied the other, "especially in my work. I'm a lather."

"I expect so," smiles the benevolent looking man. "It's been a trying day on all of us. What do you work at?"

"I'm a lather. I tell you, it's about got my goat today."

"Yes; there has been much suffering from the heat. And is your work indoors?"

"Sure. I'm a lather."

"Well, you'll cool off as we ride along. And what do you do?"

"I've told you three times I'm a lather," snapped the laboring man.

"I don't care if you're a suds!" snapped the benevolent looking gentleman, giving way to his heat temper. "I asked you what kind of work you do."

"Don't I tell you I'm a lather."

"And what do I care? You may be a foam or a shampoo or a—or—a confounded cake of soap! If you can't answer a civil question you'd better keep silent."

Two blocks farther along the conductor stopped the car and put them off, the one shouting, "I'm a lather, I tell you!" and the other sawing the air and asserting that he didn't give two hoots if he was a laundry, he might be respectful.—Chicago Evening Post.

Depending on the Milkman.

"Mary," said Mrs. Gillyflip, "I want you to leave this note for the milkman where he will be sure to get it when he comes tomorrow morning."

"Yes, ma'am. Ain't the milk satisfactory, ma'am?"

"Oh, yes, the milk is all right, but I want him to bring it earlier."

"But he brings it two hours before any of us get up now, ma'am."

"I know. You see, my husband always gets in just about the time the milk comes, and I thought I might be able to get him home earlier if the milkman would be willing to make this one of the first stopping places."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Told Away From Home.

Tom—My pa is very religious. He always bows his head and says something before meals.

Dick—Mine always says something when he sits down to eat, but he don't bow his head.

Tom—What does he say?

Dick—Go easy on the butter, kids; it's 40 cents a pound.—New York Independent.

Thrift and Forethought.

The young husband and wife were charmingly busy feathering their nest.

"A little pains now," quoth they sagely, "may mean an extra cylinder or two when we come to mortgage later on."

Showing that thrift and forethought were traits by no means extinct after all.—Puck.

Dangerously Precocious.

"Mamma, here's a word I don't understand. What does 'oleginous' mean?"

"Let me look at it, Bobby. Why, that isn't 'oleginous;' that is 'oleaginous.' It means oily, smooth."

"No wonder my tongue slipped on it."—Chicago Tribune.

The New Tenant.

Jonah was entering the whale.

"Anyway," he rejoiced, "there are no neighbors to notice I have no furniture."

Herewith he began exploring the new flat.—New York Sun.

Made Glad.

Church—I see a stranger in Chicago was robbed three times within half an hour after his arrival the other day.

Gotham—Well, he certainly can't doubt that somebody was glad to see him.—Yonkers Statesman.

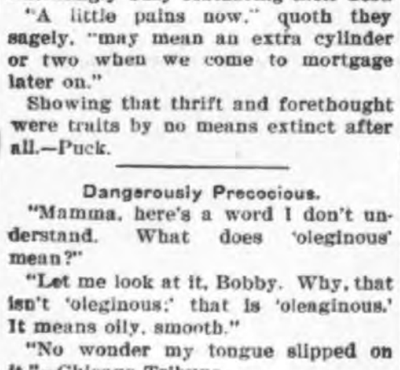
Conflict Imminent.

"I specks dar's trouble comin' to dat gemman," said the waiter.

"What's he been doin'?"

"He done ordered deviled crab and angel cake foh de same meal."—Washington Star.

The Fiend Cowed.



Man—Now smile, please.
Cow—Why, what's the joke?

One Explanation.

"Is it true your student lodger is studying astronomy?"

"Well, I think he must be. He sleeps all day, but at night he is always out."—Fliegende Blatter.

The Way of It.

Knicker—How does marriage affect accomplishments?

Bocker—A girl drops her music, and a man takes up his smoking.—New York Times.

He Made Good.

"That boy'll make his mark some day,"
Said the father with delight.
He did, but in an illiterate way,
For he never learned to write.
—Chicago News.

Concerning Ourselves.

The Review is published every week, as a department in this newspaper, and as a stamp weekly for the medium collector. It contains philatelic information, news, and nonsense from the editor's pen, as well as occasional articles by other writers.

Subscriptions will be received from collectors at a quarter a year, until further notice.

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Exchanges will please send a copy of their publication to each of the above addresses.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1911.

New M. P. A. Secretary.

Several weeks ago, Dr. H. A. Davis tendered his resignation as Secretary to the M. P. A., and in order to save the expense of a mail election, the Board of Directors have appointed Mr. W. C. Webb to fill the vacancy. Mr. Webb formerly held the office of Vice-President, which has now been accepted by Dr. Davis. The two officers have simply exchanged places, and things will go on as smoothly as if nothing had happened.

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No. 6.

"House Organs." By L. G. DORPAT.

The "AMERICAN COLLECTOR" is not a house organ. It is an amateur collectors' magazine, edited and printed by collectors for collectors out of love for the work.

A "house organ", on the other hand, is a paper, circular or magazine edited by or for a dealer and printed at the cost of that dealer's advertising fund. The main object of such a publication is, of course, the advertising of that dealer and his business. The dealer may be a single person or a company; in either case the business is to be boomed, customers are to be gained and goods are to be bought or sold, and the profits must replenish the advertising fund and thus keep the "house organ" a-going.

Some publishers of such periodicals send these free to their customers and other people whom they wish to have as customers. In this case, an example of which is "Mekeel's News and Trade Circular", the time of appearance of the consecutive numbers is irregular and governed only by the convenience of the dealer.

In other cases the dealer, or firm, will charge a nominal subscription price, as Scott and Gibbons for their "Circulars", to pay postage, or a somewhat larger subscription, as J. W. Scott for the "Metropolitan Philatelist", to pay part of the whole cost. In these cases the publications are expected to appear at regular, stated intervals, and in the case of larger subscriptions the publication is expected to serve its readers beyond the direct interests of the publisher, which in fact they sometimes do.

Compared with amateur journals, these "house organs", to whatever class they may belong, are at an advantage. The bigger the business they represent, the bigger will be the fund at their disposal. But that is not all. The bigger the business, the more opportunity will the dealer, or company, have to get news about stamps, about stamp collecting, and about stamp collectors. A large firm will handle hundreds, and perhaps thousands of stamps, where the collector handles but one or two. The firm knows the wholesale market as well as the retail market, while the collector usually remains ignorant of the former. The dealer can supply a contributor to his publication with material for study, and he can use the cuts of stamps both for the text and for the illustration of advertisements, whilst the amateur publisher can usually do neither. And thus we might go on and point out some twenty or thirty points of advantage more which are on the side of the "house organ".

It is no wonder then that some of these "servants of commerce" surpass many of their humbler, struggling brethren, the amateur journals, who in an idealistic way try to serve philately and its devotees, without having any "ax to grind".

It is a wonder that of the latter class there are so many and that some of them manage to live for years in competition with the more fortunate "house organs".

What is the secret of this? And what has the amateur paper to boast of that will counterbalance the advantage of the "house organ"? It is the freedom of the amateur press, which is not bound to the interests of any one business, while the "house organ is and always will be constrained not to publish anything that may be detrimental to the business of its publisher.

Collectors should keep this in mind, and tho' they certainly have the right and may be wise to read as many "house organs" as they can; it may be to their own advantage to give to the amateur press not the least, but the better share of their attention. There need be no enmity between collector and dealer, but it seems that the friendship between the collector and the amateur paper should be naturally greater than the friendship between the collector and any one dealer's "house organ".

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The Weather.

We Wonder
Whether
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Philatelic Aphorism No. 6.

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ONE ON THE LAWYER

DOCTOR GOT THE BEST OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Made Judge and Jury Sit Up and Take Notice But Refused to Testify as an Expert Witness.

As the result of hostile demonstrations one of the leading citizens of the burg had been taken before the village justice on a charge of assault and battery. He was fat, evidently good natured in ordinary circumstances, and the proprietor of a conspicuously shining pate. The prosecuting attorney was acting in a perfunctory way, secretly hoping for an acquittal, because he did not wish to arouse the political antagonism of the leading citizen. However, one of the witnesses was the village physician, whom the prosecutor loved not and sought to humiliate.

"You are prejudiced in favor of the defendant, are you not, doctor?"

"No, sir."

"You are his family physician, are you not? And you are afraid you will lose his patronage; consequently you have wilfully distorted and doctored your evidence here to curry favor."

"No, I have not; but, since you mention my professional relations with him, I think the jury should be informed that he is suffering from phalacrosis."

"From what?"

"Phalacrosis," repeated the doctor.

Whereupon everybody sat up and took notice; the attorneys put on a dignified studious air; the honorable court pricked up his ears; one and all centered their gaze upon the defendant, who acquired that reddish tint which proclaimed that at last he had been discovered.

"What is this phalacrosis?" asked the prosecutor.

"It is a sort of chronic disease of an inflammatory nature which affects certain cranial tissues."

"Does it affect the mind, cause insanity, or anything like that?"

"Well, I shouldn't wish to answer that question as an expert because I am not posing as an expert; but I have known some persons who were suffering from the disease to become raving maniacs, others merely foolish, some showed destructive and pugilistic tendencies, while many others have suffered for years and never shown any mental abnormalities."

"Well, doctor, just tell the jury all about this sickness."

"I decline to do so. I am not an expert in such diseases and was not summoned here as an expert witness. You will have to call in an expert to answer your question."

And there the matter rested. The prosecutor told the justice and jury the case was not of sufficient importance to warrant the calling of expensive experts and that they would have to ignore the doctor's testimony as unsupported and unworthy of credence. But the jury promptly acquitted the leading citizen, "because," as the foreman explained, "Doc said there was something the matter with his head; 'phalacrosis' he called it."

When the prosecutor got back to his office he sought enlightenment, and in his dictionary found the following:

"Phalacrosis—bald headedness."

The doctor also explained, out of court, and the relations between the medical and legal profession in that village are still strained.—The Sunday Magazine.

Romance in a Restaurant.

At one of the many restaurants that cater to the smaller purses, two maidens might have been seen sitting side by side. They not only might have been, but they were. One sat in a radiant ecstasy that transfigured her whole face, while the food on her plate was scarcely touched. The other seemed to value the edibles at their true worth.

"You through?" said the first languidly. "Another oyster sandwich? Have all you want to. He says to me, he says: 'You're the only girl I care for,' he says." It was now evident that she was buying a listener with a luncheon.

"You through?" she asked again. "Pie? I should say! Just tell her," indicating the waitress. "He says he never see the girl he thought as much of as he thinks of me. Likes me more'n any girl he ever see. Ice cream? Sure. Tell her."

Not till the listener had made a good luncheon and "his" sayings had been thoroughly rehearsed did the girls rise, and the one for whom there shone the "light that never was on land or sea" paid the bill!—New York Tribune.

Queen's Paste Gems.

The tower of London is undergoing extensive alterations. The crown jewels, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, repose in a dungeon under the old foundations of Dukefield tower, near the Darkstone stairway, which leads to the secret chamber where prisoners were left to die in the middle ages. The Bank of England, however, shelters the famous Cullinan diamonds, which the queen supposedly wears on great occasions. The fact is the queen has never worn the jewel. The great diamond which rested on her corsage at the last state opening of parliament was a perfect model of the real stone made in Amsterdam. The queen declines to wear the real one for fear of losing it.

When the Wakefield tower is again opened to visitors the model of the Cullinan will once more gleam on its velvet cushion. The queen's favorite gems are amethyst and pearls.

MODERN METHODS IN FARM WORK

Valuable Service of Pennsylvania's Agricultural Department.

MODEL ORCHARD MOVEMENT

Prosecution For Manufacturers of Bogus Fertilizers — Instruction at Movable School and Institute.

Pennsylvania has taken the front rank of states which have adopted scientific methods for the advancement of agriculture and horticulture. The work of the Keystone State's Department of Agriculture has been of incalculable value to the farming interests. Since the creation of the department the legislature has appropriated more than $2,000,000 for that branch of the state government. Each year its work has been extended and the appropriation to maintain it increased. Owing to its success its methods are being adopted by agricultural and horticultural bodies throughout the country.

A phase of the department's work that has attracted widespread attention is presented by what is known as the "Model Orchard Movement." The movement had its origin three years ago in the selection of thirty orchards which were taken under the department's charge. This number has grown to such an extent that now more than 1300 orchards are on the "model" list. The owners of these orchards depend upon the department for direction and assistance in their efforts to grow fine fruit, under the terms of a signed contract, executed when application was made for the service. More than 1918 public orchard demonstrations, embracing work in spraying trees and other horticultural operations, have been conducted since Jan. 1 last, and about 1200 model orchard inspections made. The attendance at the demonstrations was many thousands of fruit growers.

Ridding Orchards of Deadly Pests.

In the inspection of orchards the inspector determines the kinds of insects injuriously infesting the trees on each of the premises inspected, as well as the degree of infestation. A report is made of conditions for the department and a duplicate left for the use of the owner and tenant. Of the orchard inspections, 4584 have been made in thirty counties during this year. Inspections of nurseries to the number of 219 have also been made and 330 boxes of foreign importations of nursery and greenhouse stock inspected

Original investigations have been carried on in the effects of certain insecticides on oyster-shell scale, lecanium scale and the grape-vine flea beetle, in which 300 trees and vines have been sprayed Special investigations have been conducted as to the distribution, habits and life history of the Hessian fly and the appearance in Pennsylvania of the seventeen-year Cicada.

The Bureau of Farmers' Institutes may be regarded as the right arm of the State Agricultural Department. Through this bureau the college is brought to the farmer and results of experiments carried on in all the states for the advancement of agriculture are brought to his attention by scientific men, while instruction in methods is given by practical tillers of the soil who have proved their ability to instruct by the success they have achieved in the employment of the methods they advocate.

Institute Work in Every County.

Since the beginning of the year 221 regular farmers' institutes have been held, all the counties of the state being included in this work. These institutes were under the direction of local managers appointed by the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, who is ex-officio Director of Institutes and who attended many of the meetings. Instruction was given by experts in the science of agriculture, as well as men known to be thoroughly practical farmers who are successful in the conduct of their affairs.

In addition to the regular institute work there were held since Jan. 1 fifteen movable schools of agriculture. These schools continue in session about one week at a given point and then go to another point. Before a school is located at any point there must be an enrollment of a sufficient number of persons who pledge themselves to attend regularly the sessions to insure such an attendance as will justify locating the school at that point. At these schools instruction is given in specific branches of agriculture according to the selection made by the persons who enroll themselves as students. The attendance at the Institutes since Jan 1 was 162,809, and at the movable schools 16,198. The Bureau of Farmers' Institutes also furnished speakers for thirty-two special summer meetings conducted in the interest of agriculture, at which 32,376 persons were present, and speakers for many agricultural fairs and expert judges of certain commodities when requests for such judges were made.

Regulating Manufacture of Fertilizers.

The enforcement of the provisions of the law regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers has been of inestimable value to the farmers of Pennsylvania. The amount expended by farmers of this state for fertilizers is from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 annually, and while most fertilizer manufacturers are honest men, some are not.

An act of the legislature prohibits the use in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers of certain materials such as hoof, horn, wool-waste, etc., that contain nitrogen in a form that is not readily available when applied to the land, without an explicit statement of the fact; said statement to be conspicuously affixed to every package of such fertilizer or manure, and to accompany and go with every lot, parcel or package of the same. This single item of legislation is worth many thousands of dollars to the farmers.

The spring sampling of fertilizers this year resulted in the securing of 1974 samples, of which 719 were analyzed. As a result of the analytical work fifteen prosecutions were ordered for violation of the fertilizer law. These cases are now pending. The sampling work for the fall season resulted in the securing of 1292 samples, which are now undergoing analysis by the chemist employed for this work The number of brands of fertilizer registered since Jan. 1 is 1537, and the amount of license fees collected from manufacturers of fertilizers since that date is $26,415, which has been paid into the state treasury.

Low Grade Feeding Stuffs.

The rapid increase of population, as well as business, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania, in recent years has increased the demand for horses, mules, dairy cows and all the meat producing animals to such an extent that the farmers have not been able to produce a sufficient amount of grain to meet the requirements of these animals. This has led to a large sale of what are known as "commercial feeding stuffs," which are made up principally of the by-products resulting from the manufacture of flours, breakfast foods, syrups, beer, distilled liquors, etc.

The number of samples of commercial feeding stuffs collected by agents of the department since the beginning of the year is 667. Of these fifty-seven were found to fall below the guarantee of the manufacturer with regard to nutriment, and prosecutions were instituted, resulting in the payment of $1107.98 in fines and costs. A few cases are pending.

Analysis of samples of linseed oil since Jan. 1 resulted in fourteen prosecutions, thirteen of which have been terminated, resulting in the payment of $408.72 in costs and fines.

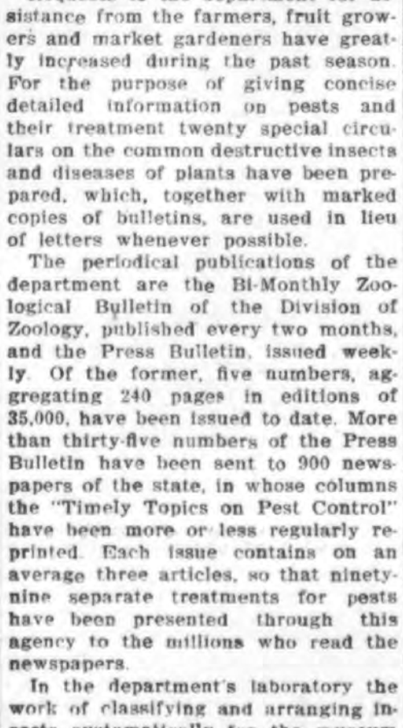
The Bureau of Chemistry of the department, in adidtion to the analyzing of feeding stuffs and linseed oil, has analyzed 134 samples sent to the department by manufacturers, dealers and consumers of feeding stuffs. The fees for analyzing these last named samples, as well as all fines colected for violatios of the law, were paid into the state treasury.

Assistance For Gardeners and Fruit Growers.

Requests to the department for assistance from the farmers, fruit growers and market gardeners have greatly increased during the past season. For the purpose of giving concise detailed information on pests and their treatment twenty special circulars on the common destructive insects and diseases of plants have been prepared, which, together with marked copies of bulletins, are used in lieu of letters whenever possible.

The periodical publications of the department are the Bi-Monthly Zoological Bulletin of the Division of Zoology, published every two months, and the Press Bulletin, issued weekly. Of the former, five numbers, aggregating 240 pages in editions of 35,000, have been issued to date. More than thirty-five numbers of the Press Bulletin have been sent to 900 newspapers of the state, in whose columns the "Timely Topics on Pest Control" have been more or less regularly reprinted. Each issue contains on an average three articles, so that ninety-nine separate treatments for pests have been presented through this agency to the millions who read the newspapers.

In the department's laboratory the work of classifying and arranging insects systematically for the museum and caring for the same has been busily progressing. About 1000 specimens have been received since Jan. 1. Photographs have been made of insects and 200 charts of insects and their work prepared.



FIGHTING DISEASE ON THE FARM

Scientific Methods of State Board in Protecting Live Stock Investments.

PLANS SAVING OF MILLIONS

Vigorous Campaign Against Bovine Tuberculosis—Value of Laboratory Work to Stockmen and Veterinarians.

A state board at Harrisburg proposes to save the farmers of Pennsylvania five million dollars a year. It is estimated that the farmers of this state annually lose live stock worth that amount of money by diseases which can be prevented. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board has rendered valuable service to the Pennsylvania farmer since its organization fourteen years ago, but its work appears to have only begun. The last census shows that there are 206,975 farms in Pennsylvania, and that the value of the live stock on these farms is $133,219,000. The plans of the state board to protect this investment from preventable losses from disease are being closely followed, not only by live stock raisers and breeders of the United States, but by those abroad.

Pennsylvania was the first state to organize and properly equip a laboratory where diseases of animals could be studied and recognized. It has proven of inestimable value to stockmen and veterinarians. It is located at the veterinary school in Philadelphia, where all possible facilities are employed to study the mysterious diseases of animals. The laboratory is under the direction of Dr. Karl F. Meyer, who was trained in the best schools of continental Europe. Dr. Meyer also has charge of experimental work on the state farm, which is located in Delaware County. He, with his staff of qualified assistants, are engaged in studying the diseases of domestic animals in Pennsylvania. At the same time they are engaged in the preparation of many test fluids, such as tuberculin, mallein, etc., for the diagnosis of disease. The preparation of vaccine and sera for all diseases against which preventive vaccination measures can be taken, are made in accordance with the latest advancements of science.

Wide Range of Laboratory Work.

Since Jan. 1, 1911, 32,000 doses of tuberculin, 1000 doses of anthrax vaccine and sixty gallons of hog cholera serum have been prepared in the laboratory and distributed among Pennsylvania farmers free of cost. These three products alone, if purchased in the market, would have cost practically $15,000; more than half the amount of money appropriated for laboratory work for the next two years. Hog cholera causes the largest proportionate loss of any disease of swine, and this industry represents a money value of over six million dollars. Much of the laboratory work has been done under adverse circumstances, but ample facilities are now provided for doing the work under the best and safest conditions and much better results may be expected in the future.

During the period referred to the laboratory examined 550 pathological specimens sent in by local practitioners. In many cases the cause of the disease was discovered and valuable information furnished for handling it. The diseases caused by poisonous plants and parasites have been made the subject of special investigation. The laboratory has gained an international reputation on account of its tuberculosis research work, and it is hoped that with the improved facilities and equipment furnished by the state that it will take a prominent place among those of the countries of Europe in veterinry research work.

The fight of the board against bovine tuberculosis is an impressive feature of its efficient service to the cattle industry. This was one of the first animal diseases to receive the board's attention. The plans for handling it were carefully made and judiciously executed. The first tuberculin testing in America was done by the late Dr. Leonard Pearson, and a vigorous campaign against this disease has been directed.

Menace of Bovine Tuberculosis.

The laws and rules regulating the board's work are recognized as the best by veterinarians throughout the country. Recently during six weeks 3742 head of cattle, brought into Pennsylvania for dairy purposes were submitted to the test. Of this number twenty-three failed to pass the test. During the same period 952 native cows were tested for farmers and forty were condemned and safely eliminated from the herds. Dealers are becoming more in sympathy with the work of testing animals properly before offering them for sale. Dairymen are much more careful in purchasing dairy cattle that are free from tuberculosis than they were formerly. The most intelligent realize that a dairy business cannot be conducted profitably unless the disease is checked.

The importance of keeping tuberculosis free herds is still more apparent in breeding herds. All states in which dairying is carried on extensively have laws requiring that dairy and breeding cattle must be properly tested before they can be accepted from another state or country. It is imperative that dealers, dairymen and breeders should observe the laws, rules and regulations for shipping cattle from one state to another in accordance with the requirements of the state live stock sanitary board. The federal authorities have wisely provided that cattle failing to pass a tuberculin test cannot be shipped or moved from one state to another.

Rabies is one of the most important diseases with which the state board has to deal. A rabid dog frequently bites and infects several animals in a herd, and the owner is not aware of its visit until the animal bitten shows symptoms of a strange disease that is seldom diagnosed properly until a veterinarian is called.

Decline of Sheep Industry.

A few years ago Pennsylvania ranked high as a sheep raising state, while at the present time comparatively few sheep are kept. The decline followed to a marked degree the development of mining in the western section of the state, not only because the mining operations decreased the amount of pasture lands, but because of the great number of foreigners who worked in the mines and gathered about them a vast horde of worthless dogs, over which they had little or no control. These dogs were underfed, not confined and roamed about, fought with other dogs and spread rabies through those sections.

During two months of this year thirty-four cases of rabies were reported from twenty-four counties, and in five additional cases the diagnosis of rabies was made at the laboratory. Quarantines to the number of 161 were served on 425 animals, and they were kept under close observation for 100 days. In four communities it was necessary to establish general quarntines, which covered territory ranging in size from one to five townships. In addition to suppressing and eradicating the disease the state board, through representatives in the field, is endeavoring to educate farmers as to the symptoms presented by different animals affected with rabies.

Anthrax has been prevalent in several sections of the state for years, and in some cases the losses have been high. For the past few years the board has recommended the annual spring vaccination of animals against anthrax in sections where the disease has been known to exist.

Expense Borne by the State.

The work is done atthe expense of the state and the results have been uniformly satisfactory. In addition to the annual spring vaccination 457 animals were immunized this year during July and August in five counties. Blackleg occurs occasionally in all portions of the state. It has many points in common with anthrax and preventive vaccination is the only means known for checking it. The state board has been remarkably successful in fighting it.

A quarantine against Texas fever has been maintained by the federal bureau of animal industry for years, yet occosionally native cattle are confined in sheds, driven across chutes or shipped in cars that have been contaminated by southern cattle and have not been properly cleaned or disinfected. During the past summer three outbreaks occurred in Pennsylvania. In each case the disease was recognized promptly and its spread immediately checked. Nearly 200 animals were exposed and twenty-four died.

The board employs agents to supervise slaughter houses in the rural districts of the state. As a result the rural slaughter houses now are better equipped, cleaner and far better managed than ever before. Many diseased carcasses, which would have found their way to the table if they had not been discovered by these agents, have been condemned and destroyed. The state provides money to pay the owner the appraised value of a condemned tuberculous carcass so he will not be tempted to dispose of it for food purposes to prevent his own loss.

Support of Tener Administration.

A milk hygiene service recently has been organized. Three qualified agents have been selected to travel through the state and assist the local agents in carrying out the requirements of the board. The bulk of the work will be carried on by local veterinarians. Their principal duties at first will be along educational lines.

The live stock sanitary board has received the support of every legislature since its organization. The favorable attitude of Governor John K. Tener is indicated by his deep interest in its work and his approval of measures intended to increase its efficiency. Governor Tener is president of the board. Its work is directed by Dr. C. J. Marshall, state veterinarian, and one on the highest authorities in this country on the diseases of domestic animals.

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WALK RIGHT IN

PLANNING WORK FOR MODEL ROADS

Pennsylvania to Lead in Highway Construction.

CONTRACTS UNDER NEW LAW

Modern System of Improving Thoroughfares — Purpose of Proposed Bond Issue—Support of Tener Administration.

The State Highway Department is planning for Pennsylvania the best system of improved roads in this country. An official of that department predicted recently that when the work it has projected shall have been completed the roads of the Keystone State would be unsurpassed by the famous highways of France, Germany and other European countries. Model roads for Pennsylvania has been made possible by the enactment by the legislature at its recent session of the measure popularly known as the "Sproul road bill." This legislation received the earnest support of Governor John K. Tener, who during the campaign of last year in public addresses repeatedly emphasized the fact that he was an enthusiastic good roads advocate and that the influence of his administration would be exerted for the advancement of the good roads movement. Since its inception the good roads movement in this state has been under Republican legislation.

The State Highway Department was established during the administration of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, and the act under which it was organized is the most liberal of all highway acts where the state assists in paying a portion of the cost of reconstructing roads. Under this law $9,500,000 was appropriated and expended for reconstruction work from June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1911. During that period 850 miles of road were reconstructed. Ten per cent. of the amount appropriated was set aside as a maintenance fund and apportioned to the several townships and counties according to the number of miles of improved roads therein, which had been maintained to conform to the state's standard. Under this law the state paid seventy-five per cent. of the cost of reconstruction; the township and county each paying one-eighth of the total cost of improvement. The maintenance of these roads after construction was placed in the hands of the township supervisors

Improvements Under Sproul Law.

The great demand for a system of connected improved highways and for a system of maintenance of the roads already reconstructed and of those reconstructed and improved in the future had its consummation in the enactment of the Sproul bill. This act reorganized the State Highway Department. It provides for two systems of road work. The first designated as "State Highways," is comprised of about 8000 miles of public roads and turnpikes as described in 296 routes. These roads are the principal main thoroughfares or highways, forming and being main travelled roads or routes between the county seats of the several counties of the commonwealth, and to the state line and between principal cities, boroughs and towns. They will be marked, built or rebuilt, repaired and maintained by and at the sole expense of the state and they will be under the exclusive authority and jurisdiction of the State Highway Department. Surveys of each route must be made and a map showing all details must be prepared. The several routes shall be taken over by the department on or before June 1, 1912, except that portion of a route which traverses a turnpike road upon which tolls are collected.

The taking over of the toll roads will be deferred until the money from the proposed bond issue becomes available. The bonds cannot be issued until the resolution amending section four of article nine of the state constitution is adopted at the next session of the legislature and afterwards approved by the people. Section four after amendment will read as follows: "No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the state, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to pay existing debts; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars; provided, however that the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the state to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purposes of improving and rebuilding the highways of the commonwealth."

Three Millions Available.

The work of maintenance, repair and construction of state highways will be carried on as equally and uniformly in the several counties as conditions will permit. All contracts for the construction of state highways must be let to the lowest responsible bidders, with the option on the part of the State Highway Commissioner to reject any or all bids. Contracts must be made in the name of the commonwealth, must be approved by the Governor and must be approved as to form and legality by the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General.

The Sproul law appropriates three million dollars to establyish and carry on the work of the department and for the purpose of maintenance, repairing and construction of state highways and for the payment of the state's share of the maintenance and repairs of state aid highways

Under the new law the State Highway Department has made five contracts, aggregating about $500,000. Of these two are for the reconstruction of the Narrows Road in Juniata and Mifflin Counties, between Mifflintown and Lewistown. The other contracts are for work on the National Pike in Fayette and Somerset Counties.

State aid highways are provided for in the Sproul law in a manner similar to that provided for under the former law. Applications for state aid in the reconstruction of township roads can be made by the supervisors of a township to the county commissioners, and the county commissioners must then make application to the State Highway Department asking the state to join in the reconstruction of the roads. In this case the township and county each pay 25 per cent. of the total cost of the work, the state paying 50 per cent. The board of township supervisors or county commissioners, without the intervention of the other, may make application direct to the State Highway epartment asking for state aid in the reconstruction of township roads, and in doing so said township or county agrees to pay 50 per cent. of the cost of such improvement, the state paying the balance of the cost.

Applications For State Aid.

A county reconstructing township roads under the act of June 26, 1905, known as the "Flinn law," may make application to the Department asking for state aid in the reconstruction of said roads, agreeing to pay one-half of the total cost, the state paying the balance. The state hereafter will maintain all roads reconstructed as state aid roads and charge one-half of the cost of such maintenance to the respective township or county in which the road is located. Twenty-nine applications, asking for state aid under the law calling for the reconstruction of sixty-four miles, have been received at the State Highway Department. Several sections of road are ready to be put under contract as state aid roads. The Department is authorized to make a contract for the amount of the share to be paid by the state, plus the respective shares of the townships and counties. The appropriation to carry out the provisions of this section of the act is $1,000,000, which, added to the township and county shares, gives $2,000,000 for state aid work for the two years ending May 31, 1913.

The act of May 15, 1909, is repealed and superseded by the Jones act, approved June 14, 1911, which provides for the election of township supervisors and gives the State Highway Department an oversight of the 86,000 miles of earth roads in the state by providing for the board of supervisors of a township making an annual report under oath to the Department on or before January 1 in each and every year. It also provides "that all money appropriated under the provisions of the act shall be expended by the supervisors of the respective townships for the making of permanent improvements on the township's roads, according to plans and specifications furnished by the State Highway Department and under the supervision of the State Highway Department, such supervision to be without cost to the township," and giving the State Highway Commissioner the right to withhold from a township, neglecting or refusing to expend the money as directed, the amount to which it would otherwise be entitled.

Revenue From Motor Licenses.

The Sproul act also provides for the furnishing by the State Highway Commissioner of bulletins of instructions to each board of township supervisors and that official is also to furnish free of charge standards, plans and specifications for permanent improvements in the building of culverts, establishing of grades, proper drainage, and such other matters as he may deem essential. It abolishes the work tax in all townships in the state and provides for a bonus of 50 per cent. of the total amount of road taxes collected to be paid by the state, not to exceed more than twenty dollars foreach mile of township road in said township. The board of supervisors of a township is to consist of three members, who shall be elected as follows. The term of all supervisors elected in 1908 shall expire the first Monday of December, 1911. The term of all supervisors elected in 1909 and 1910 shall expire the first Monday of December, 1913. The supervisors will meet on the first Monday in November, 1911, and yearly thereafter. Many townships have asked the Department to furnish information and plans for small bridges and culverts and to establish grades for the cutting down of hills and the improvement of the roads.

In addition to appropriations by the legislature the State Highway Department receives a large revenue from motor vehicle licenses. From January 1 to October 1 of this year the revenue from this source was $418,621. During that period about 130,0 more licenses were issued than during the entire year of 1910. The total issue on October 1 was: Registrations 43,074; drivers, 15,435; dealers' 2963; motor cycles, 4727, and special 849

HE WAS A LATHER.

Told It Over and Over, but the Other Didn't Understand.

"It's hot!" says the benevolent looking gentleman to the roughly garbed man who is sitting with him in the street car.

"You bet it is," replied the other, "especially in my work. I'm a lather."

"I expect so," smiles the benevolent looking man. "It's been a trying day on all of us. What do you work at?"

"I'm a lather. I tell you, it's about got my goat today."

"Yes; there has been much suffering from the heat. And is your work indoors?"

"Sure. I'm a lather."

"Well, you'll cool off as we ride along. And what do you do?"

"I've told you three times I'm a lather," snapped the laboring man.

"I don't care if you're a suds!" snapped the benevolent looking gentleman, giving way to his heat temper. "I asked you what kind of work you do."

"Don't I tell you I'm a lather."

"And what do I care? You may be a foam or a shampoo or a—or—a confounded cake of soap! If you can't answer a civil question you'd better keep silent."

Two blocks farther along the conductor stopped the car and put them off, the one shouting, "I'm a lather, I tell you!" and the other sawing the air and asserting that he didn't give two hoots if he was a laundry, he might be respectful.—Chicago Evening Post.

Depending on the Milkman.

"Mary," said Mrs. Gillyflip, "I want you to leave this note for the milkman where he will be sure to get it when he comes tomorrow morning."

"Yes, ma'am. Ain't the milk satisfactory, ma'am?"

"Oh, yes, the milk is all right, but I want him to bring it earlier."

"But he brings it two hours before any of us get up now, ma'am."

"I know. You see, my husband always gets in just about the time the milk comes, and I thought I might be able to get him home earlier if the milkman would be willing to make this one of the first stopping places."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Told Away From Home.

Tom—My pa is very religious. He always bows his head and says something before meals.

Dick—Mine always says something when he sits down to eat, but he don't bow his head.

Tom—What does he say?

Dick—Go easy on the butter, kids; it's 40 cents a pound.—New York Independent.

Thrift and Forethought.

The young husband and wife were charmingly busy feathering their nest.

"A little pains now," quoth they sagely, "may mean an extra cylinder or two when we come to mortgage later on."

Showing that thrift and forethought were traits by no means extinct after all.—Puck.

Dangerously Precocious.

"Mamma, here's a word I don't understand. What does 'oleginous' mean?"

"Let me look at it, Bobby. Why, that isn't 'oleginous;' that is 'oleaginous.' It means oily, smooth."

"No wonder my tongue slipped on it."—Chicago Tribune.

The New Tenant.

Jonah was entering the whale.

"Anyway," he rejoiced, "there are no neighbors to notice I have no furniture."

Herewith he began exploring the new flat.—New York Sun.

Made Glad.

Church—I see a stranger in Chicago was robbed three times within half an hour after his arrival the other day.

Gotham—Well, he certainly can't doubt that somebody was glad to see him.—Yonkers Statesman.

Conflict Imminent.

"I specks dar's trouble comin' to dat gemman," said the waiter.

"What's he been doin'?"

"He done ordered deviled crab and angel cake foh de same meal."—Washington Star.

The Fiend Cowed.

Man—Now smile, please.
Cow—Why, what's the joke?

One Explanation.

"Is it true your student lodger is studying astronomy?"

"Well, I think he must be. He sleeps all day, but at night he is always out."—Fliegende Blatter.

The Way of It.

Knicker—How does marriage affect accomplishments?

Bocker—A girl drops her music, and a man takes up his smoking.—New York Times.

He Made Good.

"That boy'll make his mark some day."
Said the father, with delight.
He did, but in an illiterate way,
For he never learned to write.
—Chicago News.

Concerning Ourselves.

The Review is published every week, as a department in this newspaper, and as a stamp weekly for the medium collector. It contains philatelic information, news, and nonsense from the editor's pen, as well as occasional articles by other writers.

Subscriptions will be received from collectors at a quarter a year, until further notice.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1911.

New M. P. A. Secretary.

Several weeks ago, Dr. H. A. Davis tendered his resignation as Secretary to the M. P. A., and in order to save the expense of a mail election, the Board of Directors have appointed Mr. W. C. Webb to fill the vacancy. Mr. Webb formerly held the office of Vice-President, which has now been accepted by Dr. Davis. The two officers have simply exchanged places, and things will go on as smoothly as if nothing had happened.

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No. 6.

"House Organs." By L. G. DORPAT.

The "AMERICAN COLLECTOR" is not a house organ. It is an amateur collectors' magazine, edited and printed by collectors for collectors out of love for the work.

A "house organ", on the other hand, is a paper, circular or magazine edited by or for a dealer and printed at the cost of that dealer's advertising fund. The main object of such a publication is, of course, the advertising of that dealer and his business. The dealer may be a single person or a company; in either case the business is to be boomed, customers are to be gained and goods are to be bought or sold, and the profits must replenish the advertising fund and thus keep the "house organ" a-going.

Some publishers of such periodicals send these free to their customers and other people whom they wish to have as customers. In this case, an example of which is "Mekeel's News and Trade Circular", the time of appearance of the consecutive numbers is irregular and governed only by the convenience of the dealer.

In other cases the dealer, or firm, will charge a nominal subscription price, as Scott and Gibbons for their "Circulars", to pay postage, or a somewhat larger subscription, as J. W. Scott for the "Metropolitan Philatelist", to pay part of the whole cost. In these cases the publications are expected to appear at regular, stated intervals, and in the case of larger subscriptions the publication is expected to serve its readers beyond the direct interests of the publisher, which in fact they sometimes do.

Compared with amateur journals, these "house organs", to whatever class they may belong, are at an advantage. The bigger the business they represent, the bigger will be the fund at their disposal. But that is not all. The bigger the business, the more opportunity will the dealer, or company, have to get news about stamps, about stamp collecting, and about stamp collectors. A large firm will handle hundreds, and perhaps thousands of stamps, where the collector handles but one or two. The firm knows the wholesale market as well as the retail market, while the collector usually remains ignorant of the former. The dealer can supply a contributor to his publication with material for study, and he can use the cuts of stamps both for the text and for the illustration of advertisements, whilst the amateur publisher can usually do neither. And thus we might go on and point out some twenty or thirty points of advantage more which are on the side of the "house organ".

It is no wonder then that some of these "servants of commerce" surpass many of their humbler, struggling brethren, the amateur journals, who in an idealistic way try to serve philately and its devotees, without having any "ax to grind".

It is a wonder that of the latter class there are so many and that some of them manage to live for years in competition with the more fortunate "house organs".

What is the secret of this? And what has the amateur paper to boast of that will counterbalance the advantage of the "house organ"? It is the freedom of the amateur press, which is not bound to the interests of any one business, while the "house organ is and always will be constrained not to publish anything that may be detrimental to the business of its publisher.

Collectors should keep this in mind, and tho' they certainly have the right and may be wise to read as many "house organs" as they can; it may be to their own advantage to give to the amateur press not the least, but the better share of their attention. There need be no enmity between collector and dealer, but it seems that the friendship between the collector and the amateur paper should be naturally greater than the friendship between the collector and any one dealer's "house organ".

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The Weather.

We Wonder

Whether

publishers and editors of stamp papers ought to hunt around for something to be thankful for, at this season of the year, or,

Whether

Thanksgiving wasn't meant for them at all.

Philatelic Aphorism No. 6.

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ONE ON THE LAWYER

DOCTOR GOT THE BEST OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Made Judge and Jury Sit Up and Take Notice But Refused to Testify as an Expert Witness.

As the result of hostile demonstrations one of the leading citizens of the burg had been taken before the village justice on a charge of assault and battery. He was fat, evidently good natured in ordinary circumstances, and the proprietor of a conspicuously shining pate. The prosecuting attorney was acting in a perfunctory way, secretly hoping for an acquittal, because he did not wish to arouse the political antagonism of the leading citizen. However, one of the witnesses was the village physician, whom the prosecutor loved not and sought to humiliate.

"You are prejudiced in favor of the defendant, are you not, doctor?"

"No, sir."

"You are his family physician, are you not? And you are afraid you will lose his patronage; consequently you have wilfully distorted and doctored your evidence here to curry favor."

"No, I have not; but, since you mention my professional relations with him, I think the jury should be informed that he is suffering from phalacrosis."

"From what?"

"Phalacrosis," repeated the doctor.

Whereupon everybody sat up and took notice; the attorneys put on a dignified studious air; the honorable court pricked up his ears; one and all centered their gaze upon the defendant, who acquired that reddish tint which proclaimed that at last he had been discovered.

"What is this phalacrosis?" asked the prosecutor.

"It is a sort of chronic disease of an inflammatory nature which affects certain cranial tissues."

"Does it affect the mind, cause insanity, or anything like that?"

"Well, I shouldn't wish to answer that question as an expert because I am not posing as an expert; but I have known some persons who were suffering from the disease to become raving maniacs, others merely foolish, some showed destructive and pugilistic tendencies, while many others have suffered for years and never shown any mental abnormalities."

"Well, doctor, just tell the jury all about this sickness."

"I decline to do so. I am not an expert in such diseases and was not summoned here as an expert witness. You will have to call in an expert to answer your question."

And there the matter rested. The prosecutor told the justice and jury the case was not of sufficient importance to warrant the calling of expensive experts and that they would have to ignore the doctor's testimony as unsupported and unworthy of credence. But the jury promptly acquitted the leading citizen, "because," as the foreman explained, "Doc said there was something the matter with his head; 'phalacrosis' he called it."

When the prosecutor got back to his office he sought enlightenment, and in his dictionary found the following:

"Phalacrosis—bald headedness."

The doctor also explained, out of court, and the relations between the medical and legal profession in that village are still strained.—The Sunday Magazine.

Romance in a Restaurant.

At one of the many restaurants that cater to the smaller purses, two maidens might have been seen sitting side by side. They not only might have been, but they were. One sat in a radiant ecstasy that transfigured her whole face, while the food on her plate was scarcely touched. The other seemed to value the edibles at their true worth.

"You through?" said the first languidly. "Another oyster sandwich? Have all you want to. He says to me, he says: 'You're the only girl I care for,' he says." It was now evident that she was buying a listener with a luncheon.

"You through?" she asked again. "Pie? I should say! Just tell her," indicating the waitress. "He says he never see the girl he thought as much of as he thinks of me. Likes me more'n any girl he ever see. Ice cream? Sure. Tell her."

Not till the listener had made a good luncheon and "his" sayings had been thoroughly rehearsed did the girls rise, and the one for whom there shone the "light that never was on land or sea" paid the bill!—New York Tribune.

Queen's Paste Gems.

The tower of London is undergoing extensive alterations. The crown jewels, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, repose in a dungeon under the old foundations of Dukefield tower, near the Darkstone stairway, which leads to the secret chamber where prisoners were left to die in the middle ages. The Bank of England, however, shelters the famous Cullinan diamonds, which the queen supposedly wears on great occasions. The fact is the queen has never worn the jewel. The great diamond which rested on her corsage at the last state opening of parliament was a perfect model of the real stone made in Amsterdam. The queen declines to wear the real one for fear of losing it.

When the Wakefield tower is again opened to visitors the model of the Cullinan will once more gleam on its velvet cushion. The queen's favorite gems are amethyst and pearls.

Weekly Hera'd

Beaver Springs, : : : Pa.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN IGNORANCE.

Geenral Barry's report concerning the deficient education of many candidates examined for admission to West Point Military Academy is interesting from more than one point of view. These young men were not taken at hazard from the mass of their fellows, nor were they merely young men of average ability. Each of them had been selected and chosen as a nominee for a cadetship. Each of them had presumably prepared for the examination he knew awaited him, says the New York World. Yet many of them disclosed a degree of ignorance concerning history and literaature that could hardly be surpassed among illiterates. One of these aspirants for West Point stated that Lee and Stonewall Jackson had fought at Princeton and Trenton, another that the battle of Waterloo was fought between "Nepolican" and "Welling ford." Of Mason and Dixon's line it was said it "divides Maryland from Georgia." Among the "most important writers of the nineteenth century" were included "Eller Wheeler Wilcox, Elbert Huggard, Jack London and Dorothy Dix." These young men are graduates of American schools. To them have been open from their boyhood all the advantages of public libraries and an incessant and wellnigh countless stream of magazines and newspapers. They surely are not dull boys nor unambitious. Their ignorance, therefore, is as discreditable to their teachers as to themselves.

The idea of reclaiming Russian swamp lands is not new. Like many other valuable ideas it sprang up in the fertile mind of Peter the Great, who built his capital in a swamp, because it was the only place he could find affording access to the sea. Peter selected the Holmogori district in the province of Archangel for raising Dutch cattle because he noticed the resemblance between the grass of Holland and that of the Holmogori district. It is now pointed out that at small expense the vast swamps in the province of Archangel can be turned into lands covered with the Holmogori grass, and that after a few years a large portion of it will be fit for raising cereals and vegetables. A systematic reclamation movement is now planned by the Russian department of agriculture.

Germany is fast becoming Americanized, according to the reports of the British consul at Munich, who notes the symptoms in altered trade methods, the greater use of advertising by business houses and the growth of luxury and restlessness in private life, says the New York World. But what will strike Americans themselves as the best evidence of American tendencies in Germany is contained in the mounting cost of living in Germany and in the imperial chancellor's suggestion that it must be accepted as part of the new conditions.

Geologists are claiming that the greatest underground river in the world flows from the Rocky mountains underneath New Mexico and Texas, emptying itself in the Gulf of Mexico. This river is thought to be in places several miles wide, and it is believed that it feeds rivers that flow upon the surface. The artesian well belt of Texas is pointed to as the uplifting of the water from this river, often from eight hundred feet below

---

A Chicago man who was arrested for kissing a girl made a plea for mercy by explaining that he was so badly under the influence of intoxicants that he didn't know whether he was kissing a girl or a horse. The judge, being unwilling to accept intoxication as an excuse, fined the offender $25 and costs. Things are not as they used to be.

Massachusetts is preparing to put in force a law which will compel the retirement of state employees on age limit, but with a pension. Inasmuch as part of the pension fund is to be obtained from enforced contributions from these employees, based on certain percentages of their salaries, there cannot be so much objection to the plan as there might otherwise be

---

Music is said to increase a cow's output of milk, but farmers who subject their cows to phonograph concerts are lacking in the milk of human kindness.

New York officials prohibit flying on Sunday, but Newport authorities place no restriction whatever on the high flying game.

Another American heiress has decided to cut herself adrift from her noble spouse, bpt the market price of dukes aud earls is as high as ever.

The size of women's hats appear to increase as the sense of woman's importance grows.

RAISING TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING

PREPARING THE TURKEY FOR MARKET

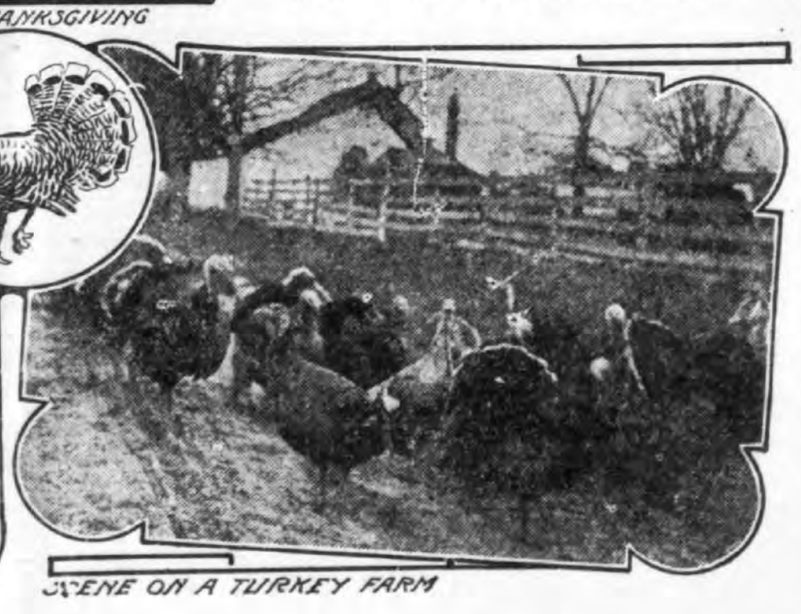
A THANKSGIVING BIRD

THIS is the season of the year when the prospects for the turkey crop outweigh almost all other questions in the minds not only of produce men, but in the estimation of the great mass of householders. The supply, and consequently the prices, of turkeys have fluctuated so widely in different years within the past decade or two that there is always an uncertainty in the minds of the ultimate consumers akin to that mystery that invariably envelopes the "peach crop" early in the season. This explains in a measure why many far-sighted citizens to whom a few cents per pound difference in price is ever a source of worry now make it a practice to order their Thanksgiving turkey long in advance and it explains, too, why many of the turkey buyers who handle the birds on a large scale begin their rounds of the poultry farms earlier in the season than was once their wont and keep close tab on the growing fowl.

This "scouting" by the purveyors of our principal Thanksgiving delicacy is a wise move for, be it known, weather conditions throughout the spring, summer and autumn have a most important bearing upon the turkey crop at the end of November. For instance, if a wet spring be encountered great numbers of the young turkeys suffer. In some instances they are almost literally "drowned out." The autumn is a yet more crucial time in the turkey-raising industry. A open autumn, even if it be mild, is fairly auspicious, but the ideal condition is found in cool, crisp, bracing weather which inspires the turkeys to roam in search of food and causes them to

HANDLING CRATED TURKEYS AT THANKSGIVING

READY FOR THE THANKSGIVING RUSH



SCENE ON A TURKEY FARM

fatten in prime condition. Such weather conditions also lighten the cares of the farmer who does not devote his entire attention to turkeys, and who usually has so many other responsibilities that he is mighty glad when the turkeys can shift for themselves—to say nothing of the benefit to his pocketbook. These farmers and poultry raisers, it may be added, are about the only classes in our national community who never need give a thought to a bird for the home table on Thanksgiving. There is always some sort of a turkey for the gathering round the festive board at the homestead. We may digress for a moment, too, to add that in late years there has come a great change in sentiment on the part of many of the farmers as to the Thanksgiving turkeys for their own tables. In days gone by there was often a disposition to regard almost any old gobbler as sufficient for the home folks. All the choice birds were sent to market, because they would bring the best prices, and the farmer and his household not infrequently had to put up with the leavings, as it were. Latterly, however, as greater prosperity has come to so many of the farmers there is a growing disposition to regard the best as none too good for the kings of the soil, and this applies to turkeys as to everything else. Consequently it is usual for the progressive farmer to retain one of his tenderest birds for the kith and kin that break bread with him on Thanksgiving, and not infrequently the chosen bird has been singled out from the others long in advance and is specially fattened in accordance with the tastes of the family.

There has been much discussion on the part of the public in recent years regarding the comparative scarcity of small turkeys—that is, six to eight pound birds—in the Thanksgiving market. There is no difficulty in fixing the responsibility for this disappearance of the small turkeys. It is due to the growing tendency among turkey raisers to devote their best efforts to the "bronze" variety of fowl—the largest variety of the bird. The lure of the American love of bigness has made itself felt in the turkey realm, and the 30 to 36 pound birds which have attracted so much attention at fashionable hotels and on banquet boards have come to be regarded as the most desirable specimens of that fowl, which becomes for one day each year our national bird.

It must be admitted, however, that the bronze variety of turkey not only holds the post of honor because of its size and its rich plumage but also, in the estimation of many epicures, because of its flavor as well. There is no doubt that the size of the bronze variety—its standard weight ranges from 16 to 36 pounds—is to be attributed to the fact that the birds of this family originated from a cross between the wild and the tame turkey. For that matter, the wild turkey of North America was the ancestor of all our present-day domestic turkeys, but the "crosses" which have been made in the case of the bronze variety have been particularly fortunate in inducing mammoth size. However, one of the officials of the department of agriculture recently declared that the bronze turkey had been developed too much in the direction of size, and if he can convert the turkey raisers to his way of thinking we may see some years hence an era of smaller bronze turkeys of even finer flavor than those regarding which such enthusiasm has been manifested by lovers of the good things of life.

Of course the vaunted bronze variety is not the whole thing in turkeydom, for there are six other standard varieties, the branches of the family in addition to the bronze, being, the Narragansett, the buff, the slate, the white, and the black. Many people who think that we have been enjoying pretty appetizing turkey from time out of mind may be surprised to learn that the prestige of the turkey as an article of food was seriously threatened a few years ago through carelessness and lack of foresight in breeding methods. Not much was said about it, except in the poultry papers and at the conventions of poultry raisers, but the menace was sufficient to arouse the more progressive turkey raisers, with the result that they mended their ways, put a ban on inbreeding and went in for the purebred or standard-bred turkey, with the welcome outcome that rich, new, vigorous blood made its influence felt in infusing strength and vigor in turkey flocks all over the country.

In the case of growers who have had the benefit of enough experience to qualify them for the work, turkey raising is, under favorable conditions, a highly profitable occupation. No other kind of live stock will return so large a profit to the successful producer as will poultry, and turkeys constitute the most profitable class of poultry if properly handled. As a matter of fact, from the time the turkey is six weeks old he virtually makes his own livelihood, wandering around and eating bugs, grasshoppers, waste grain and other eatables that if not an actual pest are useless to the farmers. To be sure, some of the fancy turkey raisers are credited with fattening their Thanksgiving offerings on milk and chestnuts and other delicacies, but they get for such fancy fowl prices sufficiently higher than the regular quotation to recompense them for their trouble.

An expert who recently made an investigation of the turkey raising industry on behalf of the United States government declares that turkeys can, if grown in a favorable locality, be made to return a profit to the growers if sold as low as eight cents per pound, live weight, whereas if they bring three or four cents per pound above that figure, as they usually do, the turkey grower should feel well satisfied with his occupation. Now, as a matter of fact, there are few sections of the country where at Thanksgiving time turkeys do not bring two or even three times the eight cents that Uncle Sam's expert has set down as a figure that will yield a profit. Of course, the farmer who can sell his turkeys direct to housewives can get from 25 cents per pound up—according to the state of the market and the quality of the fowl—but even the growers who market through commission merchants, as most of them do, ought to net from 16 to 20 cents per pound, providing the sales agent is not allowed to pocket more than his share of the sales price. Of course, for the grower to net 20 or 24 cents a pound, it is necessary to have the choice, specially fattened turkeys that bring top-notch prices in the markets catering to the wealthy class in the large cities.

Recent years have witnessed a change in the methods of shipping turkeys to market. Many fowl are yet hauled to town, as in days of old, in the farmer's wagon, but the largest share of the turkeys for city markets are now shipped by express. Just at Thanksgiving time when turkeys are coming to market in car-load lots many of the birds make the journey by fast freight, but under such conditions a man must be sent along with each car load to feed the birds, so that in the end it is likely to be just as cheap to send the birds by express, the transit thus being accomplished in a few hours and no feeding en route being necessary. To carry out the present-day policy of haste in transferring the turkeys from the farms to the dinner tables of the folk in towns and cities, we find special automobile trucks waiting at the railroad stations to receive the crated birds as they are unloaded from the cars, and these motors rush the turkeys without loss of time to the commission houses, hotels or other destinations. A few years ago a car load of live turkeys was a shipment of such unusual size as to cause comment. Nowdays such consignments are handled by the hundreds at Thanksgiving time, and a car load of live turkeys was, on one occasion, sent from New York to San Francisco, the rental of the special car for this journey amounting to $70. In Chicago there are dealers who receive a dozen car loads of turkeys a day at Thanksgiving time, and as many as 25,000 birds have been received in that city in one day at the height of the rush to stock larders for Thanksgiving.

Coat of Mail in Garment

While rummaging in some boxes to which he had fallen heir from a former tenant of the house he lives in at Lander, Wyo., Pat Curry came across what appeared to be an ordinary blue serge coat. He tried to haul it from the box and it required both hands to get it out.

Curry at first thought he had found a treasure coat and that it contained gold coin. When he lifted it out of the box it gave forth a metallic rattle. He slit one of the pockets and discovered that between the serge and the heavy silk lining was concealed a complete suit of steel armor. The steel plates are two inches square, a sixteenth of an inch in thickness, perforated at one end and sewed, lapping each other, on to a cloth framework that exactly fits the interior of the garment.

No one can be found in Lander who can give any clue to the identity of the owner of the strange suit or armor. It is thought by many that it is a relic of the days of the Overland mail and was worn by some one who feared attack from Indians and that it came to Lander in the early days. Others believe it belonged to some one who had a mountain feud on his hands and feared an ambush by the enemy.

The Soldier's Wit.

A veteran of the Civil war, having received from the government a new cork leg in place of the one lost in battle, perpetrated this witticism in his return letter of thanks:

"'Tis sweet to be remembered for what I have done."—Lippincott's.

HOW TO INDUCE SLEEP

AVOID ALL OPIATES AND OTHER FORMS OF "DOPE."

Light Meal Followed by Moderate Exercise, Well Aired Room and Warm Feet Usually Will Bring Peaceful Slumber.

There are sound hygienic methods by which sleep may be induced. Incursions into the realms of patent medicines, opiates, and all sorts of slumber elixirs which are summed up as "dope," should be avoided. But the moral of this lesson has been pointed over and over, yet little has been said about natural methods of wooing sleep. Under this head does not come the various mental contrivances such as "counting sheep" or reciting the multiplication table.

Oxygen is as necessary to the body cells during the hours of sleep as at any other time. Perhaps in the case of children it is even more necessary. For them sleep means the time of anabolism, growth and repair. The old prejudice against open windows still exists, in spite of the campaigns of education in the newspapers and in the schools. Dust in the rooms, an imaginary draft, the fear of colds, and many other stupid reasons are advanced in excuse of this pernicious prejudice.

The organs of the body also should be considered, and no excessive work should be given the heart or digestive organs before retiring to rest. High pillows lead to an increase in the heart's force at a time when the heart should have the lightest work. Pillows that are too low may cause headaches, and even sleeplessness, through an excess of blood being in the brain. Heavy late suppers are unwise, but a light meal, followed by such moderate exercise as a short walk, is generally conducive to sound sleep. The light meal causes a withdrawal of blood from the head into the stomach area and the body generally. The body is therefore warmed, and this is important.

Cold extremities, particularly cold feet, cause sensory stimulations, which produce sleeplessness, often for hours. People who suffer in this way should take means to keep their feet warm artificially by using sleeping socks, or slipper baths, or by the use of hot water bottles, and by sleeping between blankets.

It is, of course, fatal to sound sleep to go to bed "with anything on the mind." In these sensational and pleasure-loving days we often retire to rest after receiving a long series of vivid sensations which often account for hours of sleepless tossing. Sometimes this may be relieved by a gentle friction of the head with a medium hard brush.

We cannot hope to always drive away the disturbing sensory impulses, for, built as man is, joy, suffering, grief, responsibility and worry (last, but by no means least), must find their place in his life at some time or other. Life without these would be at best a mere existence, and so we must pay the bill at such times. And even then fatigue must cause sleep ere long.

It may be wise not to be too particular about noises when little children are asleep. At some future time they may be thankful for learning to sleep while a certain amount of noise is gooing on. For instance, there is no reason why they should not be accustomed to sleep while a piano is being played in another room in the house.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Veneered Furniture.

In these days of the veneered furniture, when the buyer chooses only that piece of quartered oak that shows the most flake in the cut, it is well to make it a point to never allow water or liquid long to remain on the surfaces, this especially of tables, for it is liable to reach the glue beneath this paper-like surface, and later when drying out make it lift and bulge, to repair which only an expert is capable. Dampness can easily reach it almost unknowingly by placing on it a vase or jar which has in it some cool substance that might make moisture collect on the outer side and leak to the table top. This should be guarded against, as varnished surfaces become opaque and this more often than the veneer bulging, which happening is verily a calamity

Child of Genius.

An actor was talking at the Players' Club in New York about David Belasco's skill as a stage manager.

"Belasco," said the actor, "has a superhuman sense of the harmonies, the fitnesses of things. This enables him to carry out a stage scene to such small details as no man ever dreamed of before.

"Belasco, even in his childhood, possessed this unique sense of harmony. An uncle once gave him a couple of chocolate cigars, then said to the little boy:

"'What are you going to do with them, David?'

"'I'll go and eat them in the smoking room,' was the prompt reply."

Did Not Fill the Bill.

Old Lady—There is one thing I notice particularly about that young man who calls to see you. He seems to have an inborn, instinctive respect for women. He treats every woman as though she were a being from a higher sphere, to be approached only with the utmost delicacy and deference.

Granddaughter (sweet eighteen)—Yes, he's horridly bashful.—New York Weekly.

RAILWAY GARDEN PAYS

BEDS OF FLOWERS AND SODDED BANKS ARE EFFECTIVE.

Growing Association Is Convincing Managers That Such Improvements Result in Better Service for Employes and Save Money.

It is to be noted with satisfaction that the persistent efforts of a small group of railroad gardeners to interest the railways of the country in the work of improving the appearance of station grounds and right of way land are meeting with increasing success. About thirty members of the Railway Gardeners' association were present at the annual convention which was held a short time ago in Chicago, and the meeting was marked by interested discussion of the technical phases of gardening.

This association was formed in 1907 with seventeen members. It has since held four conventions, and the membership has increased to 150, representing thirty-five roads. This progress is entirely due to the efforts of individual employes who are anxious to see the practice of horticulture on railway lands gain the recognition which it deserves.

Although several roads have maintained departments for carrying on such work, the gardeners in charge have in the main been denied encouragement by railway managers in enlarging the field of their work and in introducing it on new roads, says the Railway Age Gazette. An expenditure made for planting flowers or sodding a cut may not result in as definite an increase in gross earnings as a similar expenditure for operating a freight train.

However, the appearance of well kept parks and flower beds at stations, of neatly sodded banks in deep cuts and of fresh flowers on dining car tables are very effective in adding to the pleasure and comfort of travelers, and any such effort of a railway manager to please his patrons will win for his road many friends who not only will travel that way more often in the future but will also influence their friends to go with them. Such a body of friendly patrons is also of great value to the road in preventing radical and ill advised legislation.

The roads which have practiced gardening have also found that the products of the gardener's work have a good influence on employes in making them more contented and influencing them to be more careful in their work, which usually means that they are saving the company money. The sodding of cuts has the further argument in its favor that it prevents washing, thereby reducing maintenance costs, and the maintaining of station parks can be justified on the ground that without proper surroundings the value of a well designed and costly station is considerably depreciated.

The fact that some of the roads which first adopted gardening are now the most ardent advocates of the system is the best proof of the value of the investment.

WHAT LOCOMOTIVES EARN

Expert With an Appetite for Mathematics Produces Some Interesting Figures.

An engineering expert with a fine appetite for mathematics has been figuring out for the Railway and Engineering Review just how much railroad locomotives are worth per day to the railroads owning them. He took into consideration the locomotive's earning capacity, making all due allowance for financial loss caused by detention in the repair shop, the increased cost of fuel, water and men to run the locomotive.

The average daily earnings of locomotives on the Pennsylvania railroad was figured out at $131.84, which is slightly above the average for all the railroads of the country. In the east the average is $124.84, and on the western roads $130.84 per day. The locomotives of the Central of New Jersey head the list in the east, with an average of $147.06 earned by each locomotive per day, and the D., L. & W. comes next with $140.83. In the west the Santa Fe locomotives lead with $149.53 earned per day.

Oldest Locomotive Engineer.

Nathaniel Taft of Waverly, a cousin of President Taft, claims the distinction of being the oldest living locomotive engineer in the United States. He is eighty-six years old and is hale and hearty. When he was twenty years of age he signed a pledge to abstain from tobacco and alcoholic drinks, which he has religiously kept.

For sixty-two years Mr. Taft was an engineer on the Boston, Worcester and Fitchburg and later on the Erie. In 1849 he was engineer on the first passenger train which ran from Boston to South Framingham, Mass. He was retired on a pension when he reached the age of eighty. During all his years of service he never met with an accident, and traveled, according to a carefully kept daily record, a total of 1,524,086 miles.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

VAIN RACE AGAINST DEATH

Vanderlip's Special to Chicago Made New Record but the Grim Reaper Beat It.

Few railroad runs have proved more thrilling than that participated in by Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank of New York, who during the early part of 1900 started from New York in a vain effort to beat the grim reaper to Chicago, where his aged mother lay dying, says the Railroad Magazine.

When at the point of retiring for the night Mr. Vanderlip received a telegram from his brother-in-law in Chicago saying that his mother had been prostrated by a sudden and serious attack of pneumonia. Seizing the telephone, Mr. Vanderlip notified the New York Central authorities that he wanted a special made up for him at once.

The Vanderlip race against death should live in the history of railroading. It established the fastest time between New York and Chicago, the train reaching the La Salle street station at seven minutes after 3 o'clock the next afternoon, sixteen hours and seven minutes from New York, almost an hour better than the previous record or seventeen hours, and two hours faster than the schedules of the Twentieth Century Limited and the Pennsylvania Special. The entire run of 965 miles was made in exactly 907 minutes, making an average of 1.06 miles a minute.

Throughout the race Mr. Vanderlip kept begging the engineer for more speed. He received no messages as to his mother's condition enroute and lived in constant fear that death would beat him to the bedside.

When the train reached Englewood station he jumped into a waiting automobile and started at top speed for his mother's home.

"Mother?" he asked as the door opened.

"She died at ten minutes to three," was the reply—which was the very time the special had pulled into the Englewood station.

DEATHS ON BRITISH ROADS

Total Number of Persons Killed in 1909 Was 1,062, Compared With 971 in 1909.

An official return of the accidents and casualties on the various railroads in the United Kingdom during 1910 has been issued as a parliamentary paper. The total number of persons killed and injured was 1,062 and 8,342, respectively, as compared with 971 killed and 7,592 injured in 1909.

The passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains numbered 22 and 1,111, and by accidents from other causes 96 and 2,210, while the number of employes of companies or contractors killed or injured by accidents to trains or rolling stock, etc., was 9 and 113, and by accidents from other causes 374 and 4,605.

As usual, the greater number of people killed in accidents on railways were neither passengers nor employes. Trespassers (including suicides) accounted for 442 deaths and 136 injuries, while 75 persons were killed and 35 injured passing over railways at level crossings, and 41 persons on business at stations also lost their lives. In addition to the foregoing, the railway companies have reported to the board of trade the following accidents, which occurred during the year ended December 31, 1910 upon their premises, but in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned namely:

Two passengers, 37 employes of companies or contractors, and 20 other persons killed, and 759 passengers, 20,419 employes and 590 other persons injured, making a total in this class of accident of 59 persons killed and 21,768 injured, as against 11 passengers, 38 employes and sixteen other persons killed and 832 passengers, 19,367 employes and 593 other persons injured in 1909, a total of 65 persons killed and 20,792 injured.

Mice Hamper a Railroad.

Mice are making it unpleasant for railroad men in the West Shore railroad yard in Newburg, N. Y. Twice within a month the turntable has been put out of commission by the rodents and the railroad men are having their difficulties getting the trains out of the yard on time.

The turntable is operated by electricity. A little mouse got into the meter and upset the machinery in such a way that it was impossible to move the turntable. Walking across the machinery the little animal's body crossed the commutator bars and short-circuited the motor. This blew the meter out. As a result, some of the engines which left the yard were not facing in the right direction when they were attached to the trains.

Electricians worked for two days before they discovered the trouble and the machinery was restored to normal. As a similar happening took place recently, an arrangement will be made to prevent the rodents from using the turntable as a playground.

Georgia's Profitable Railroad.

Seventy-five years ago the State of Georgia decided to build a railroad. Today Georgia is in possession of a property which has paid it more than $20,000,000 in cash, and which would bring approximately that sum upon the market; a property that is bringing the state more than $400,000 in annual rental, and upon which the lessee is securing enormous returns, with net earnings for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1910, of $1,022,368.25, or $7,187.12 per mile.

HOW DEATH COAXED LITTLE COOING TOT

Paralytic Mother Sees Skeleton Fingers Beckon Prattling Child Within Their Reach.

SIMPLE HOME TRAGEDY

Unable to Move, Woman Is Forced to Sit in Helpless Agony and See Her Little One Gleefully Eat Deadly Strychnine Pills.

Philadelphia.—In the old days when men's hearts were hard there was a hellish rivalry in the invention of torture. Because the emperor must amuse the brutish populace, because the conqueror must gloat over the agonies of the subjugated, because men differed in politics or religion—because of these things men were fed to wild beasts in the circus, men were burned at the stake, and the rack, the thumbscrew, the boot and the iron maiden were invented. But with all their ingeniousness these inventors of the means of inflicting torture fell short, far short, of what accident, or fate—call it what you will—achieved in a simple little home in this city recently. Of physical pain there was none, but measureless was that refinement of poignant agony which comes with the breaking of a mother's heart as, helpless, she was forced to sit and see the skeleton fingers of grinning death beckon her prattling babe within their reach.

Mrs. Charles Griffiths lives at No. 1326 South Spangler street. Paralysis of the limbs chains her to her chair. Her heart is weak and for its strengthening the physician prescribed strychnine pills. At an appointed time one of Mrs. Griffiths' older chil-

Eats Deadly Pills.

dren gave her one of the pills, set the box on a table a few feet away and went out to resume her play.

The paralyzed mother sat in her helplessness and smiled and cooed to her prattling babe of fifteen months as the little one crept about the floor. The baby's head touched the hanging table cloth and with gleeful gurgle the child grasped the cloth and began to draw itself to its uncertain feet. Then the bright eyes espied the box and a dimpled hand reached for it.

"Baby! baby! Oh, my God, baby, don't touch it!"

But the pills rattled in the box and with an exultant coo the little one settled back to the floor, baby like, carrying its new toy to its moist mouth.

The frantic woman coaxed and pleaded and scolded; She used all the gentle persuasion of a mother's baby-talk to coax the child nearer. She commanded. She did everything an anxiety-torn woman could do to induce the baby to drop the box. But to the little one it was all part of a game.

Then the box came open and the deadly pills fell into the child's lap and upon the carpet. A pink little thumb and finger reached for one of the deadly sugar-coated pellets!

Chained to her chair, the mother sent forth shriek after shriek for human help and appeal after appeal to her God, while only three feet away death coaxed her darling nearer and nearer to its embrace.

The sugar tasted good and the baby smiled and cooed. Then it reached for another pill—and another.

Finally help came, but too late. The baby is dead and the doctors are trying to save the sanity of the paralyzed mother.

Largest Family in America.

Decorah, Ia.—In the family of Mrs. H. J. Hovden no trace of race suicide can be found. She is the mother of 13 children, all of whom are living and today it is known there are 1,000 descendants of the original Hovden family who came to America from Norway.

Beauty Fats Killed Young Woman.

Chicago.—Miss Dorothy Martyn died of malnutrition recently as the result of using "beauty fats," which she, in common with a number of other young women, took up as a fad a year ago.

PRETTY SCHOOLMA'M WHIPS 9 HUSKY BOYS

Comes Out Victor in Pitched Battle and Puts Quietus on the School Bully.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Just because she walloped nine husky pupils in one day Miss Roberta Atkinson, the pretty and athletic new teacher at the Sandy Creek school is to be put on trial by the Penn township school board. The bully of the school started the rumpus. He wore cowhide boots, homespun jacket and breeches, is big enough to get a job moving pianos, and insisted on keeping a

Schoolma'm Whips Husky Boys.

painted false face mask in his desk, which he would put on for the amusement of the pupils when her back was turned. Tops and slungshots also were among his schoolroom effects, and the new teacher decided that he must leave these things at home.

The rupture came one afternoon at a spelling bee. When the bully refused to give up the false face the plucky teacher used the rattan on him. Other big fellows laughed. Their turn came next. Three minutes of hot fighting left the plucky school teacher master of the situation.

SETS MOTHER'S BED AFIRE

Philadelphia Boy Playing With Matches Endangers Home and His Own Life.

Philadelphia.—Harry Nutall, Jr., was playing with matches at his home and set fire to his mother's bed. When the firemen arrived, put out the fire and saved the house from destruction, there was no trace of Harry. Mrs. Nuttall feared he had been burned.

Finally Joseph Nagle, acting foreman of engine company 19, saw a little foot protruding from a coal bin

Sets Bed on Fire.

in the cellar. He pulled on this and out came Harry, crying for fear his mother would scold him for burning her bed.

368,000 MILES BY STAGE

Kentuckian Has Driven 40 Miles Every Day for the Past Ten Years.

New Albany, Ind.—Without going further north than Paoli, Ind., or further south than New Albany, Oscar Bowman of Paoli has traveled a distance equal to ten times around the world. Bowman, a Kentuckian, is the driver of the New Albany and Paoli stage. He has held the position for ten years and has seldom missed a day during which he covered the distance of 40 miles over the pike between Albany and Paoli.

Bowman has just completed his three thousand two hundred and seventy-sixth round trip, in which he drove a total of 368,000 miles. He has driven over the pike on the coldest and the hottest days recorded by the weather bureau in a decade, and has never stopped for rain, snow or sleet.

NEAR A RIOT WHEN FILM IS CENSORED

Crowd Pays to See James Boys in Action and That's What They Want.

PICTURES BLOTTED OUT

Censor Orders Action Taken, but When the Demonstration From a Disappointed Audience Grows Serious Official Arrests the Manager

Wichita, Kan.—A practical and highly efficient method of striking censored pictures out of a motion film almost started a riot at a local theater the other night.

For some time the managers of the theater had been advertising on their bulletin boards a series of pictures showing the "exploits of the James boys, as reproduced by competent actors in the original settings." Youthful Wichita eagerly awaited the day.

Elder Wichita wasn't so sure about it. Elder Wichita has conscientious scruples against the reproduction of scenes of violence. Besides that, the James boys never have been extremely popular with the older citizens of Kansas. This is but natural, as the older citizens of Kansas never were extremely popular with the James boys.

After a conference over the matter, it was decided to let C. R. Reeves examine the pictures as public censor. A private exhibition was arranged.

Much of the film was harmless enough. While some of the figures in the shifting scenes bestrode their horses or handled weapons in a manner that would have stricken the real James boys with astonishment, there

Wanted Their Money Back.

was nothing about that to offend the stainless minds of Wichita's youth.

But it was when members of the band were represented as walking into banks and extracting their treasures, incidentally making targets of their fellow citizens, that the censor balked. As the bandits were about some such diverting escapade, most of the time, the censor was kept busy telling the operator just which scenes must not be exhibited.

The news of this censorious activity got around and of course the house was packed the night for the first public exhibition of the film. Expectation became more intense as the spectators beheld the bandits preparing to do something real blood-and-thundery.

But just at a critical moment when Jesse James himself was peeping ove his revolver's muzzle in an effort to find a satisfactory spot for his bullet in a Kansas patriot's torso, something happened. A cloud obscured the film and by the time it had passed the dark and dastardly deed had been done.

When a similar thing happened as Cole Younger was about to make a widow of the wife of a humble paying teller and again when Bob Ford was getting ready to supply the corpus delicti for a funeral service, it began to look strange.

Then somebody looked up and found the explanation.

The operator was carefully obliterating the censored scenes by putting his hand over his machine whenever one of them appeared.

The spectators felt that they had been cheated. They had paid their money to see somebody slaughtered in Jesse Jamesque style and they wanted the carnage to go on. What was the good of paying to see pictures of bandies who didn't bandit, who never slit a single bank into a morgue?

Simultaneously and with great unanimity of purpose, the spectators arose and started for the box office. The manager and his assistants retreated inside and barricaded themselves. From their retreat they breathed a firm refusal to give anybody his money back.

It began to look like real trouble for the manager and his men when Censor Reeves got an inspiration. Pulling out his marshal's star, dusting it and pinning it on his breast where everybody could see it, he placed Martling and his assistants under arrest.

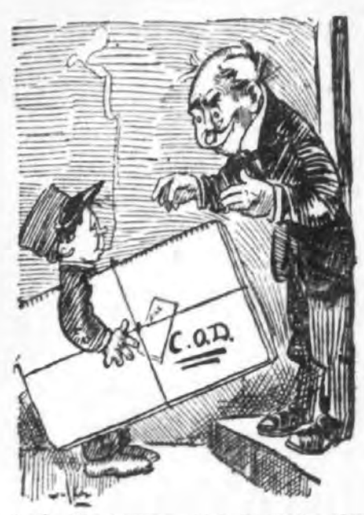
A POLICEMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Suffered for Years From Chronic Kidney Trouble.

Walter J. Stanton, 1139 Pear St., Camden, N. J., says: "Kidney trouble bothered me for 15 years. If I stooped, sharp twinges shot through my back and it was hard for me to arise. I was treated by several doctors, one a specialist, but did not receive relief. Finally I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and soon noticed improvement. I continued until the trouble entirely disappeared."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c, all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

COLLECT ON DELIVERY.



Jack Harduppe—Ah! Brought that suit, have you? Well, I can't pay you now. I'll write your employer a letter.

Errand Boy—N. G., boss. I bought three letters with that suit and they is C. O. D.

SCALP WAS BADLY AFFECTED

"I am more than gratified by the successful results I obtained by the use of the Cuticura Remedies. For several years my scalp was very badly affected with dandruff and scales. My scalp itched terribly at times and my hair fell out. My coat collar would be actually white with the dandruff that had fallen from my head.

"My profession being that of a barber, I was particular about having my hair in good condition, and was also in a position to try many lotions, etc., for the scalp. These had little or no effect. I had heard so much about the Cuticura Remedies that I resolved to try them. I shampooed my head with Cuticura Soap twice a week and after drying my head thoroughly, I anointed parts of my scalp with Cuticura Ointment. I was pleased from the outset, and continued to keep up this treatment. To think that only three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one and one-half boxes of Cuticura Ointment rid my head of this annoying trouble, made me feel quite contented.

"I have now got a thick growth of hair and I am never troubled with any dandruff or itching of the scalp. There is no question but that the Cuticura Remedies cured me. I frequently recommend them to my customers, and they think a great deal of them." (Signed) John F. Williams, 307 Norfolk Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass., July 28, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 9 L, Boston.

The Gist of It.

Two and two make four. This is a platitude.

Two and two make three. This is demagogism.

Two and two make one hundred and fifty. This is high finance.—Lippincott's Magazine.

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Bella—Well, poor fellow, he can't help being bowlegged.

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In the deepest night of trouble and sorrow, we have so much to be thankful for that we need never cease our singing.—Coleridge.

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"Song Revue"

At Hammersteins Victoria Theatre, New York

Words by ED. GARDENIER **Music by GUS. EDWARDS**

Tempo di Valse.

1. Some peo-ple they view on Fifth Av - en - ue, Its man - sions big and grand;.....
2. Some poor guy, you know when he lands the dough, Gets a swell - ing of the chest;.....

p

..... Dudes and the belles and the swell ho - tels, But I'll have you un - der -
..... And he makes a quick beat for some up - town street, Flags the bunch that used him

stand,..... They make no hit. Gee! I en - vy them nit! I'll turn the
best..... When I make my pile I'll cut out the style, And on old pals

whole bunch down,..... Wher - ev - er I roam for my lit - tle home On the
I'll not frown,..... You'll find me the same with my plain lit - tle Mame On the

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No. 246.

CHORUS.

East Side of the Town..... Dear old East

poco rall. p-f

Side, Dear old stand,..... Hes - ter, Chrys -

tie, Hous - ton, Grand, And the Bow - e - ry; Rach - el, Ros -

ie, Ma - mie, Jos - ie, They all live on the East Side

1 2

That's the place for me, me.....

fz

Dear Old East Side. No. 246.

High Water Mark Circulation, 12,500 Copies. Published Every Saturday Morning at 913 N. Third St. All Kinds of JOB PRINTING Executed.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

CO-LABORERS WITH GOD.

Nehemiah iv—Dec. 3.

"Watch ye, stand fast in the faith; quit you like men; be strong."—I Corinthians xvi, 15.

NEHEMIAH'S PRAYER for Jerusalem and the holy interests centered there continued for months before the answer suddenly came. The king, whom he served as confidential secretary, made a banquet, the queen being present as well as Nehemiah and others. Everybody was smiling and joyous, attired in their silks and jewels, but the King noticed that his trusted secretary had a sadness which showed through his smiles. Finding that he was not ill he said that it must be a trouble of heart and inquired as to what it was. It was a dangerous moment for Nehemiah, for the kings of that time were quite autocratic and capricious. The sadness might have been construed to mean a loss of interest in the king and his affairs, or a hundred things disapproved for such an occasion of rejoicing.

"Why is thy countenance sad?"

Nehemiah's prayer instantly went up to God for wisdom to know how to answer, for he did not receive the wisdom at once, although he had prayed beforehand. He knew that the Almighty could hear his desires of heart, uttered or unexpressed. He received the needed wisdom for a wise and successful reply which did not offend the King but enlisted his interest. He told the King that his sadness of heart was because the home of his fathers was ruined. The result was that the King appointed him special governor of Judea with full authority to attend to the work and to call upon the governors of surrounding provinces for aid if necessary.

Wisdom Shown by Methods.

That Nehemiah was a wise man and no mere dreamer was evidenced in the practical methods he employed. A man of wealth, he probably financed his own expedition, aside from the retinue of soldiers, etc., furnished by the King. A four months' journey brought them to Jerusalem.

He perceived the necessity for great caution, as enemies were on every hand as anxious to hinder them as he was anxious for success.

Nehemiah joined in the work with the others, his accompanying servants participating also. His spirit of zeal was an inspiration to the discouraged people, who took heart and hope began to thrive. Then came discouragement and opposition from the enemies. The higher the walls grew the more difficult it was to place the stones and mortar, and the more stones built into the wall the fewer suitable ones remained amongst the rubbish. It was a time of testing of faith and loyalty to God. Trials and difficulties are permitted to come to all of God's people for just such testings. The overcomers are developed through various experiences for the Divine service.

Nehemiah collects money.

"Stand Fast in the Faith."

It may be asked why Nehemiah's faithfulness and courage were tested, and what reward was his. We reply that a reward of character-development follows every good endeavor. The reward of those who lived faithfully in Nehemiah's time differs essentially from the reward of the faithful amongst the followers of Jesus. The latter are promised a share with the Master in His glorious Messianic Kingdom. "Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom." "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My throne."

But Nehemiah could have no share in these Kingdom promises because he lived before the call to the Kingdom—before Pentecost. He and others of his time who displayed faithfulness and loyalty are not personally mentioned by St. Paul in Hebrews xi, but they are undoubtedly included in the list. Of them the Apostle declared, "They had this testimony, that they pleased God." St. Paul declares that they will receive their reward—a share in the earthly phase of the Kingdom, after the Church shall first have received her share with the Redeemer in the heavenly phase of the Kingdom, for "they without us shall not be made perfect, God having in reservation some better thing for us."—Hebrews xi, 38-40.

St. Paul's words in our text teach the same great lesson of the necessity for character development on the part of all who might hope to be heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ their Lord. They must watch as well as pray, they must "stand fast in the faith" against the various oppositions of the world, the flesh and the Adversary. They must acquit themselves like men, "strong in the Lord and in the power of His might." They must be strongly developed by trials, difficulties and obstacles overcome.

AGREEABLE

She—You're a brute.

He—Yes? Well, you say I treat you like a dog.

THOSE DEAR GIRLS

Myrtilla—I admire Mr. Masherr because he is always saying something that one never hears from anybody else!

Muriel—Has he been proposing to you, too?

AT THE ORPHEUM

Toots Paka and her trio of Hawaiians are delighting audiences at the Orpheum this week with one of the very finest bits of music and artistic entertainment that vaudeville audiences have ever had. The sweet music which those natives of the Hawaiian Isles get out of stringed instruments, in a way much different from that ordinarily employed, sends the house into tumultuous applause, and is already the talk of the town. Miss Paka's introduction of the native Hula Hula dance adds a bit of ginger to the act that increases the pleasure of the audience without leaning to the suggestive in the least. These dark skinned entertainers are surrounded on the bill by capable performers in skits that seem to be measuring up to the high standard required by Harrisburg audiences.

William Coyler near Old Fort, Center Co., raised from two acres of ground 250 bushels of potatoes.

HERE THERE and EVERYWHERE

Secretary Kalbfus, of the State Game Commission, has issued a pamphlet on the preservation of the wild birds of the state, which will be sent broadcast all over the state. The book tells farmers and others of the usefulness of the wild birds and makes a plea that they be cared for. It is in Dr. Kalbfus' best style and will be read with interest.

The proposed increase of freight rates on the Pennsylvania railroad lines, scheduled to become effective this month, has been postponed until April 1, 1912. This is the second time the increase has been put off, and now railroad men do not expect the ruling will ever become effective, because of the hostile attitude of the interstate commerce commission.

The Northumberland County Court will have two new faces on the bench on the first Monday of January next, Fred B. Moser, Republican, of Shamokin, and Herbert W. Cummings, Democrat, of Sunbury, were elected. They will succeed Judges Savidge and Anton. To determine who shall be the president Judge they will flip a coin, heads to win and tails to lose.

Girls Say They Had to Kiss the "Boss."

A dozen beautiful girls between the ages of 16 and 19 appeared in criminal court in Pittsburgh against Attorney W. A. Davis, whom they charged with assault and battery with intent to commit a felony last week. Davis' arrest follows many complaints from girls who answered his advertisement for stenographers.

It is alleged that Davis on hiring a young woman would explain to her that she must know something about physiology and love and have knowledge of the bones of the human form, that she must have no objection if her employer kissed her fifty times a day or rolled her over the floor.

This, the young girls testified, Davis told them was absolutely essential to make them good stenographers for his line of business. The girls, it was asserted, were put through the test in this manner: Kissed fifty times in ten minutes, rolled over the floor from the office door to the front of the building, turn a handspring, kiss her employer three times more, then devote two hours to reading up on physiology and osteopathy; write twenty letters to the lawyer's friends, kiss the "Boss" ten times more, then through for the day.

Davis will have an opportunity to explain to the court what prompted his queer conduct toward his stenographers.

HOW TRUE!

"I say, old man, where is that fine gold watch you used to sport? I see now that you're wearing a plain affair in a nickel-plated case."

"Well, you know, 'circumstances alter cases.'"

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1912 Almanac.

Before the great Drouth of 1901, the Hicks Almanac gave timely warning. For over two years prior to 1911, the Hicks Almanac again sounded a warning of drouth danger. And so for forty years this same friend of all the people has steadfastly refused the offers of speculators and continued to warn the public of coming dangers of storm and weather. As they should have done, the people have nobly stood by Professor Hicks, their faithful public servant, who has grown old in their service. Send only one dollar to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 3401 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, and get his Magazine and Almanac both for one year. The Almanac alone, a fine book of 150 pages, is only 35c. by mail. Let everybody respond and receive the warnings of our National Seer for the coming year.

Time now to plant your Christmas advertisements.

In many cases the high cost of living is brought about by the cost of high living.

The prudent man never rakes up his leaves. He allows the wind to blow them over on his neighbor's lawn.

AMBIGUOUS

Gertrude—I'm having an awful trial with my husband. He drinks something terrible.

Ellen—I never believed in these trial marriages, anyway.

An Infernal Disgrace.

Last Saturday evening a woman whose home is at Fritz station, above Allenwood, boarded the White Deer and Loganton train at Mile Run with two pheasants. A big brawny game warden, who grows fat prosecuting violators of the game laws, tried to buy the birds from the woman who refused to sell them, but he insisted upon the sale and finally threw $2.00 in the woman's lap and she gave him the birds, whereupon he arrested her, and she was fined $25.00. If the report is true as we have stated the case, he should be arrested and made to serve time for bribing the woman. Our idea of protecting game is entirely different from that of some of these hungry wardens.—Herndon Star.

Billions of Stamps Used.

To give one an idea of just how many stamps are used in America, the paper for which is all made in the Lock Haven mill, it will be amazing to learn it runs into billions. A dispatch from Washington states that the extent of the mail communication of the American people with themselves and the entire world is shown by the fact that 10,100,250,000 postage stamps were turned out by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving during the last fiscal year. This is an increase of nearly nine per cent as compared with the preceding year.

CLIPPED from Our Exchanges

The state highway department has licensed more than 40,000 private automobiles this year.

A Wayne county fisherman named Joy is joyous over the capture of a pike weighing 11½ pounds.

If people would only take the same interest in work that they do in base ball, what a busy country this would be.

A Reno judge says that he will grant no divorce to a person with an affinity. Why that is the kind that wants the divorce most.

In the forty-eight days that President Taft traveled in the west, he made 306 speeches, and spoke to more than 1,500,000 persons.

Sixty troop steamers have sailed from Italy, and if they include a battalion of organ grinders, the Turks will surely take to their heels.

A Youngstown woman asks a divorce because her husband won't talk to her. It may yet be shown that the poor fellow doesn't have a chance.

Mr. Bryan may not run for president next time, but whoever the Democratic candidate is, he has got to keep his ear closely glued to the telephone from Lincoln, Nebr.

Because her mother refused to allow her to celebrate Hallowe'en with a party of boys and girls at Bradford, Mary Hayes, aged 15, ran to her room and shot herself throu' the head. She lived only a few minutes.

SASH WINDOWS.

Probably a Dutch Invention of the Seventeenth Century.

The history of sash windows is somewhat obscure, but the probability is that they were a Dutch invention and that they were introduced into England soon after the revolution of 1688. The derivation of the word "sash" in this sense is the Dutch "sas," a sluice—old English "sasse." In Queen Anne's reign they were yet so comparatively uncommon as to be mentioned as a special feature of houses that were advertised as "to let." In the Tatler, for instance, No. 178, May 27-30, 1710, there is this advertisement:

"To be left, in Devonshire Square, near Bishopsgate, a very good Brick House of 3 Rooms of a Floor, and a good Hall, with very good light and dark Closets, the whole House being well wainscoted and sash'd with 30 Sash Lights, a very pleasant and convenient Office below Stairs," etc.

From England they passed into France, where the first to put them up was Marshal de Lorge at his new house at Montmartre. Speaking of this, Lister in 1699 writes in his "Journey to Paris:" "We had the good fortune here to find the marshal himself. He showed us his great sash windows, how easily they might be lifted up and down and stood at any height, which contrivance, he said, he had out of England by a small model brought on purpose from thence, there being nothing of this poise in windows in France before."—London Standard.

WHAT DID SHE MEAN?

Grace—That mathematics professor has been making desperate love to me lately.

Mattie—I thought he claimed to be an authority on figures.

His Double House

* * *

By VIRGINIA BLAIR

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

Mrs. Brinkley came over with a batch of bread for Stephen Strong.

"I should think you'd get married," she said, daringly.

Stephen smiled at her. "How many times have you said that to me, Mrs. Brinkley?"

"I shall say it until you give me an answer."

"All that is over for me," bitterly.

Mrs. Brinkley turned and faced him. "You've never forgotten Mary Dean?"

Nobody had spoken to Stephen of Mary Dean since, ten years ago, she had jilted him.

His head went up, but he smiled sadly, as Mrs. Brinkley laid her wrinkled hand over his big brown one. "I want to see you happy," she said softly.

"Oh, I am happy, and I'm getting to be a very good housekeeper."

He carried the situation off so lightly that she had nothing else to say, but when she reached the door she turned and asked sharply, "If Mary should come back, what then?"

Stephen stared at her. He had never thought of that. He had planned his future with reference only to his bachelor needs.

He walked to the gate with Mrs. Brinkley, and when he came back the loneliness of his big double house struck him with a chill. Stephen's mother had been with him until her death, and she and her son had lived in the newer part. The older wing, furnished quaintly in the style of early Victorian days, was open only once a year when Mrs. Brinkley supervised the cleaning and airing.

It was Mrs. Brinkley's neighborliness which had made it possible for Stephen to live alone. He loved her not only for herself, but because she had always been a friend of Mary Dean.

Yet she had never dared speak to him as she had spoken today. He went about his tasks furiously, trying to put out of his head the thought of his humiliation and consequent suffering.

Outside, it was a night of wind and of storm. Within, a fire burned on the hearth, and a cat purred in the warmth and glow. Stephen made a cup of coffee for himself and gave the cat some meat and a dish of milk. In younger manhood Stephen had not cared for cats, but now there was something of comfort in the presence of this gentle, white creature.

He sat long over the fire that night dreaming. The door was shut between his portion of the house and the empty rooms. Suddenly he sat up startled. It seemed to him that somewhere, faintly, he heard the rustle of a woman's dress.

He rubbed his hands across his eyes. He must have fallen asleep, and the swish of the rain on the windows had caused the illusion.

He rose, lighted a lamp and went to bed. He left the cat on a cushion on the hearth. He thought he heard the click of a latch. "It is the wind," he said to himself, and fell asleep.

In the morning when he went down the cat was still on the cushion on the hearth rug, but there was something else on the rug—a little fine square of white linen.

Stephen picked up the handkerchief and stared at it; then he looked at the cat. If only she could speak what would she tell?

It was while he was still standing there that Mrs. Brinkley came running over. "Were you in the other part of your house last night?" she demanded breathlessly.

"No." Instinctively Stephen hid the little handkerchief in his big hands.

"There was a faint flickering light," Mrs. Brinkley said, "in one of the upper rooms."

"You must have been dreaming."

"I couldn't have been," Mrs. Brinkley insisted, "for I called Mr. Brinkley up to look at it."

"Dear Mrs. Brinkley," Stephen asked, "who would come into that unheated place on such a night?"

"Well," Mrs. Brinkley said, decidedly, "if I believed in ghost I should say that it was a ghost, and, anyhow, it gave me an awful fright."

Stephen switched her from the subject by inquiring tactfully about a certain chocolate cake which she had promised to bake for him, and presently she flew homeward to beat up and bake.

When she had gone Stephen stood still in the middle of the floor. "We've got to look into this, pussy cat," he said, to the little cat.

He went to a drawer and took out a big key and inserted it softly in the lock of the dividing door. A blast of chill, damp air struck him. He shivered and went on. It was a ghostly place, with the gray winter light sifting through closed blinds. In the parlor there was no sign of any living presence, so Stephen ascended the carpeted stairway and came to the landing without having made a sound. And it was there he stopped, listening. Somewhere on that upper floor someone was coughing! He made his way to the end room. As he approached the open door he saw a little figure swathed in blankets sitting in a big chair by the window.

He spoke softly: "Mary."

She gave a little cry and stood up. The heavy covering fell at her feet and showed her in a street suit and coat, shivering and shaking, her cheeks flushed, her eyes bright.

"Oh, Stephen," she said, "what will you think of me?"

He went up to her and took her hand. "I think this," he said kindly, "that you are very cold and that you must come down and sit by my fire."

"I sat there last night," she said eagerly. "It was so bitter up here that when I heard you go to bed I crept in and shared the warmth with the pussy cat."

The tears came in her eyes as she said it, and he saw how weak she was.

"You must come right down," he said with authority. "You'll freeze here, Mary."

She broke down and sobbed. "Oh, nobody has taken care of me for years," she said. "When my husband died I tried to get work, and then I was ill, and at last I came back in the storm, and when I passed here I saw the light shining out, and I wanted to stop and ask your mother to take me in; but I watched and saw she wasn't here, and so I crept into the other part of the house. I remembered the way we used to get in when we were children, Stephen."

"And it was your handkerchief I found on the hearth," he said. "Somehow I felt that it was yours, Mary."

He helped her down the stairway and put her into his own big chair. Then he went for Mrs. Brinkley.

"Mary Dean has come back. She's sick with a cold and she needs immediate attention," he stated. "You'll come, won't you?"

Mrs. Brinkley's chocolate cake burned to a crisp while she went on her errand of mercy, but she did not care.

She sent Stephen for the doctor. Then she kissed Mary and cried over her and lectured her, and ended by saying, "Stephen is the very best man in the whole wide world."

"Oh, don't I know it?" Mary asked. "It seemed to me, Mrs. Brinkley, that if I could only get back here and see Stephen once more I wouldn't care if I died."

"But you are not going to die," said Mrs. Brinkley briskly. "You're going to get well and marry Stephen."

"Oh, no!" Mary's face flamed. "He'll never forgive me, Mrs. Brinkley."

"You get well," said Mrs. Brinkley, "and see how quickly, he'll forgive you. Stephen needs you. He's a lonely man—lonely because of his love for you."

In the days that followed Stephen and Mrs. Brinkley and the doctor fought for Mary's life. One morning Stephen brought her out and put her into the big chair on the hearth.

"You'll be perfectly well in a few days," he said, heartily.

Mary looked at him listlessly. "And then," she said, "I must go away."

"You are going to marry me," he said, quietly.

She would not, she protested, not after the way she had treated him. He urged and argued until at last he brought Mrs. Brinkley in to convince her.

"Tell her how I need her," he said.

"Mary Dean," said Mrs. Brinkley, severely, "are you going to condemn Stephen Strong to keep house with a pussy cat for the rest of his days?"

And then Mary gave in, and Mrs. Brinkley baked the chocolate cake for their wedding feast.

That Awful Change.

Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, was discussing in Philadelphia a pitcher who had gone back.

"You'd never believe he was the same man," he said. "It's like the lost-memory case.

"'Ain't it strange?' said a Conshohocken woman to her husband, as she looked up from the Bulletin. 'Here's a gent who, after a fit of illness, can't remember his wife, and refuses to believe she's the woman he married.

"The Conshohocken man graunted.

"'Well, he ain't the first man,' he said, 'that can't realize his wife is the same woman he once went crazy over.'"

Truly Master of the Parish.

As a lame country schoolmaster was hobbling one day to his schoolroom, he was met by a certain nobleman, who asked him his name and vocation. Having declared his name he said, "And I am master of this parish."

"Master of this parish!" observed the peer; "how can that be?"

"I am master of the children of the parish," said the man; "the children are masters of their mothers, the mothers are the rulers of the fathers, and consequently I am master of the parish."

The Quiet Way.

He met his fellow-workman rushing down the street at express speed.

"Hullo, John," he said, "what's wrong?"

"Wrong," said John, "I'll just tell you. When I went home the night I caught my wife sitting on anither man's knee."

"An' did ye bust him, John?"

"Na, na, man; I jist turned on my heel, an' cam awa' oot again, but I didna forget to bang the door tae let them see I wiana at all pleased."

Description of Actual Fighting

ITALIAN REGIMENT DRILLING

PRIVATE 99202 lay behind his little breastworks nervously fingering his rifle. The long hours of inaction and suspense had told upon his nerves as on those of every man in the line. Above all, the constant thunder of the hidden guns swelling momentarily till the very air seemed to shake with their reverberation filled him with vague uneasiness and a curious physical discomfort. His body somehow seemed to have lost solidity, his stomach trembled, something crept along his spine. The day was already hot but his hands were cold. Anxiously he gazed in the direction of the terrible sound. There was nothing to be seen, not even a dimness on the clear blue summer sky. Then for the hundredth time his eyes ranged the ground which somewhere concealed the enemy. In front of him and below him the grassland stretched uninterrupted by hedge or ditch, save where about 800 yards distant a stream wound a course roughly parallel to the position, until a mile and a half away it reached the dark mass of woodland which swept over the crest of the next ridge and down to its foot. A road emerged from the wood, crossed the level ground and curved to the left of the position. The whole plain was bare of any living thing.

Suddenly, with six regular crashes at intervals as precise as those of a striking clock, the howitzer battery behind him fired. He looked eagerly to discover their target, but could not even see where the shells burst.

After some time he heard a peculiarly shrill sound, something like the screech of a steam whistle. It started on a low note, rose swiftly to a piercing intensity and finished in a sharp crash behind him. Then the shrill sound came again, and suddenly a white cloud-puff appeared in the air in front of him, and there was a crash and a strange humming.

"Shrapnel," said the man next to him through locked teeth. Now the smoke-puffs and crashes followed one another quickly all along the line, but principally, it seemed to him, near the salient angle occupied by the next regiment. So far no one near him was hurt. He waited in mental anguish for something to happen. Suddenly a man sprang up with a shriek rushed along the line of a few yards, and fell. A couple of ambulance men ran up to him, turned him over, and left him. Private 99202 felt his nerves go all to pieces. A wild desire to spring up and rush away beset him. There was an uneasy stir all along the line.

"Lie down! Lie down!" shouted the officers, and the colonel strode among the bullets to hearten the men, cursing at the raw troops he had to command.

The strain was becoming intolerable. Here and there along the line men were taken ill and retired, bolting back like rabbits, ducking their heads in ludicrous fashion to escape the invisible bullets. Some swore softly and continually, some prayed, some babbled they knew not what. Above all the din rose the voices of officers exhorting the men to be steady. On the ridge the heliograph still flashed, but the figure of the colonel was no longer to be seen against the sky. He was stretched on the ground anxiously watching the wood a mile and a half away through his glasses.

Presently he saw a dark figure emerge from it, then another, and then several, and then many. The sharper-sighted among the men saw them also. The cry: "There they are!" ran along the line. Private 99203 instinctively laid his finger on the trigger of his rifle. Here and there a shot was fired, but the officers intervened angrily. The shrapnel hail beat on the line in savage bursts, but in their interest in their now visible foe the men were unmindful of it and its effects.

The enemy were forming in dark liner at the edge of the wood beyond effective rifle range. A mass of them appeared for a moment on the road where it issued on to the plain. "Where are the guns?" the men asked one another in impotent anger. Even as they spoke another series of crashes was added to the din, and white puffs began to burst over and on the road and along the dark lines. Then the enemy advanced in rushes.

A humming as of innumerable insects passed over the heads of the regiment. A man raised himself to get a better view of the enemy. "Lie down!" shouted the officers, themselves lying prone. He fell huddled, the blood running from his mouth. Every man in the line was aching to fire, but the officers restrained them almost with entreaties. It was intolerable, to lie there and not reply to this hail of death. At last the order ran along the line, "Fifteen hundred yards!" The rifles seemed to go off of themselves with a simultaneous report. Once started there was no stopping the men. They fired until their magazines were empty. Each shot was a relief to their overstressed nerves.

Gradually the fire slackened and grew steadier. Private 99203 stopped for a minute or two to let his rifle cool. His head buzzed and was very hot. He felt atrociously hungry and thirsty, his lips were cracked and his mouth was dry with shouting, although he did not know that he had uttered a sound. Gazing through the smoke mist at the enemy he was amazed at the small effect of the fire of the defense. Bodies dotted the plain, but great numbers of the dark figures were still running forward. Some had even reached the stream 800 yards away and were firing from the shelter of its banks. Shells were bursting among them, and above the rifle fire of his regiment a Maxim was rattling viciously. Still the enemy advanced.

He looked at his comrade on the right. The man no longer fired; his head had fallen on to the stock of his rifle. Private 99203 felt suddenly lonely. It seemed to him that he was utterly alone, severed from all companionship, encompassed by threatening death.

"Fix bayonets!" He scarcely heard the order, but obeyed it automatically. The fire of the regiment ceased for a second and then the bullets leaped out again from a glittering line of steel. The enemy were getting very close. The shrapnel hail had ceased, he knew not when.

He took careful aim at one of the running figures and saw it fall. A savage exultation filled him. He fired again and again into the oncoming crowd of rushing men. The foremost were already half-way up the slope. He heard a volley above his head. The supports were firing from the top of the ridge. Somehow through the din he caught the encouraging voices of the officers. He forget himself, forgot his own danger, forgot everything but the necessity of firing steadily into the swiftly-advancing figures.

The crowd dwindled, seemed to melt. Each group was swept away by the tempest of lead. Isolated figures turned and ran down the slope. Others followed. Some few struggled on to be shot down. The remainder raced back to the shelter of the stream banks, where meeting their advancing comrades they heaped themselves confusedly. It was the regiment's chance. Desperately, as fast as they could aim and pull trigger, the men poured bullets into the mass. It broke and ran in dire confusion back across the plain, chased by the bursting smoke-puffs, and dropping dark figures at every moment.

The guns still thundered on the retiring enemy.

F. BRITTEN AUSTIN.

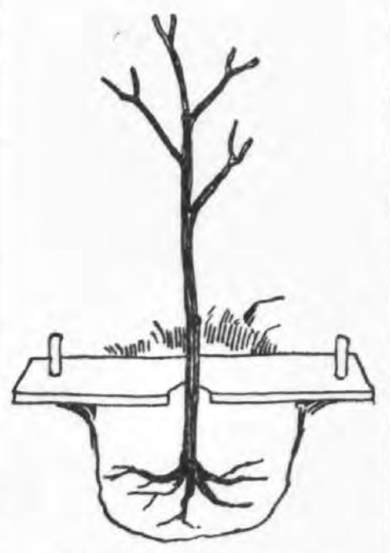
Horticulture

Device for Planting Trees

Piece of Board About Seven Feet Long With Notch in Middle Will Be Found Convenient.

After the ground has been laid out for the planting of trees, by means of stakes straight in all directions, the device as shown in the cut will be a great help in getting the trees exactly where the stake has stood.

Take a board about seven feet long, notch it on one side in the middle,



Device for Planting Trees.

having an inch hole bored through the center near each end. Lay down the board with notch to the stake. Insert pegs through the end holes into the soil. Lift one end of the board and swing around. Now the hole should be dug. When ready to receive the tree, swing back the board in place. In planting, place the tree in the notch so that it will bring it exactly where the stake stood.

Japanese Plum Quite Hardy

Particularly Popular With Eastern Growers on Account of Early Maturity and Plumpness.

Plums of the Japanese variety are popular with most growers, particularly in the east, because they are hardy and come on early. Many of these varieties are the earliest in the market, and as they are always of good color, either cherry reds or light yellows, they sell readily and bring good prices.

They will grow well on almost any kind of decent soil, and do not need to be particularly coddled, although

Four-Year-Old Tree.

they should have all the care that any good fruit tree deserves.

These trees were planted four years ago in soil from which pine scrub had been grubbed only a few weeks before. The trees are bearing well and show fine color and great vigor.

The Japanese plum differs from the domestic varieties in that its leaves are longer, thinner and smoother, and it has a greater tendency to produce lateral fruit buds on the annual growth. Its fruit is mostly short, round and plump.

The Japanese plum is less liable to injury from curculio and black-knot than the domestic variety. Mr. Fullerton says that up to this time his trees have shown no signs of disease or attack from insects of any kind.

Grapes Fresh All Winter

French Growers Cut Bunches in Such Way That Part of Vine Can Be Placed in Water.

A clever French process by which vine growers in France are able to market fresh outdoor grapes all through the winter is thus described. Bunches of the finest grapes when ripe in autumn are cut in such a way that to each bunch a piece of the vine five or six inches long remains attached. From this piece the stems of the bunch hang, an arrangement vitally necessary to the success of the operation.

A large number of the wide-mouth bottles, filled with water, is ranged in a cellar and in the open end of each is inserted the pieces of vine stem, the bunches of grapes hanging outside. The grapes do not touch the water, but are thus supplied with moisture through the vine stem, which is immersed in water. By this process choice varieties of table grapes are kept in perfect condition for the whole winter.

Mulch Small Fruit Vines

Among Many Advantages It Prevents Growth of Weeds and Adds Needed Humus to Soil.

A successful West Virginia raspberry grower gives the following reasons for mulching:

It prevents the growth of weeds.

It retains moisture in the soil.

It adds humus, one of the necessary elements.

It keeps the fruit clean and prevents mud at picking time.

It saves labor, the cost of mulching an acre with forest leaves or straw not exceeding $15.

It prevents deep freezing.

It makes the fruit more solid for cultivation and better for shipping purposes.

It prevents the baking of the soil caused by tramping at picking time.

It has the disadvantage of encouraging mice and establishing a surface root system. However, we have not noticed any serious damage from either of these effects.

The cost of growing raspberries by nature's method, as I like to call it, is not very great. Picking is a nice job where there is no mud, no weeds and where the canes have been properly pruned.

Don't leave any old canes standing in the field.

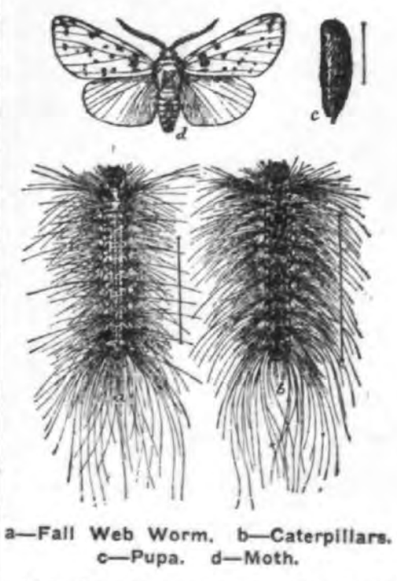
Destructive Web Worm

Insect Will Quickly Destroy Tree and Should Be Burned as Soon as They Appear.

In the fall the unsightly webs of this insect are seen all over the land. The adult, a little white moth, lays its eggs on the leaves of fruit and other trees and plants early in summer.

The young caterpillars spin the protective web. They are of a pale yellow, with long hairs, two black rows down the body, and a black head.

These worms will quickly destroy a tree and should be burned as soon as they appear, because after they have eaten the leaves they drop to the ground and spin a little cocoon within



a—Fall Web Worm. b—Caterpillars. c—Pupa. d—Moth.

which they hide themselves and then change back to the chrysalis state.

There are two broods of this insect in the south every year and one in the north.

Spraying with Paris green when the worms are very young will destroy them. London purple is also used with success. When they are discovered in large numbers the limbs containing the worms should be cut off and carried out of the orchard and burned.

The caterpillars will first eat all the leaves within the web, then those nearest by, often defoliating the entire tree. The worm is noticeably set with tufts of bristle-like projections.

This insect is sometimes confused with the tent caterpillar which appears in the spring and builds its web in the forks of the limbs.

Horticultural Notes

Plum trees at ten years should produce one bushel.

Cherry trees at eight years should produce one bushel.

Pear trees at twelve years should produce three bushels.

Apple trees at fifteen years should produce three bushels.

Ringing or girdling the vine may sometimes be used to advantage.

Promptly gather up and burn all brush and rubbish in the orchard.

Don't permit the strawberries to go into winter quarters filled with weeds or grass.

An orchard will live longer, bear better and be more profitable by being well cultivated and enriched.

Straw is recommended by almost every farm publication as a winter covering for strawberry plants.

It is said that cherries cannot be grown profitably at any great distance from large bodies of water.

The city dealer profits by the laziness of the grower, by grading and repacking his badly assorted fruit.

When spraying do not work with bare hands. They'll be sore if you do. Put on a pair of rubber gloves.

Very few pears are at their best if allowed to ripen on the tree. A good rule is to pick when the seeds have turned brown.

SUFFERED TWENTY-ONE YEARS FINALLY FOUND RELIEF

Having suffered for twenty-one years with a pain in my side, I finally have found relief in Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. The physicians called it "Mother's Pain" and injections of morphine were my only relief for short periods of time. I became so sick that I had to undergo a surgical operation in New Orleans, which benefited me for two years. When the same pain came back one day I was so sick that I gave up hopes of living. A friend advised me to try your Swamp-Root and I at once commenced using it. The first bottle did me so much good that I purchased two more bottles. I am now on my second bottle and am feeling like a new woman. I passed a gravel stone as large as a big red bean and several small ones. I have not had the least feeling of pain since taking your Swamp-Root and I feel it my duty to recommend this great medicine to all suffering humanity. Gratefully yours,

MRS. JOSEPH CONSTANCE,
Avoyelles Par. Marksville, La.

Personally appeared before me, this 15th day of July, 1911, Mrs. Joseph Constance, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

WM. MORROW, Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Mere Deccy.

A kind hearted man stopped to comfort a small boy who was crying bitterly. "What's the matter, little man?" he inquired.

"I-I-I was a playin' marbles wif Jimmie F-f-field," sobbed the lad.

"Yes, and what happened?"

"I d-d-dobbed eighteen commies at a white aggie, an' nen I-II—" The lad's emotion semed to completely overcome him.

"Cheer up, son, what happened?"

With a mighty effort at self possession, the youngster managed to explain.

"After I dobbed eighteen marbles at a white aggie an' hit it, I found it was nuffin but a moth ball."

What Brought Him.

Governor Foss of Massachusetts tells of a clergyman who was visiting a state prison, when he came across a prisoner whose features were familiar to him. "What brought you here, my poor fellow?" he asked. "You married me to a new woman a little while ago, sir," the prisoner replied, with a sigh. "Ah, I see," said the parson; "and she was domineering and extravagant, and she drove you to desperate courses, eh?" "No," said the prisoner, "my old woman turned up."

Age of an Egg.

In a glass of water the fresh egg will assume a horizontal position. The egg of three to five days makes with the horizon an angle of 30 degrees. The angle increases to 45 degrees for an egg eight days old, to 75 for one of three weeks, and at 30 days the egg rests on its point.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Felt Safe.

"I always enjoy going to the first performance of a new play."

"Why the first?"

"Because I'm always sure then that the man who sits behind me hasn't seen it before."

For COLDS and GRIP

Hicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c., 25c., and 50c At drug stores.

In Life's Twilight.

There is an evening twilight of the heart, when its wild passion-waves are lulled to rest.—Halleck.

The man who succeeds must work hard, but not so hard as the one who fails.

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

The more friends a man has the more it costs him.

MEXICAN
MUSTANG LINIMENT

CURED HIS PILES.

Mr. J. W. Dickson, Naylor, Ga., writes: "Mexican Mustang Liniment beats all things as a cure for Piles. I am 75 years old, but only found out about three years ago that your liniment was so good for piles. I hope others will try it."

25c. 50c. $1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores

KEYSTONA FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS
DOES ON LIKE PAINT; LOOKS LIKE WALL PAPER; YOU CAN WASH IT
A beautiful illustrated book of 24 colors and Photographs for 2 cents. Send your name and address to the KEYSTONE VARNISH CO., Brooklyn, N.Y.

PISO'S
Best for
COUGHS & COLDS

FARM AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF CLOVER HAY

Experience Shows It Possesses Higher Feeding Value When Cut and Cured Green as Possible.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

Experience as well as exact experiments prove that clover hay possesses a higher feeding value when the crop is cut and cured as green as possible The majority of farmers allow their clover to get too ripe before they begin the work of cutting and harvesting.

Every practical feeder of dairy cattle and young things knows the

Handy in Clover Field.

value of rowen as food for milk production and growth. What is the matter with making rowen out of the whole of the clover crop?

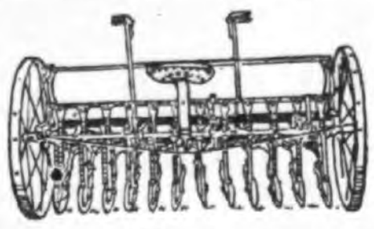
The clover should be cut as soon as it is in blossom. It cannot be cured as quickly, but it man be cured, and we shall be more sure to get a good second crop.

Much of the feeding value of the clover depends upon how the crop is managed after it is cut; and right here is where we find many practical farmers who fail to agree on how the clover should be handled, although they are all working with one object in view, and that to cure it as quickly as they can and get the crop secured before unfavorable weather delays the work and ruins the feeding value of the hay.

We make a practice of cutting in the forenoon what may be tedded and raked and cocked in the afternoon and allow it to remain in the cocks and cure for two days and open up the third day about nine or ten o'clock in the morning and begin hauling to the mow in the afternoon.

When the clover is handled in this manner it will be cured and the loss of leaves will be reduced to a minimum. Clover that is handled in this manner will retain its delightful aroma. Of course, weather conditions will often upset our most carefully laid plans, and we shall be compelled to cut away from all hard and fast rules and do the best thing possible under the circumstances.

The hay tedder is a necessity if we get our hay into the barn in the best condition, and one day's good sun and two teddings will do more toward curing a crop of clover than two days' exposure to the sun and weather; besides, when the clover is cocked up and left there is but little danger from rainy weather unless it continues for several days, and even then the loss will be much less than it would be if the clover were left as when first cut in the rows as it was raked up.



A Disk Plow.

CARE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS

All Machinery Should be Overhauled as Soon as Season Is Over and Repairs Made.

One of the most serious leaks on the farm is in the poor care taken of farm implements when not in use. As soon as the season is over binders and other machinery, no longer needed this year, should be carefully cleared; the grease and dirt should be removed from the bearings, and these should be carefully oiled and all bright parts greased, to prevent rusting. Preparations should be made for replacing any broken or defective parts.

If time does not permit of all this, make a memorandum to be governed by on some stormy day, and then see that everything is put in readiness for the next harvesting or haying season. Get the repairs and place them on the machines at once. Take care of the plows. Get them under cover. Clean and grease the bright parts, so that, when wanted next spring, they will scour and save the time so many farmers lose in putting their implements into working order.

Importance of Humus.

Remember the importance of having plenty of humus in the soil, and that it is best and most economically supplied by growing clover and making good use of the manure that results from keeping live stock to consume the crops grown upon the farm

NAPHTHALENE IN ROAD TARS

Systematic Investigation of Effects of Various Constituents Upon Its Adaptability Is Important.

As a large part of the road work in this country seems destined to be effected by the use of tars in road treatment and construction, a systematic investigation of the effects of various constituents upon the adaptability of tars as road binders is of great importance.

Hence, the recent circular issued by the United States department of agriculture on "The Effect of Naphthalene upon the Consistency of Refined Tars" (Office of public roads, circular No 96) is a valuable contribution to good roads literature. While definite conclusions are not announced, the results strongly indicate four determinate facts:

(1) That the fluxing value of naphthalene for tar pitches is somewhat greater, although quite similar, to the heavier naphthalene-free tar distillates, until the mixture becomes saturated with naphthalene.

(2) That for the harder tar pitches the addition of very small percentages of naphthalene will produce a marked increase in fluidity of the resulting product.

(3) That for the softer pitches the addition of naphthalene in small quantities causes less increase in fluidity than for the harder pitches.

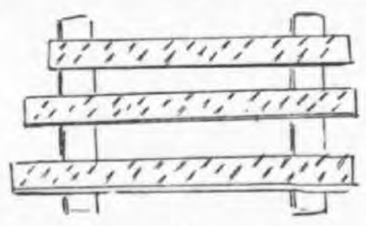
(4) That where naphthalene is added beyond the point of saturation a rapid decrease in the fluidity of tars at temperatures below the melting point of naphthalene is observed, but at temperatures above its melting point the fluidity continues to increase.

Further, evidences point to the fact that, within a reasonable degree of accuracy, it should be possible to foretell, by use of the data given in the pamphlet, what consistency to expect from the addition of a given percentage of naphthalene to a tar pitch or refined tar of known consistency, irrespective of the free carbon content of the tar.

CHEAP RACK FOR SEED CORN

Frame May Be Constructed Out of Common Fence Boards With Nails Driven Through on Slant.

Construct a frame from fence boards. This may be of any length or height, and several medium-sized ones are better than one large frame.



Cheap Seed-Corn Rack.

Drive nails through the boards each way on an upward slant. On these nails stick the butts of the corn. Each ear stands out by itself, where it can dry perfectly. By numbering each ear on the board, track of it can be kept when testing for germination. Keep in a cool place and to insure protection from mice swing it up by wires.

Storing Pumpkins in the Field.

You needn't expect to reap much profit from gorging your hogs and cattle on pumpkins for a few days during the harvest season, then cutting off their supply of this valuable feed for another whole year. Store your pumpkins in the field. Pile the pumpkins in a row, as high and as wide as you wish, cover with hay and set up fodder on each side to a thickness of three or four feet. This not only affords ample protection from the cold, but also enables you to form a most profitable balanced ration by adding "the fruit of the vine" as you feed out the corn and fodder.

FARM NOTES

A remarkable thing about alfalfa is its perennial youth.

Telephonic communication with the market is a great advantage.

The successful garden is started in the fall, although not a seed may be planted.

Thoroughly air dried seed corn will stand almost any temperature, no matter how low.

Clean up the yard and farmstead generally. Plan to set out a few more ornaments next spring.

Those farmers who have roots to feed their stock this winter (whether they have a silo or not) are lucky.

Ashes are best applied in the spring, separately or in connection with phosphate fertilizers as a top-dressing.

The value of corn ensilage is beginning to be better understood in the eastern states than it was formerly.

Cranberries were not injured so much this year by early frosts as they were during the past two years.

Did the carrots, beets, etc., and store them for winter use. Medium sized tender roots are best for winter use.

Tobacco dust worked into the surface of the soil just before setting the lettuce will help to keep the aphis away.

Alfalfa can be grown on stiff lands with great success, but is not a success on sandy soils unless the land is limed and inoculated.

LOTS OF HUNTING IN SPAIN

Use of Firearms Very Extensive, Owing to the Sporting Proclivities of the People.

The use of firearms is very extensive in Spain. Hunting is so popular that 20,000,000 empty sporting cartridges were imported into Spain last year, and of these 2,300,000 entered the port of Valencia alone. More than two-thirds of the total are of ordinary and low grade quality, costing about 55 cents a hundred unloaded, but there is also a limited market for very high grade sporting cartridges with deep metallic lining, adapted for heavy charges of smokeless powders, which are imported from Great Britain and the United States and are retailed at from $1.45 to $1.98 a hundred according to length and finish.

The natural sporting proclivities of the inhabitants of Valencia are fostered by the proximity of the Albufera, an extensive marshy lake visited in the fall and winter by myriads of wild duck, coots and other water fowl that migrate from northern Europe, while the forest wastes and arid brushwood hills of the interior are moderately stocked with red partridge, hares and rabbits. All the moist, cultivated valleys following the course of streams are also visited in the spring and summer by migratory quail that come over from North Africa.

Trade in sporting guns, pistols and revolvers is of considerable importance, but only the very high grades are imported. Nearly all medium quality, ordinary and low priced products are manufactured in the country, mostly at Eibar, in the Basque provinces in the north of Spain, where excellent workmen, many of whom study at the leading arms factories of Birmingham and Liege, make almost every form of gun, rifle, pistol and revolver. The barrels are usually imported in the rough from Great Britain or Belgium, and are bored and finished at the Spanish factories.

The Magic Word.

Number please? 3700 what? 3700 dear?

Say, who do you think you are addressing? Any more of that and I'll disconnect you. You may be able to talk like that to the other girls, but "strictly business" is my middle name, and the quicker you realize it the better.

Don't you "little girl" me. Get off the wire if you can't act like a gentleman. If you fellows think a girl can't be a lady because she works a switchboard, you're mistaken, that's all. That line of talk don't go with me, for one.

I don't care if you are sorry. Get your number out of your system or hang up. I've had about enough of you. What? I don't care who you are. If you don't know enough to act like a gentleman, I don't care if you're John D. Rockefeller.

What, you got a machine? Oh, have you? What kind? Well, I'll tell you, I'm busy now, and besides, the chief operator is liable to be listening about this time. Call me up in about fifteen minutes.

What He Had.

Preparatory to their departure for another city for a protracted period a Baltimore family had their furniture and effects taken to a storage house. As the workmen were busily engaged in carrying down from the second and third stories of the house various articles the mistress of the house heard from the room wherein she was giving directions sounds of much puffing and blowing, as one of the men was staggering down the stairs under a weighty piece of furniture.

"What are you taking down?" she called out. "The light oak dresser?"

"No, mum," answered a stalwart Celt, "Oim takin' down the heavy mahogany one."

Equal to the Occasion.

"You're no judge of literature or rhetoric, Sam. Why, you couldn't do it to save your life if I asked you to give me a good illustration of a flat contradiction in terms.

"Couldn't I? All right; the next time you ask me to lend you $5 you will find my decided negative is quite positive."

Skipping to the Last Chapter.

"Have you read the Bible?" asked the serious young man.

"Well," replied the frank young woman, "I can't say that I have read all of it."

"I see; you have read Genesis and Revelations."

"How did you know?"

"That's the way a woman always reads any book."

Heredity.

"Judge," said the guilty man, "I inherit this felonious habit. I can't resist it. My father was a grafter and my mother a photographer. I can't help taking things."

"Then take seven years at hard labor," said the judge kindly.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Isn't It Dreadful, Angeline?

"Jinkson is simply impossible!"

"What's the matter now?"

"When I remarked that Frank Baker of the Athletics was a great man, Jinkson asked me what position he played."

Had to Lie.

"Jones embarrassed me terribly today."

"How so?"

"He asked me how I enjoyed his speech at the banquet last night."

No Need to Hurry.

Theatrical folks love to tell of a western manager, now prominent in the business, who made fame and fortune as proprietor of a small variety house in San Francisco.

The thrifty German had accumulated considerable money, and was about to open a new theater. Several hours before the first performance the entrance was packed, and the manager in trying to reach the front door became hopelessly imprisoned in the crush.

"Here, here," he yelled, "peeples, peeples, it's me—it's Mr. Warner!"

As no one appeared to take any notice of him he again yelled at the top of his voice:

"Vait a minutes, peeples. Vat's de use of pooshing lige dis? Take your time—de first two acts is rotten."

Wednesday Mislaid.

A Broadway actor got carried away by the spirit of the times and remained carried away for several days. He came to himself in his own room without knowing exactly how he got there. A friend sat beside him.

"Hello," he said, as he opened his eyes,, "what day is this?"

"This," said his friend, "is Thursday."

The invalid thought it over a minute.

"What became of Wednesday?" he asked.—Saturday Evening Post.

An Early Frohman.

Frist Mediaeval Manager—How's your latest miracle play?

Second Ditto—Fine. Thought it would be a failure, though, till we hit on something that's got the women coming in droves.

F. M. M.—How so?

Second Ditto—We lost the baby that we used in the Solomon-and-the-Two-Mothers' baby scene, and have been using a lap-dog ever since."—Puck.

Same.

Friend—What were your sensations in the wreck? Victim—Just the same as in football. Three coaches passed over me, and then the doctors came.—Puck.

The man in trouble has as much right to believe that God will help him as he has to believe the sun will rise tomorrow.

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Words and Music by ED. B. CLAYPOLE

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A SUMMER BOOM

By M. QUAD

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It was Deacon Spooner who started it. The doctor sent him off to a summer resort for two weeks to get rid of fever, and when he came home he had the biggest kind of an idea in his head. He got down to the postoffice that same evening and said to the crowd:

"What we want to do is to turn in and make High Hill a summer resort. She's got everything the heart could wish for, and if we don't see 10,000 people here next summer it will be our own fault. I'm primed with facts and statistics, and I move we call a public meeting for next Tuesday evening."

The idea met with favor, and the meeting was called, and during the interval the price of butter and eggs went up 30 per cent. Most of the families in town decided on taking boarders, and they decided that $10 per week would be a fair charge. There was a large turnout at the meeting, and Deacon Spooner went right to business by calling for order and saying:

"The idea is to turn High Hill into a summer resort and welcome thousands to her gates. To get a boom under way our motto must be 'Pro Bono Publico.' There must be no hanging out, no examples of individual selfishness. I'm one who is willing to turn my house into a hotel for the summer to accommodate the strangers who will come here, and I'll also make the price of board as reasonable as possible."

"Deacon, about what would be your price for board?" asked Truelove White from the audience.

"From $10 to $12 a week, I guess," was the reply.

"And what would you fodder the people on?"

"Mostly on meat and taters, but of course apple sass and custards would come in pretty frequent."

"Then I move that the price of board be fixed at $11 per week all round, with extra for washbowls and lookin glasses."

The deacon put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried, and he then said:

"There will be hundreds come here who will want to buy land and build cottages. I've got twenty village lots, and in order to start the ball rolling I'll put 'em in at a low value. I hope others will follow my example."

"What would you call a low value, deacon?" asked Moses Turner as he rose up.

"Well, I might say $400 apiece. I presume they'd bring twice that, but we don't want to rob anybody."

Then came the question of hauling the people to and from the railroad. Nothing so discourages a person as to meet with extortion on the start. He had thought the matter over, and it was his idea that the charge should be $2 per capita in each direction. In case any one started a livery stable in town—and three or four such institutions would be sure to rise up—the fixed rate should not be above $5 an hour for a horse and buckboard. When he was at a summer resort he had longed for pumpkin pie, and it was not to be had. People who came to High Hill would long. The pumpkin pie would be ready, but there must be no extortion. Every pie, no matter whether round or square, should be cut into four pieces and the price per piece should be 25 cents.

There was one thing more, and the deacon proceeded to state it. The people should turn out to welcome every new arrival and make him feel to home, but for every such turnout there should be a fixed charge of 30 cents, and the same should be collected with the board bill. The meeting adjourned amid great enthusiasm, and several of the houses were illuminated in honor of the occasion, and everybody went to bed happy. They were still rejoicing next day when a tin peddler came along. He heard what had happened, and then he shook his head and mournfully replied:

"I'm sorry, but you people will be disappointed."

"But how?" was asked.

"Why, Halifax is offering all that you are and is going to throw in two mudholes and the brickyard for nothing, and the crowd will all go that way."

"Then we've got to have a cave?" said one of the boomers. "Everybody coming to a summer resort expects to see a cave and is willing to pay 50 cents to wander around in it."

"But Halifax has got one, and the admission is only 10 cents."

"But we can advertise spelling schools every evening in the summer."

"They've thought of that over there."

"Then we'll have a camp meeting. That'll be a novelty worth a dollar a head to sinners from the city."

"Halifax is already advertising that very thing."

"Look a here," said the boomer in his desperation, "we can't be beat. We've two pairs of twins to show to this town, and the price won't be over 10 cents."

"And Halifax is going to show triplets for a nickel," answered the peddler as he turned away.

Only one summer rosorter appeared at High Hill that season, and he slept in a fence corner and stole apples for his breakfast.

Concerning Ourselves.

The Review is published every week, as a department in this newspaper, and as a stamp weekly for the medium collector. It contains philatelic information, news, and nonsense from the editor's pen, as well as occasional articles by other writers.

Subscriptions will be received from collectors at a quarter a year, until further notice.

L. P. Miller, Editor,
1622 Penn St., Harrisburg, Pa.

A. M. Aurand, Jr., Pub,
913 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa,

Exchanges will please send a copy of their publication to each of the above addresses.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1911.

January 1st, 1912,

the subscription price of the "Advocate", containing the "Weekly Philatelic Review Department", will be raised to 50c per year. Until then, we shall continue to enter subs. for a quarter.

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This great history is from the pen of Cleveland Bundlie and should be read by every stamp collector
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Weekly Philatelic Review Dept.

No. 7.

Capital City Collectors' Club Affairs.

The new dignitaries recently elected are as follows:

Exalted Chief Ruler, A. R. Bodmer,
Assistant Exalted Ruler, E. Wise,
Honorable Scribe, L. P. Miller,
Keeper of the Cash, J. H. Strouse.

For the gratification of its insatiable curiosity the club has purchased an extra sheet of current imperforates, and will be showing it off for the next month or so. At the end of that time, any Harrisburg philatelist, who does not thoroughly understand the arrangement of Uncle Sam's stamps or sheets, is either a bone head or not a philatelist.

Instead of having a definite meeting place the club now assembles at the homes of its members. The meetings would be enlivened somewhat if non-philatelic entertainment could be provided; but Orendorf won't tickle the ivories, and Strouse cannot be persuaded to sing, so what's the use?

At the last meeting it was moved to have Bodmer's witty sayings published some place, not on account of their merits, dear reader, but in order that there may be some other philatelists to keep the Harrisburg bunch company in their misery.

Already the club is beginning to prepare for the 1912 M. P. A. convention. It will soon begin rehearsals of ——something; if you want to find out the secret, drop around at the convention next August.

It looks very much at present as if the M. P. A. convention will hold its sessions in committee rooms of the Harrisburg board of trade in August, view a stamp exhibit in the state museum, and do other high class stunts.

The AMERICAN COLLECTOR will be the official organ of the club another year. The members are sorry that it cannot appear monthly, but they understand circumstances, and feel sure that Mr. Aurand will be able to accomplish more by quarterly publication than he could have accomplished by issuing monthly.

It has been suggested that the club library be cataloged, but candidates for the job have been very few. In fact, we might even venture to state that there aren't any candidates at all. Things look bad for the library.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the home of A. R. Bodmer, the Wearer of the Vest, providing intervening circumstances do not, etc.

An amusing and instructive serial on "The World's Stamps" will soon be started in this paper—details later. The first installment should not be missed. Subscriptions only 25 cents a year. Let us hear from you.

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The Weather.

We Wonder
Whether
the outbursts of "Pilgrim" and "Phil Knickerbocker" are to cease, now that "The Stamp Collector" is no more, or
Whether
these gentlemen will be able to find some other paper to put out of business.

Philatelic Aphorism No. 7.

There existeth no Stamp Album, howsoe'er defended, but hath one vacant space.

Lucky Horse-Shoe Bank—
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SHULE-SHTICKER.

MR. DRUCKER:

Unser shula doh im Deich hen widder aw-g'fonga und wile ich en groser freindt bin fun eddicashun, wore Ich Fridawg noch-middawg's ni gonga far de shticker haira das de buwa und maid g'sawt hen, ovver es coomt mer fore se daida nimme speeches mocha we se ols hen. Ich hob edlicha g'haert und hob se nunner g'shrivva. Doh sin se:

MENSHA FRESSER.

Du rawsend gadeer, du dickseckich blude-siffer,
Unne hawr, unne harner, und net 'mohl en shwonz,
Du coomsht in der nocht we en deeb wun mer shlummert,
Du marderlich fee—mensha fresser—DU WUNZ.

SINDA-SHULD.

Es wora tswa buwa um shmoka,
Far ma-shkitters fart dreiva und shnoka,
Ovver 'sis net lung gonga
Hut der Dawdy se g'fonga,
Un 'no wora tswa hussa-sitz um shmoka.

DE GUDA TSEITA.

'Sis en guda tseit um cooma
Wun de hunnich-eema brumma,
Un's loafa bringt em cash rei ennyhow;
Wun mer olles blendy finna,
Und mer brouch sich net farshinna,
Ovver's coomt net wun mer net gute hustled now.

HIMMEL'S ECK

Du tswa uf der settee im parlor,
Und drae's licht nunner yusht so,
Kep tsommer, de hend in anonner,
Und sell iss Himmel grawd doh.

WOS NOSHUN DUT.

De leit hen emeg'sawt 'sis im blude,
Si fareb ware net orrick gude,
Si mawger und levver
Ware gons 's-unnersht 's-evver,
Und si tsoong ware so shwartz das en hute
Und der karl wore giei flat uf em rick,
Und der duckter wore dart dubbelquick,
Ehr hat en garivva
Mit gens-fet und tswivvla
Und si bill woreen finf-dawlershtuck.

SOLLY HULSBUCK.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Spiritism Said to Be Demonism.

A most interesting little brochure has recently come off the press setting forth with Bible proofs that the communications received by and through Spiritist Mediums is of Demon origin. The writer traces his subject through the Scriptures from the time when certain of the holy angels became disobedient. He proves from the Scriptures that these fallen spirits personate the human dead, with whose past history, spirits, though invisible, are thoroughly acquainted. He shows that they also frequently personate the Creator and the Redeemer, commanding their deceived ones to pray, do penance, etc. This, however, is merely to lead them on and to bring them more thoroughly under demoniacal control. Sometimes by breaking down the natural barrier, the human will, they possess their victim, and rule him more or less to his ruin—frequently sending such to the mad-house. Numerous illustrations, Scriptural and otherwise, are given. The price of the little book is but ten cents; it should be in the hands of all interested in Spiritism or who have friends interested therein. Enclose five two-cent stamps to the Bible and Tract Society, 17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eleven passenger coaches that have been standing for twenty-one years in the car shops in East York have been sold for $5500 each to a railroad in Florida.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT

IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model **"Ranger"** bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.*

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. *without a cent deposit* in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and *remarkable special offers* to **rider agents.**

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with $1.00 profit above factory cost.

BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from $3 to $8 or $10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, **imported roller chains** and **pedals,** parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the regular retail prices.*

$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof Self-healing Tires *A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY* **$4.80**

The regular retail price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 (cash with order $4.55.

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks, or Glass will not let the air out. A hundred thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only $4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D" also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

We will allow a **cash discount** of 6 per cent (thereby making the price **$4.55** per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at **OUR** expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it **NOW.**

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Good Spirits

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOLLOW THE USE of the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY

DR. SANDERSON'S

HERBS OF JOY.

They banish LIVER COMPLAINT, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, ASTHMA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, &c. One box makes one quart of medicine. Delivered by mail for 25 cts., or five boxes for $1.00.

Agents Wanted. DR. P. C. SANDERSON, 400 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stop Pain

Take ONE of the Little Tablets and the Pain is Gone

HEADACHE
NEURALGIA

"Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have been used by me for rheumatic pains, headache and pain in back and sides, and in every case they gave perfect satisfaction."
Henry Courter, Boonton, N. Y.

AND THE PAINS OF RHEUMATISM and SCIATICA

25 Doses 25 Cents

Your Druggist sells Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and he is authorized to return the price of the first package (only) if it fails to benefit you.

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The Most Popular Book

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By The Most Popular Man

African Game Trails

Gives in book form by Roosevelt's own hand the sole account of his African Hunt.

AGENTS WANTED NOW in every City, Town and Village to handle Colonel Roosevelt's Great Book

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
153 Fifth Avenue - New York

TRUTHFUL ADVERTISING THE BASIS OF SUCCESS.

Since the Ingredients Entering Peruna Are Known, Its Power as a Catarrh Remedy and Tonic is Understood.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.—The active ingredients entering the most popular household remedy in the world have been made known to the public. This means a new era in the advertising of popular family medicines—Peruna leads.

Peruna contains among other things, golden seal, powerful in its effect upon the mucous membranes. Cedron seed, a rare medicine and unsurpassed tonic. Cubebs, valuable in nasal catarrh and affections of the kidneys and bladder. Stone root, valuable for the nerves, mucous membranes as well as in dropsy and indigestion.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WINCHESTER

Repeating Shotguns

USED IN THE U. S. ARMY.

The U. S. Army authorities *know* a gun; that is why, when they decided to equip some troops with repeating shotguns, they selected the Winchester in preference to all other makes. The experts of the U. S. Ordnance Board also *know* a gun; that's why, after submitting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun to all sorts of tests, they pronounced it *safe, sure, strong* and *simple.* If you want a shotgun—buy the one whose strength and reliability led the U. S. Army authorities to select it and the U. S. Ordnance Board to endorse it—that's the Winchester.

THE RELIABLE REPEATERS

A SAFE WHITE BRIGHT LIGHT

The light that saves your eyes and saves you trouble. Poor oil cannot give this kind of light, but

FAMILY FAVORITE OIL

the best oil made, the oil that gives the steady light—no flicker, no odor, no soot—costs little more than inferior grades. Triple-refined. Get it from your dealer. It is there in barrels shipped direct from our refineries.

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Also makers of Waverly Special Auto Oils and Waverly Gasolines.

FREE 200 Page Book—tells all about oil.

FAMILY FAVORITE OIL

I Don't Want To Marry You

Sung by GRACE LARUE with SAM BERNARD in SAM S. and LEE SHUBERT'S production

"NEARLY A HERO"

Words and Music by ED. B. CLAYPOLE

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A SUMMER BOOM

By M. QUAD

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It was Deacon Spooner who started it. The doctor sent him off to a summer resort for two weeks to get rid of fever, and when he came home he had the biggest kind of an idea in his head. He got down to the postoffice that same evening and said to the crowd:

"What we want to do is to turn in and make High Hill a summer resort. She's got everything the heart could wish for, and if we don't see 10,000 people here next summer it will be our own fault. I'm primed with facts and statistics, and I move we call a public meeting for next Tuesday evening."

The idea met with favor, and the meeting was called, and during the interval the price of butter and eggs went up 30 per cent. Most of the families in town decided on taking boarders, and they decided that $10 per week would be a fair charge. There was a large turnout at the meeting, and Deacon Spooner went right to business by calling for order and saying:

"The idea is to turn High Hill into a summer resort and welcome thousands to her gates. To get a boom under way our motto must be 'Pro Bono Publico.' There must be no hanging out, no examples of individual selfishness. I'm one who is willing to turn my house into a hotel for the summer to accommodate the strangers who will come here, and I'll also make the price of board as reasonable as possible."

"Deacon, about what would be your price for board?" asked Truelove White from the audience.

"From $10 to $12 a week, I guess," was the reply.

"And what would you fodder the people on?"

"Mostly on meat and taters, but of course apple sass and custards would come in pretty frequent."

"Then I move that the price of board be fixed at $11 per week all round, with extra for washbowls and lookin glasses."

The deacon put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried, and he then said:

"There will be hundreds come here who will want to buy land and build cottages. I've got twenty village lots, and in order to start the ball rolling I'll put 'em in at a low value. I hope others will follow my example."

"What would you call a low value, deacon?" asked Moses Turner as he rose up.

"Well, I might say $400 apiece. I presume they'd bring twice that, but we don't want to rob anybody."

Then came the question of hauling the people to and from the railroad. Nothing so discourages a person as to meet with extortion on the start. He had thought the matter over, and it was his idea that the charge should be $2 per capita in each direction. In case any one started a livery stable in town—and three or four such institutions would be sure to rise up—the fixed rate should not be above $5 an hour for a horse and buckboard. When he was at a summer resort he had longed for pumpkin pie, and it was not to be had. People who came to High Hill would long. The pumpkin pie would be ready, but there must be no extortion. Every pie, no matter whether round or square, should be cut into four pieces and the price per piece should be 25 cents.

There was one thing more, and the deacon proceeded to state it. The people should turn out to welcome every new arrival and make him feel to home, but for every such turnout there should be a fixed charge of 30 cents, and the same should be collected with the board bill. The meeting adjourned amid great enthusiasm, and several of the houses were illuminated in honor of the occasion, and everybody went to bed happy. They were still rejoicing next day when a tin peddler came along. He heard what had happened, and then he shook his head and mournfully replied:

"I'm sorry, but you people will be disappointed."

"But how?" was asked.

"Why, Halifax is offering all that you are and is going to throw in two mudholes and the brickyard for nothing, and the crowd will all go that way."

"Then we've got to have a cave?" said one of the boomers. "Everybody coming to a summer resort expects to see a cave and is willing to pay 50 cents to wander around in it."

"But Halifax has got one, and the admission is only 10 cents."

"But we can advertise spelling schools every evening in the summer."

"They've thought of that over there."

"Then we'll have a camp meeting. That'll be a novelty worth a dollar a head to sinners from the city."

"Halifax is already advertising that very thing."

"Look a here," said the boomer in his desperation, "we can't be beat. We've two pairs of twins to show to this town, and the price won't run over 10 cents."

"And Halifax is going to show triplets for a nickel," answered the peddler as he turned away.

Only one summer resorter appeared at High Hill that season, and he slept in a fence corner and stole apples for his breakfast.

Concerning Ourselves.

The Review is published every week, as a department in this newspaper, and as a stamp weekly for the medium collector. It contains philatelic information, news, and nonsense from the editor's pen, as well as occasional articles by other writers.

Subscriptions will be received from collectors at a quarter a year, until further notice.

L. P. Miller, Editor,
1622 Penn St., Harrisburg, Pa.

A. M. Aurand, Jr., Pub,
913 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa,

Exchanges will please send a copy of their publication to each of the above addresses.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1911.

January 1st, 1912,

the subscription price of the "Advocate", containing the "Weekly Philatelic Review Department", will be raised to 50c per year. Until then, we shall continue to enter subs. for a quarter.

"The World's Stamps"

will be started soon, and should not be missed by a single active philatelist.

Better Subscribe Without Delay.

—The REVIEW

1 year——25c.

After January 1st—50c per year.

Approvals—
50—25 per cent. dis.
The books are of first class and medium grade. British and French colonials—also a few South Americans. The stamps range in value from 2c to 50c ea. Send reference or society number.
J. H. Foster,
515 State St. Watertown, N.Y.

The Day Special.
500 foreign mixed, neat album, packet hinges, perforation guage, packet ten unused—Colombia, Phillippines, Porto Rico, etc., all for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Answer now and get 1 unused Portuguese Colony free. THE DAY COMPANY, 144B W. 141st St, New York

A History of Minnesota Philatelic Literature
is to be started in the January number of the
Collector's Review
This great history is from the pen of Cleveland Bundlie and should be read by every stamp collector
Many other good things.
COLLECTOR'S REVIEW,
Prosser - Wash. - U. S. A.
Subscription price in U. S., 25c, foreign, 35c.
Advertising rates on application.

The Philatelic Gazette
Won Bronze Medals at Both Chicago & Vienna Exhibitions.
You cannot afford to be without "The Gazette" if you are at all interested in stamps.
$1.00 Annual Subscription.
Published every other week by the Proprietors
THE Philatelic Pub. Co.
99 Nassau Street, New York City.

Weekly Philatelic Review Dept.

No. 7.

Capital City Collectors' Club Affairs.

The new dignitaries recently elected are as follows:

Exalted Chief Ruler, A. R. Bodmer.
Assistant Exalted Ruler, E. Wise.
Honorable Scribe, L. P. Miller.
Keeper of the Cash, J. H. Strouse.

For the gratification of its insatiable curiosity the club has purchased an extra sheet of current imperforates, and will be showing it off for the next month or so. At the end of that time, any Harrisburg philatelist, who does not thoroughly understand the arrangement of Uncle Sam's stamps or sheets, is either a bone head or not a philatelist.

Instead of having a definite meeting place the club now assembles at the homes of its members. The meetings would be enlivened somewhat if non-philatelic entertainment could be provided; but Orendorf won't tickle the ivories, and Strouse cannot be persuaded to sing, so what's the use?

At the last meeting it was moved to have Bodmer's witty sayings published some place, not on account of their merits, dear reader, but in order that there may be some other philatelists to keep the Harrisburg bunch company in their misery.

Already the club is beginning to prepare for the 1912 M. P. A. convention. It will soon begin rehearsals of ——something; if you want to find out the secret, drop around at the convention next August.

It looks very much at present as if the M. P. A. convention will hold its sessions in committee rooms of the Harrisburg board of trade in August, view a stamp exhibit in the state museum, and do other high class stunts.

The AMERICAN COLLECTOR will be the official organ of the club another year. The members are sorry that it cannot appear monthly, but they understand circumstances, and feel sure that Mr. Aurand will be able to accomplish more by quarterly publication than he could have accomplished by issuing monthly.

It has been suggested that the club library be cataloged, but candidates for the job have been very few. In fact, we might even venture to state that there aren't any candidates at all. Things look bad for the library.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the home of A. R. Bodmer, the Wearer of the Vest, providing intervening circumstances do not, etc.

An amusing and instructive serial on "The World's Stamps" will soon be started in this paper—details later. The first installment should not be missed. Subscriptions only 25 cents a year. Let us hear from you.

After January 1st, this Paper WILL cost you 50c. for a whole year. —Send 25c NOW and be in time for "The World's Stamps".

PHILADELPHIA STAMP NEWS

THE BEST weekly periodical devoted entirely to stamps, stamp collectors and postal affairs published anywhere in the WORLD. Beautiful illustrations in every issue, first news of importance to collectors of United States stamps, topical articles which are always interesting. OFFICIAL ORGAN of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY, the largest organization of its kind in the UNITED STATES.

Official organ of the Hudson County Stamp Club, The Iowa Stamp Society and the Philadelphia Stamp Club.

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Subscription price: 50c for 52 Weekly Numbers—Foreign $1.

Twelve pages every week since September 2, and beginning in November will be sixteen pages every week. Don't miss this. Address:—

PHILADELPHIA STAMP NEWS
Percy Mann, Pub.,
1708 N. 18th St. Phila., Pa.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN
to all important American Stamp papers. Send for card of rates and premium offers.
M. P. A. Advertising and Subscription Agency,
L. P. MILLER, Mgr.,
1622 Penn Street Harrisburg, Penna

The Weather.

We Wonder

Whether

the outbursts of "Pilgrim" and "Phil Knickerbocker" are to cease, now that "The Stamp Collector" is no more, or

Whether

these gentlemen will be able to find some other paper to put out of business.

Philatelic Aphorism No. 7.

There existeth no Stamp Album, howsoe'er defended, but hath one vacant space.

Lucky Horse-Shoe Bank—
The smallest, most practical bank ever made. Cannot be opened until ten dimes have been deposited. It then opens automatically. Price 15c each. Agents wanted. HENRY GEORGE, Dist., 985 7th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 47

Wanted—
Great Britian 1864 1p rose red No. 33 in any quantity—will pay cash or give good exchange.
J. H. Foster,
515 State St. Watertown, N.Y.

A 2 in ad. in the "Review" one time would cost you only **20c.**

The Collectors' Monthly
A journal for the Collector and Student of Minerals, Relics, Curios, Coins and Stamps.
Subscription one year 25c On trial 6 months 10c
A twenty five word notice three times, with every subscription for one year or send 29c and receive instead, 50 printed, good quality white envelopes 100 printed envelopes and the paper one year for 50c. Sample copy free.
The Collectors' Monthly,
1840 Chestnut St.,
Oakland. California.

The New England Philatelist.
This is just the kind of stamp paper you have been looking for. Send us 25c. for your subscription, mention the WEEKLY REVIEW and we will give you a 20 word adv. free. Advertising rates are 40c. per inch and $4.00 a page. Sample copy for a 2c. stamp.
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Lynn Mass.

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A monthly publication which will contain the exclusive reports of the
METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
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and subscribe to the
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A handy philatelic magazine to have on your reading table.
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Westfield New Jersey.

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An Illustrated Monthly Philatelic Magazine
Different from the Rest.
Handsomely Printed
Lavishly Illustrated
The Best Writers
Our list of **regular** contributors contains such well known names as
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A sample will speak for itself—It's FREE. Subscription—50c Per Year.
H. L. Lindquist, Editor,
700 E. 40th Street, Chicago

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1227 Oakland Street.
SHREVEPORT - LA. - U. S. A.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

SHULE-SHTICKER.

MR. DRUCKER:

Unser shula doh im Deich hen widder aw-g'fonga und wile ich en groser freindt bin fun eddicashun, wore Ich Fridawg noch-middawg's ni gonga far de shticker haira das de buwa und maid g'sawt hen, ovver es coomt mer fore se daida nimme speeches mocha we se ols hen. Ich hob edlicha g'haert und hob se nunner g'shrivva. Doh sin se:

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Wun mer olles blendy finna,
Und mer brouch sich net farshinna,
Ovver's coomt net wun mer net gute hustled now.

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Du tswa uf der settee im parlor,
Und drae's licht nunner yusht so,
Keptsommer, de hend in anonner,
Und sell iss Himmel grawd doh.

WOS NOSHUN DUT.

De leit hen eme g'sawt 'sis im blude,
Si fareb ware net orrick gude,
Si mawger und levver
Ware gons 's-unnersht 's-evver,
Und si tsoong ware so shwartz das en hute
Und der karl wore giei flat uf em rick,
Und der duckter wore dart dubbelquick,
Ehr hat en garivva
Mit gens-fet und tswivvla
Und si bill woreen finf-dawlershtick.

SOLLY HULSBUCK.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Spiritism Said to Be Demonism.

A most interesting little brochure has recently come off the press setting forth with Bible proofs that the communications received by and through Spiritist Mediums is of Demon origin. The writer traces his subject through the Scriptures from the time when certain of the holy angels became disobedient. He proves from the Scriptures that these fallen spirits personate the human dead, with whose past history, spirits, though invisible, are thoroughly acquainted. He shows that they also frequently personate the Creator and the Redeemer, commanding their deceived ones to pray, do penance, etc. This, however, is merely to lead them on and to bring them more thoroughly under demoniacal control. Sometimes by breaking down the natural barrier, the human will, they possess their victim, and rule him more or less to his ruin—frequently sending such to the mad-house. Numerous illustrations, Scriptural and otherwise, are given. The price of the little book is but ten cents; it should be in the hands of all interested in Spiritism or who have friends interested therein. Enclose five two-cent stamps to the Bible and Tract Society, 17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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Weekly Herald

Beaver Springs, : : : Pa.

WOMAN'S ABILITY.

The late Premier Stolypin's recognition of the capacity of women for public business took a very practical form, which is pleasing to the women of Russia in general as well as to the strong-minded Dowager Empress It is displeasing to men who are candidates for official honor, as it makes women in certain cases their successful rivals. It is true that by an amendment ordered after the original promulgation of the order only one in five of the civil service staff can be a woman; nor can a woman rise higher than the seventh of the twelve ranks in the service, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. So men will continue to monopolize the coveted title "High Excellency," and the chance that a woman will be a cabinet minister is very remote. One noteworthy feature is that women receive the same pay as men in positions of equal rating. Women officials are to receive full pensions, even if they marry before leaving the service, and their children will get the same pensions as if they had fathers in the service When both parents serve, they will get almost double pensions. In all cases, the women are to have the same salaries, lodging and traveling expenses as the men. This latter feature of the Stolypin system is the one that is likely to make the deepest impression on the women school teachers of the United States.

Alfred Tennyson Dickens from far away Australia plunges Boston femininity into gloom by observing that in respect to ankles "the beefy sort greatly outnumber those graceful appendages that linger so much longer in a man's memory," says the Boston Globe. This is one of the effects of the recent rainy weather, and is not to be taken too seriously. Besides, so far as our observation goes, the criticism is grossly exaggerated, not to say unfounded. Mr. Dickens must have poor vision or perhaps he spent all his time in the shopping district where, to be frank, the display of ankles is very prosaic. Our women who are striving to be beautiful of course will feel downcast over the unartistic picture that Mr. Dickens frames. Our ladies are accustomed to reduce their weight or increase their avoirdupois, as the case may be, to become more Venuslike, but nobody yet has ever advertised an ankle-reducing emporium, nor does it seem possible that such an establishment could operate to advantage. Probably this Dickens man, a perfect Shylock on fashion, would suggest that a pound of flesh be taken from each ankle, so that it might linger longer in his memory.

The thing about Paris that seems to have most impressed our great fellow American, Edison, is that the Champs Elysees is a twilight lane in the country compared with the great white way in little old New York. It is to be presumed that this is the fault of Paris' age Being some thousand years the senior of Manhattan, she is rather averse to casting too much illumination on her features—the same feeling has been known by a part of humanity, it is said. It takes irrepressible youth to stand the dazzle of Broadway. But if Paris doesn't burn so many electric lights, it has charms that Gotham cannot match.

When she learned that her husband had fallen heir to $1,000,000 a woman who had gone to Reno for the purpose of securing a divorce decided to withdraw her application. Now if she can convince the gentleman that she loves him for himself alone all will be well

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Jamaica has a new banana disease. With modern methods of tracing the origin and communication of disease, it should be easy to handle it. If the banana tree were a slow grower, the outlook for this Jamaica industry would be worse.

A historian declares that the "early Christian fathers protested against the wearing of false hair." But as usual, under such circumstances, they failed to say anything about padded shoulders.

A Gotham minister says that happiness is the best cosmetic. This is a valuable hint to husbands who dislike their wives to wear artificial complexions.

Only in essentials does the spiral glide performed by an aviator differ from that of the bibulous clubman returning home late.

They tell us that this is a busy world, but one gains a different impression by watching a crowd around a scoreboard.

Mr. Edison's remark that aviation needs scientific revision should give the aviators pause.

MARVELOUS PROGRESS OF ISTHMIAN CANAL

By EDWARD B. CLARK

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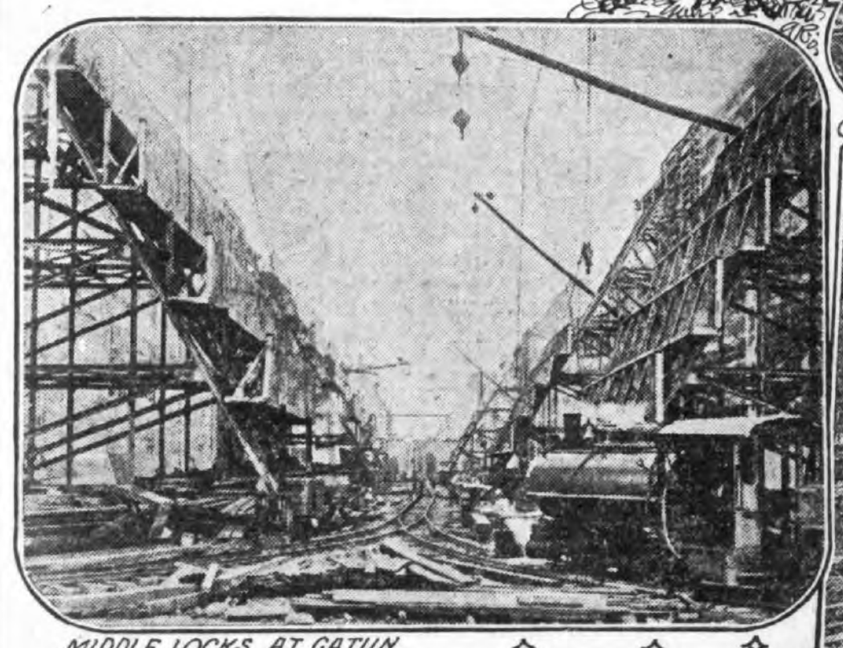
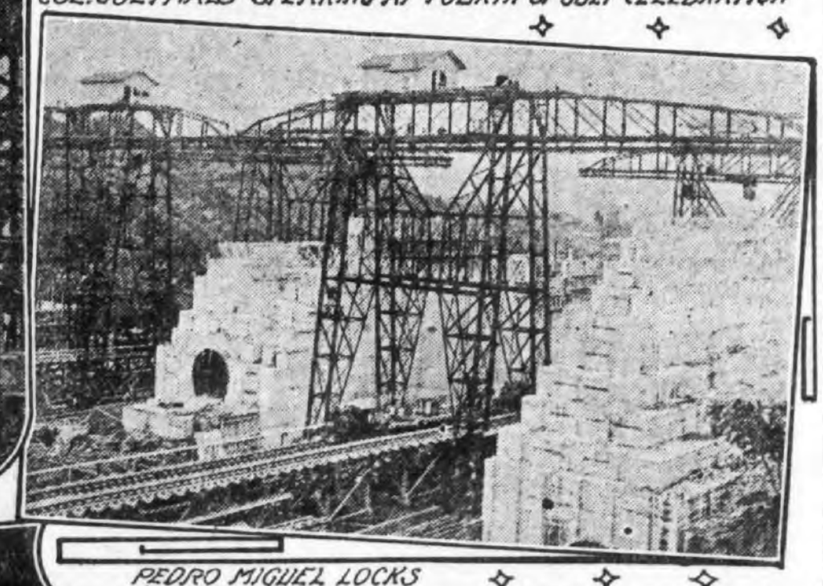
PRESIDENT Taft's word of hope that the Panama canal may be opened for traffic two years earlier than the time tentatively set by Chief Engineer George W. Goethals seems to have redirected the attention of the people to the marvelous (word used advisedly) progress of the isthmian venture since the time when it was finally definitely determined that a waterway was to be opened through Panama and not through its sister State, Nicaragua.

Former President Roosevelt recently has defended vigorously his action in the case of the recognition of the independence of Panama, an "overnight proceeding" which made it possible for the United States to enter into a treaty with the twelve hour old republic which would allow operations to begin at once. Colombia has not yet forgiven us for giving the Panamans recognition. Mr. Roosevelt said that if Panama had continued under the rule of Colombia the canal still would be a dream, for the Colombians simply temporized with us and acted as if they thought that in seeking the strip of land for canal purposes, the United States had malevolent territorial designs toward all Central and South America.

COL. GOETHALS SPEAKING AT FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

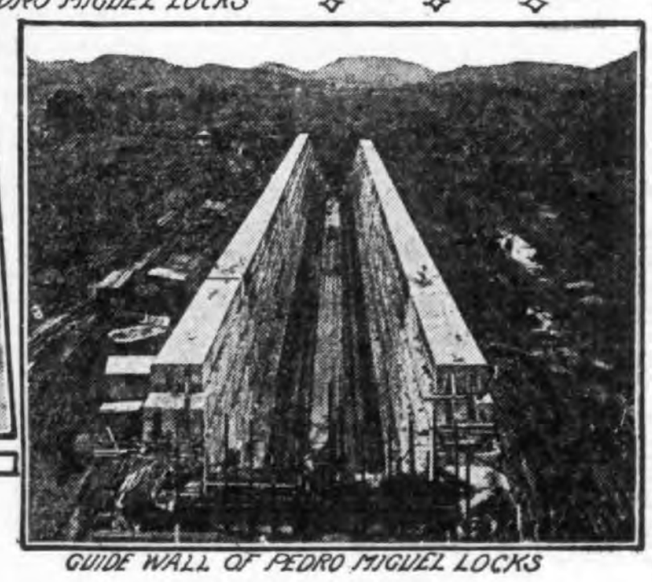


MIDDLE LOCKS AT GATUN



PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS

ENTRANCE TO ANCON HOSPITAL GROUNDS



GUIDE WALL OF PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS

No one had any conception that progress on the canal would be as rapid as it has proved to be. Much more time was spent in talking prior to the beginning of operations than has been spent since in digging. Now that it is long in the past, the country is perhaps forgetful, but it may be of interest to remember that for many weary months the congress of the United States gave itself over to debate, discussions and even bickerings upon the relative values of two routes for the waterway, the Nicaraugan route and the Panama route.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, who died a few years ago, was an advocate of the Nicaraugan route He was an old man at the time that he undertook to voice sentiment and argument on behalf of the more northern waterway. He worked night and day, studying the questions involved from every possible viewpoint and the long speeches which he made on the matter in hand were written almost entirely by his own hand He was indefatigable in labor, and what he did on behalf of the Nicaraugan route and on behalf of the waterway scheme generally is best told in the words of Senator Jonathan F. Dolliver of Iowa Dolliver, like Morgan, is dead. The Iowan was in favor of the Panama route, while the Alabaman was in favor of the Nicaraugan route The two men were opposed to each other politically, but they were personal friends. When bitter disappointment came to Morgan in the final defeat of the Nicaraugan project, Dolliver rose in his seat and paid this tribute to his aged colleague:

"He stands here in his old age, one of the historic figures connected with this canal controversy. He may not be the man who began the discussion, but for nearly a generation he has kept it up. No man has ever exhibited within our knowledge any such marvelous industry, energy and sagacity as he has put into the argument for the Nicaraugan canal. Day and night he has labored, not with the assistance of others, but personally, often with his own pen writing the speeches which have become the chief part of the agitation which has resulted in unifying public sentiment in the United States in favor of the canal.

"I regret more than I can say that he was disappointed in his own personal ambition in respect to the route that finally was chosen, but that does not prevent me from adding that long after the little controversies of this hour are forgotten, his name will be connected in immortal reputation with the Isthmian canal, wherever it is built.'

Few people probably have forgotten the first attempts of President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft to secure the service of a civilian engineer who would stick at his post until the Panama canal was dug. Three great engineers, one after another, resigned their positions as engineers-in-chief.

It is perhaps useless to discuss the causes which led to the resignations of the civilian engineers. All sorts of stories were told, from the fear of yellow fever to inability to maintain discipline in the working forces. It is probable that one engineer's ears tingled for a long time with the rebuke which was given him by Secretary of War Taft, who is now the president of the United States It was one of the severest scorings ever given a public official.

Probably the country does not know the inside history connected with the final employment of army engineers to build the Panama canal. The engineer corps of the army at the outset thought that it should be given charge of the canal work, but influential civilians brought pressure to bear on the administration on behalf of engineers in civil life. It was said by certain civilians of prominence that the army was not accustomed to handling great business propositions and that no army engineer ever had done a work of anything like the magnitude of the one proposed. There were all sorts of attempts to belittle the engineering work of the army.

This sort of thing had its effect, although it is probable that it was with considerable reluctance that the administration disappointed the proper ambition of army engineers to be assigned to the work of canal building. When three civilian engineers, one after another, had given over the work, President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft concluded that the time had come to give the army a chance. In effect the president told the secretary that no army officer would desert his post, even by the resignation route, for discipline and inculcated will to do his duty would keep him at the digging until it was finished, or until failure had come. Moreover, it was known that no army officer would flee in the face of yellow fever or in fear of death from any cause

Colonel George W. Goethals of the West Point class of 1880 was selected by the secretary of war to take up the work that the civilian engineers had dropped. Colonel Goethals is still at it and success has marked every step of the way. The colonel chose at the outset as two chief assistants, Lieutenant Colonels David D. Gaillard and William L. Sibert, who graduated from the military academy in the class of 1884. Since that time other army officers have been detailed in addition to the three who were first assigned, three who are still working and who hope to be present when the first ship pokes its prow into the completed canal

Colonel George W. Goethals is a tall, slender man with a firmly knit figure and snow white hair. He has a face remarkably youthful and neither the climate, the hard work nor the anxieties of the isthmian life have touched his vigor. He is a sort of court of last resort in the isthmus. He travels from place to place on certain days and establishes headquarters for the hearing of complaints. He brings hard, common sense to bear on all kinds of matters, from the settling of a family row to controversies as to seniority in rank of some of the civilian superintendents. Laborers can go to him with complaints of bad food and be sure of a hearing, and also be sure that any kind of a wrong will be righted. He is a sort of a shepherd of the flock, a father of a family of 43,000 children.

Colonel Gaillard, who is the engineer in charge of the central division of the work, and Colonel William L. Sibert, enginer in charge of the Atlantic division, as has been said, were classmates at West Point. Gaillard's first name is David When he and Sibert entered the military academy as "plebes" they took a great liking to each other They were chums and confidants all through their cadet course. Sibert is a big man, physically, and the cadets nicknamed him Goliath. Gaillard always was called David and so the military academy held a friendly David and Goliath, thereby establishing a better record for amity and friendliness than that contained in the Scriptures.

When the army engineers went to Panama to take charge of the work they knew that in order to make progress with the digging they must have a contented family of laborers. They also knew that they must maintain discipline. In the army discipline is maintained as a matter of course, the men who enlist knowing that they must submit themselves without question to the proper orders of their superiors.

The men who work on the Isthmus of Panama are mostly civilians, and Colonel Goethals and his assistants knew that they would resent anything like army disciplinary methods, even though they were intended for their benefit and would soon prove their worth. Goethals is a most tactful man. With his assistants, he secured army discipline on the isthmus without allowing the civilians even to appreciate that gradually they were coming under the guidance of rules laid down for men who wear the uniform of the service. The army officers worked at first in a suggestive way. Men were directed to "try" certain things and see how they came out.

Trial was made and then other suggestions were made and finally the big working force found that it was living a regular, healthful life with time for regulated recreation, and that it was possible to get pleasure out of existence by other means than by drinking it in. Suggestion rather than command made a disciplined force out of the forty-odd thousand laborers.

There probably is not a healthier place on the face of the earth today than the canal strip of the Isthmus of Panama.

Colonel William C. Gorgas of the medical department of the United States army is the head of the department of sanitation on the isthmus. Under his direction disease virtually has been killed and fear itself has been set at defiance.

A large part of the food for the isthmus is purchased in the United States and it is shipped under the most favorable conditions. A paper called "The Canal Record" is published at frequent intervals and its last page is devoted to a list of the food which can be obtained at the commissary department, with the prices affixed. Living on the isthmus is just as cheap if not cheaper than it is in this country and the food is of the highest possible quality. Many of the civilian employes constituting clerical and engineering forces have taken their families to Panama. They have fine quarters and they buy their food virtually at cost price.

The army was on its metal when it was put in charge of the Panama canal building. Thus far, admittedly, its work has been nothing short of wonderful in all lines of isthmian endeavor. It may be that President Taft's prophecy will not come true and that the canal will not be opened until 1915, but it should be remembered that the latter date is the one set for the opening by Colonel George W. Goethals, the enginer-in-chief. It is probable, however, that he hopes to see the procession of ships, with the old Oregon leading, pass into the great waterway on some day within the next two years.

WHEN SUSIE HAD GONE

THEN THE SEWING CIRCLE IN THE OLD TOWN GOT BUSY.

How the Actress' Costume Looked to the Woman Who Had Known Her When She Was a Little Girl in Home Town.

Since Susie Drake had arrived in New York she had not had time to visit the folks at home in Four Corners. She therefore planned, as soon as the company stopped for a one-night stand at Mudville Junction, Vt., to make the trip over to the Corners, 15 miles away, take a look at the old place, and let the old place have a look at a successful chorus lady with a two-line speaking part.

Sure enough, the opportunity came, and Susie arrayed herself in the purple and embroidered linen of her best gown, donned her Mme. Jeanette hat and breezed into Four Corners on the 11:17 train. So soon as she got to her Aunt Mehitabel's, word was surreptitiously sent to a few chosen souls to haste them over if they wanted a squint at Suzette Drakeoni—the erstwhile Susan Drake, whom Aunt Mehitabel had "raised." They came.

The midday dinner was a great success, and Susie boarded the 3:15, feeling she had not only had a mighty good time herself, seeing the old friends of her childhood, taking a look at the general store where her childish pennies had been transformed into fly-blown chocolate drops, and the pump in the back yard where she had been made to wash her face, but that she had given Four Corners a real treat. She had. The sewing circle met later in the day, and out of the general buzz this could be distinguished:

"Well, for the land's sake, what do you think of Mehitabel's Sue?"

Four sniffs followed with much distinctiveness.

"I'd hate to tell you what I thought," said Miss Skubbs in rancid accents.

"Or I," added Mrs. Flukins.

"Hope I may die if I ever seen such clothes on any person as was supposed to have money," from the doctor's wife.

"Yes, Mis' Pilson, you're right. She can't be doin' very well. Her hat came way down over her eyes, bein' so big in the crown that she was near lost in it. And did you see the feather she had on it? A long, straggly thing with no curl in it. And she was wearin' a skirt made of such a little scrap of cloth that it made me sorry for her. There wasn't even enough to make a collar out of—her neck was all bare, with a wisp of lace tacked around it, and it's windy today, too. Why, she hadn't even a decent pair of shoes, poor girl. The ones she had on put me in mind of the slippers I made for Joshua last Christmas. Velvet, they was, only Josh's had embroidery on them, and Susie's was just plain velveteen. "I don't see," added the speaker with a puzzled look, "why Susie, with all her pride, didn't wait till she was doin' a little better 'fore she came back here."

Pinning Him Down.

In a little sequestered country town, where the court of justice is over the general store, and where the judge is an old, grizzled farmer, thoroughly familiar with pitching hay and milking cows, but having a very limited knowledge of the law, the prisoner had pleaded "Not guilty" to a charge of burglary. The lawyer for the prosecution was endeavoring to show the court that the accused was a man of low character.

"What were you doing the night before the robbery?" he questioned severely.

"I was playin' pinochle with Jed Parker and another feller," answered the prisoner evasively.

"Ah, I thought so!" shouted the lawyer triumphantly. "Playing cards, and with that loafer, Jed Parker! Gambling and in bad company! But you mention a third party, sir. Who was the other good-for-nothing?"

The prisoner hesitated.

"Answer me!" bellowed the lawyer.

"Wa-al, sir, if ye must know," said the accused, "it was the judge here."—Judge's Library.

Too Much Favoritism.

It is not always good to be the pet of the ladies. This is the lesson that was learnt by little Archie, aged nine, and with a lace frill round his neck, at a children's picnic.

Little Archie had long golden curls, and a velvet suit, and the ladies just loved him. Tea-time came, and they all besieged him. Cakes they gave him, and ices, and wafers, and chocolates, and buns, and lemonade. They were most pressing, and Archie liked it.

A little later, however, Archie went into a quiet corner to think, and there, with one hand on his head and one on his sash, a dainty lady found him.

"Why, Archie, pet!" she exclaimed, "what's the matter? Haven't you got all you want?"

"Yes, I've got all I want, thanks," murmured Archie, ever polite, "but, please, I don't want all I've got."

The Result.

"What will be the effect of woman's suffrage?" asked one resident of a great metropolis.

"Well," replied the other, "I suppose our political slates will occasionally be made up at an ice cream soda counter instead of at a bar."

THEIR IDEAS OF DUTY

SHOWING THAT RAILROADERS HAVE VARIED OPINIONS.

Loyalty to the Interests of the Company Invariably First Thought—Matters Corporations Will Do Well to Consider.

The whole duty of a railroad man is thus defined: "Keep your eyes and ears open, and your mouth shut." By another: "A railroad company expects every man to do his duty, and it is necessary that he should do it or step to one side so somebody else can." From hints of conduct toward fellow laborers: "Don't be afraid that you are doing some work that someone else ought to do, for if perchance you do, the favor will be returned." "Do not expect your department head to discover and invent all improvements. Have some hobby and study it when off duty in order to have some interest in life after you retire from active service," which answers the wistful complaint of an old engineer: "The pension is O. K., but it's hard to kill time on the retired list." This from a practical man, and of use to all practical men: "Think over, when starting out on each run, what work you have got to do and how is the quickest, safest and best way to do it."

In the parentheses of these letters come the droll adventures of early railroading; of a roundhouse which caught fire eleven times in twenty years, "and I always caught in time to save the house"; of a freight train which stopped an hour at a dance which was going on at a station ("those at the station had cleared out the freighthouse and when we got there the dance was in full swing"); of the engineer and fireman who "got sleepy, so much so that their engine died between two stations. They awoke, the train stopped and the fire nearly out. They fired up, got out of there with nobody the wiser but the crew." Modesty, brevity and good hard sense guide the pen of Tollog Olson: "As for me, who only shoveled coal for about twenty years, giving advice to others who hold much more responsible positions, I will suggest that the only thing I will tell them is to pick out the job they most desire as their goal, but to hold down the job they already have just a little bit better than anyone else until they secure the one in view."

Let so much be said; all this assumes the fact of pensions. These men, as industrial conditions go, were lucky. They know it; they admit it. But they are not blinded thereby to the rights of the matter. Two terse statements of it: "They treated me right, and I believe I did the same thing in return," and this: "A fair road is what I call it."

Just that. Nothing less and nothing more. Such men as these, by their own unconscious confessions, have earned their pensions by that over-and-above faithful service which money cannot buy. The only difference between them and their less fortunate brethren is that they worked for a corporation which recognized the obligation.—Exchange.

Holders of Railroad Securities.

The annual report issued by the Connecticut insurance commission, giving the assets and form of investment of the life insurance companies doing business in that state, supplies impressive evidence of the "indirect" railway stockholders and bondholders. The returns of 28 companies inside and outside the state give total assets amounting to the great sum of $2,990,291,000. Of that amount $1,432,114,000 is invested in stocks and bonds. Unfortunately the proportion in railway stocks and bonds is not summarized, but a glance at the separate investments, as grouped but not added, shows that they form a very large part. As an illustration, one old and conservative Connecticut company has 65 investments in railway stocks and bonds, as compared with but 17 investments in stocks and bonds of other corporations. Out of Harvard university's total investments of $19,060,268 there is $5,453,059 in steam railway bonds, $1,549,880 in street railway bonds and $1,927,338 in railway stocks—$8,930,277, or nearly one-half the total investment. Or again, in a more specific and limited case, take recent returns of the Massachusetts savings banks, showing that out of three issues alone of the New York, New Haven and Hartford these banks hold $22,499,000, or about 38 per cent.—Railway Age Gazette.

Longest-Lived Machine.

What machine lives the longest? It would seem to be the railroad engine. The state department in France which is concerned with the management (or mismanagement) of railways has found on the Western railway 14 locomotives which are as old as the line itself. They were built in 1846, when that portion of the road between Rouen and Paris was in process of construction. Further, they are ascribed to the atelier of an English engineer named Budiccon. The name does not appear English or Scotch. Still the work of the bearer remains, for those locomotives of the vintage of 1846 drag trains about the environs of Mans and Rouen today.—London Chronicle.

ENDED HIS WORK ON LINE

Engineer's Dream Saved Money for Company, but Effectually "Got His Goat."

There is a town in Pennsylvania—a railroad junction and division point where great machine shops are located—that has an unusually large colony of men who have "lost their goats." The dean of the lot is a man who never was in a wreck or an accident, but who listened in time to the whisper of fear and stepped out of the cab safe and sound. Years ago this man was climbing the mountains with the second section of a heavy passenger train. That morning when he had started out he had told the boys in the roundhouse of a dream he had the night before—a fantasy of rushing waters, hissing steam and cries of agony. The dream was continually on his mind, and after the summit of the pass had been left behind and the heavy train was slipping down the mountains, around curves and through tunnels the engineer proceeded so cautiously that the train steadily lost time. At one point on the line a long bridge on a curve crossed a chasm. The jutting rocks hid the bridge from view until the engine was almost upon it. Instead of approaching this bridge slowly, as was the rule, the engineer stopped his train entirely and sent his fireman forward to look at the bridge. The conductor, amazed at the stop, came forward and argued heatedly about the unnecessary delay. He scoffed at dreams and threatened to do all sorts of things to the engineer at the end of the run. The engineer did not reply to his taunts. Suddenly the fireman came running staggeringly back. His face was white and his eyes were bulging with fear and horror. The first section, ten minutes ahead, with her dozen passenger cars, had jumped the rails and was at the bottom of the chasm. Of course the timorous engineer of the second section was thanked and praised by the officials and the passengers. He was given a medal and was assured that he could have his pick of the runs as long as he lived. But he ran his train back to the nearest telegraph station and never has put his hand to throttle since. He is content with his place in the repair shops. He knows he has "dorpped his goat" and that never again will he be the same quick-thinking, iron-nerved man he was before. He has taken his place in this strange company of men who have lent an attentive ear to the warning voice that has filled their hearts with fear.—Exchange.

KEEP WATER IN THE PAIL

Railroad Men Have Ingenious Device Which Answers the Purpose to Perfection.

Railroad men frequently carry pails of water in the caboose and baggage cars. The motion of the cars would cause the water to slop, did they not employ the kink here illustrated. On the water is laid a thin board circular in shape and a little smaller in diameter than the inside of the pail to prevent pinching or jamming. When the baggage master desires to wash

The Baggage Master's Pail.

his hands he simply presses down the board with his knuckles or finger, which gives him all the water he needs without removing the board. This scheme for carrying water in a pail could be used to advantage on a cruising boat or a motor boat.—Scientific American.

State Railroad Operation in France.

The state has made a bad bargain with the purchase of the Western railroad, as it is calculated on official authority that next year's deficit will attain the substantial figure of 66,000,000 francs, according to a Paris letter to the London Telegraph. This year the deficit is estimated at nearly 42,000,000 francs. The deficit is therefore increasing at the rate of close on £1,000,000 per annum. One reason for this very unsatisfactory situation given in the report is "the numerous improvements made in favor of the staff since the purchase.." In 1912 the personnel of the state Western railroad will actually cost 43,500,000 francs more than it did in 1908. And the minister of publics works gives scanty comfort to the taxpayers when he adds that all these modifications of salaries and wages are not yet complete and that "they will weigh more heavily on future budgets." And yet, while all this bounty is being lavished on the staff, the traveler is being utterly forgotten.

Now We Know It All.

A brakeman was asked by the Atchison Globe to tell what the crew of a train in a wreck was doing when the crash came, and he replied in this manner: "The hog head was greasing the pig. The tallow pot was in the pit cracking diamonds. The front shack was bending the rail to head in. The con was in the doghouse flipping the tissue and I was chasing back with the red."

PYTHON MADE THINGS LIVELY ON SHIPBOARD

Reptile Held Prisoner by Iron Ring After It Had Swallowed Two Monkeys.

New York.—Lieut. Tom Donohue, R. N. R., chief officer on the Muncaster Castle, was glad to make port here and get rid of a 30-foot python he brought from the far east. The python got loose several times, but Donohue did not mind it much until one day when five days out of Gibraltar, Ah Sing, his chief helper,

Had Swallowed Two Monkeys.

showed up with a toe gone and blamed it on the snake.

"We found the python an unwilling captive in the monkey-house," said Donohue. "We found he had crawled through a large iron ring that was attached to the deck and on either side of the ring he was bulged out to such an extent that he could get neither in nor out. I looked around, counted the monkeys, and found two of them missing.

"Evidently the reptile had swallowed one of the monkeys and in his frolicking joy had gone through the ring until the bulging monkey inside of him would let him go no further. I suppose he was mad and swallowed another monkey. That put him in an awful fix, because the iron ring was between the two monkeys he had devoured. Ah Sing and I jammed his head down with a forked stick, and when we had him tight Ah Sing removed the other monkeys to a safe distance. Then we built a sort of cage around Mr. Python and left him there to digest his food.

"We stopped further trouble, however, by giving him some dope, and after that I had some sleep and less worry."

HAWK GRABS DIAMOND STUD

Man Beats Off Big Bird and Game Rooster Pecks Its Eyes Out.

New York.—A hen-hawk tried to pluck a diamond stud from the shirt bosom of Thomas Norwood of Brookdale, N. J. It is supposed the bird thought it was dealing with a glowworm.

Norwood tried to beat off the bird with his hands, but failed, and then

Rooster Attacks the Hawk.

Jonah, a pet game rooster, flew to its master's aid and pecked out the hawk's eyes.

Finally Norwood wrung the hawk's neck, but not before the bird, whose wings measured four feet between the tips, had torn most of the clothes off him. It had also got in one grab on the faithful rooster, and torn out most of the latter's tail. Jonah was still game enough to put to flight a neighbor's bulldog that had butted in to see the fracas.

Fat Girl Stuck in Hole.

Dalton, Ga.—Two slim girls and a fat one dug a hole in the wall of the county jail and tried to escape. The thin ones, Mary McCall and Nettie Walls, slipped through, but Sarah Crow stuck in the aperture. She was caught when the laughter of the other girls awoke the guard.

TRAPPER ARRESTED BY WOMAN WARDEN

Game Law Violator Whose Fame Held Men Officials at Distance Pays Fine.

"GOT DROP ON HIM"

Colorado Woman Warden Covers "Bad Man" With Rifle, and He Obeys Her Command—His Reputation Gone, Hunter Thinks He Will Move

Sterling, Colo.—The pride of a certain trapper and "bad man" of this neighborhood is completely cast down, his spirit crushed to smithereens. After bluffing out most of the deputy game wardens and other peace officers generally, he has been arrested and brought into court—by a woman.

There is no real reason why he should feel excessively humiliated. A husky repeating rifle, loaded with steel-jacketed bullets, will kill as quickly when a woman's finger presses the trigger as when the best shot on the plains does the same thing. It all depends on the success and the intent with which the rifle is aimed.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Christie Partridge, a widow, was made game warden. The trapper works in her district, and, although there is a law against trapping beavers, he has disregarded it systematically, placing not unwarranted faith in his "bad man" reputation.

The other morning, just as he had visited his traps and rebaited them, he was surprised to hear a noise in a clump of bushes behind him. He turned and found himself gazing into the muzzle of a rifle. The butt of the rifle was resting comfortably against Mrs. Christie Partridge's

"Up With 'Em."

shoulder, while Mrs. Christie Partridge's right eye was glancing meditatively along the barrel.

"Up with 'em!" the woman said laconically.

The "bad man" didn't hesitate. Both hands went high above his head.

"I'm the new game warden," Mrs. Partridge continued quietly. "You are under arrest for trapping beavers. They tell me you are a 'bad man.' What's it going to be? Are you going along with me peaceably?"

"Well, mom," replied the trapper. "It kind-a looks like you've got the cards stacked and I reckon I'll have to admit your hand's convincin'. I'm willing to go with you whenever. But I'd be obleeged if you wouldn't be quite so careless with that shootin' stick."

A little while later the deputy game warden, her rifle resting lightly in the hollow of her left arm, walked into the nearest justice's office, preceded by the perfectly good "bad man."

The trapper paid a $25 fine and said he reckoned he'd have to move higher up the creek where folks ain't so doggoned civilized.

INDIANS DECLARED STARVING

Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes Face Winter Without Money or Supplies—1,600 Are in Need.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Hunger stalks on Wind river Indian reservation in Fremont county, Wyo. Sixteen hundred Shoshone and Arapahoe braves, squaws and papooses are face to face with the worst famine they have ever experienced witin the knowledge of the white man.

Already there is suffering on the reservation and when winter arrives, unless something is done for their relief, there will be many deaths from starvation among the tribes.

For the past two years the Indians have been employed by the government on ditch work on the reservation and have been able to subsist on what they earned. The expenditure for this ditch work aggregated about $350,000. The irrigation system is for the Indians, but so far they have raised no crops.

Recently work on the ditches ceased and the Shroshones and Arapahoes, who spent the money as fast or faster than they earned it, are left wholly without resources.

LASSOES A MAD DOG WITH A CLOTHESLINE

Boy Scout Captures Animal Chased by Police and a Big Crowd.

New York.—Several hundred men and women on the Williamsburg plaza of the Williamsburg bridge had a terrifying experience when a big yellow and white mongrel dog ran yelping and snapping into the crowd, followed by two policemen with revolvers, who stopped every few feet, took aim and seemed about to fire. The crowd was uncertain which was the more dangerous, the dog or the armed cops chasing it. Three persons

Boy Lassoes a Dog.

were bitten before the animal was killed.

The dog first appeared in the high-class neighborhood at Ross street and Bedford avenue, where it did a whirling doggish stunt, indicating that it might be mad or at least a keen suffered from fleas or any one of a hundred fits neglected canines get. A man told the Clymer street police that if they wanted to save Williamsburg from an epidemic of hydrophobia they had better get on the job and corral the dangerous beast.

Lieutenant Lyman picked two of his best pistol shots, Policemen Geo. Bender and John Stantowitz. They chased their quarry to Ross street and Lee avenue. Soon 100 men were chasing the dog, the policeman trying hard to get a shot at the beast, but not daring to fire for fear of hitting somebody.

The dog wound up in a doorway at 173 Division avenue. A council of war was held, and while it was on four boy scouts appeared. One of them had his mother's clothesline made into a lasso.

"Give me that rope, sonny," said Policeman Bender.

"What for?" asked the boy, drawing back.

"I want to lasso that dog," said the cop.

"Want him lassoed, sure?" asked the scout, at once coiling his rope. Then before the astonished officer could say a word he skillfully whirled the line and dropped it neatly over the yelping dog.

The police finished the job.

KILLS BEAR ON LONELY TRAIL

Girl in Her Teens Has a Battle With Bruin and Comes Off Victorious.

Port Townsend, Wash.—On a lonely mountain trail in Clallam county Miss Mary Schmitz, a girl in her teens, had a battle with a bear, in which she came out victorious. Miss Schmitz was employed at the Hotel Merrymere, and decided to visit her parents who lived 30 miles away.

She started out on the journey afoot armed with a revolver, loaned by one

Girl Shoots Bear.

of the guests. She had proceeded 15 miles when she sighted a bear in the trail coming toward her. She shouted, thinking that the animal would take to the bushes, but instead it continued to advance. She opened fire.

After several shots the bear left the trail, giving her the right of way. When she reached the place where the bear took to the bushes she found blood and on investigation she found the animal a few yards from the trail lying dead as a result of one of her shots.

BACKACHE IS KIDNEY ACHE.

Cure the Kidneys and the Pain Will Never Return.

Only one way to cure an aching back. Cure the cause—the kidneys. Thousands tell of cures made by Doan's Kidney Pills. Fred A. Campbell, Atlantic Ave., Boothbay Harbor, Me., says: "I cannot describe the awful pain I endured. The kidneys were in terrible condition; pain in voiding urine was intense and I often passed blood. For weeks I was laid up in bed. Doan's Kidney Pills permanently cured me after I had doctored without relief."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c, all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HE WAS NEXT.

Katherine—There is never any excuse for ignorance.

Kidder—That's right. There were even knight schools in the dark ages.

ECZEMA BROKE OUT ON BABY

"When my baby was two months old, she had eczema and rash very badly. I noticed that her face and body broke out very suddenly, thick, and red as a coal of fire. I did not know what to do. The doctor ordered castile soap and powders, but they did no good. She would scratch, as it itched, and she cried, and did not sleep for more than a week. One day I saw in the paper the advertisement of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, so I got them and tried them at once. My baby's face was as a cake of sores.

"When I first used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I could see a difference. In color it was redder. I continued with them. My baby was in a terrible condition. I used the Cuticura Remedies (Soap and Ointment) four times a day, and in two weeks she was quite well. The Cuticura Remedies healed her skin perfectly, and her skin is now pretty and fine through using them. I also use the Cuticura Soap today, and will continue to, for it makes a lovely skin. Every mother should use the Cuticura Remedies. They are good for all sores, and the Cuticura Soap is also good for shampooing the hair, for I have tried it. I tell all my friends how the Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my baby of eczema and rash." (Signed) Mrs. Drew, 210 W. 18th St., New York City, Aug. 26, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 19 L, Boston.

Ready Permission.

As an uptown manufacturer and his wife were motoring through the country in Buck's county, the wife saw an apple orchard, with several trees laden with bright red fruit. Her mouth watered for apples, and she induced her husband to stop the car and go into the orchard.

As he put his foot inside he encountered a man. "May I have some apples?" he asked.

"Sure, help yourself," replied the other.

"How much will I owe you?"

"Oh, nothing, nothing at all. I don't own the orchard," said the man. Philadelphia Times.

Budding Genius.

Knicker—You think Johnny will grow up to be president?

Proudpop—Yes; that boy can eat anything.—New York Sun.

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form. For grown people and children. 50 cents.

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I believe that the borders of our minds are ever shifting, and that many minds can flow into one another, as it were, and create or reveal a single mind.—W. B. Yeats.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

Whenever the devil has a minute to spare he sets another trap for the boy.

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Composer of "THE MAYOR OF TOKIO" etc., etc.

Moderato.

1. Now I ad - mit that I've met quite a lot of girls, And they have ap-pealed to
2. It's strange what love makes a fel - low think and do, My sched - ule's turned a -

mf rall. *a tempo.*

me, They've been teas - ing and pleas - ing with man - ner sweet, And real
round, It's all wor - ry and flur - ry to think a - bout, Just how

nice too, I must a - gree..... And though I liked just that kind of so -
sol - id.... is my ground..... A smile from your eyes and I am in

rall. *a tempo.*

ci - e - ty,..... Still love nev - er was in view, But now
Par - a - dise,.... No smile and I feel so blue, I am

you've changed it all And I had a fall, I fell in love with you. For
right on the fence, Please stop this sus - pense, Just love me "for keeps" too. For

colla voce. *rall.*

CHORUS.

Moderato.

I love you "for keeps," dear, Cross my heart I.... do,

p-f

All the love in this wide world is not e - nough for you.

Real - ly, tru - ly, all the time, Like two and two are four,

1 2

I love you "for keeps" dear And a whole lot more. more.

f

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

NOBILITY CONQUERS MEANNESS.

Nehemiah vi—Dec. 10.

"The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?"—Psalm xxvii, 1.

AFTER MANY difficulties Nehemiah's work had almost reached success when a great wail of distress went out. The poor Jews had been giving all of their time to the repairing of the walls and had thus cut off their income from other sources. In their zeal they went into debt in mortgages on their property. When the tax collectors came and the interest became due they were unable to meet these and so, destitution staring them in the face, a great wail went up. Disasters spread rapidly and a food riot was barely averted.

Nehemiah looked into the matter and found that the wealthy Jews had advanced money to their poor neighbors on mortgages at exorbitant interest rates, and they were thus profiting by the calamities of their brethren. He called them together and had a plain but kind talk with them respecting the brotherly obligations required by the Law—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." He gave them a practical exemplification of his good exhortations. The wealthy Jews were abashed. They acknowledged the injustice of their course and rectified matters. Here we see the power of noble character and good example in its influence upon others. As custom and example foster unjust methods and *usage* makes *right* in the minds of many, so likewise examples of justice are powerful in opposition to wrong. Thus every Christian owes it to himself and to God and to the principles of righteousness which he represents, not only to take the proper stand, but also to let this stand for righteousness be known to others as reproofs of unrighteousness.

"Our God shall fight for us."

Treachery and Slander in Opposition.

No sooner had the prevailing difficulties been successfully combatted than a new foe arose. The outside enemies, perceiving that the wall was about finished, and that only the hanging of the gates remained to complete the defenses of Jerusalem, tried new tactics. They professed a desire to reconsider the whole matter—to meet with Nehemiah for discussions of their business and fresh examination of his papers of authority from the King. But he replied that his work was a great one, very important, and that he could not take time for discussion. He had time to discuss with his brethren; he had time to show them as the people of God the right and wrong of each important question, but he had no time to dispute about outside matters while his important mission was unfinished.

There is a lesson in this for Christians. We should always have time to discuss God's Word and His love with the brethren. We should always have time to give to everyone that asks a reason for the hope that is in us. But surely, while important interests of God's cause are needing our attention, we have no time to give to discussing outside questions which St. Paul denominates "science falsely so-called." We are to have the same mind on the subject as St. Paul expressed, saying, "I have determined to know nothing amongst you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." Anything relating to Jesus as God's anointed Son, the Messiah, or anything relating to His crucifixion and the hopes built thereon, St. Paul was ready to discuss at any time. The defense of this cause and subject was his special business in life. Although he was well educated and well informed on topics of general interest, he acted as though he were ignorant of those things that he might give all his influence and time to the one paramount matter—to the cause for which he was an ambassador.

Evil Speaking and Slander.

Finally, the enemies resorted to the usual weapons of slander. They did not charge directly that Nehemiah sought to make himself king of the Jews, with Jerusalem its capital, and that he was secretly employing men to speak favorably for him amongst the people, but in an open letter sent declared that these things were commonly reported amongst all the people—they were "common gossip."

"Thou desirest to be king."

How cruel are the multitudinous methods of slander—how contrary they are to everything that is right, not to mention the highest of all standards, Christian love. Nevertheless, how frequently God's people are ensnared by the spirit of slander. How grievous are the wrongs thus accomplished; how unbearable is the injustice inflicted; how dreadful are the responsibilities incurred. Assuredly those who lend their lips to slander are correspondingly opening their hearts to the Adversary.

DANGEROUS VARIETY.

Caroline—She may be a gossip, but I believe she tells the truth.

Pauline—My dear, the truth is frequently the worst form of gossip imaginable.

After Stale Nuts.

Fruit dealers and merchants who include in their stocks nuts of various kinds and who make a practice of keeping on hand last year's supply, are liable to run foul of the law. Pure food agents and inspectors have been ordered to look around quietly and see if they can nab any of the dealers who are selling decayed nuts, or those of a vintage earlier than that of 1911. The food department has never before ordered a similiar inspection and it is felt that there will be some work required to find last year's crop mixed among this season's.

Mysterious Disappearance.

"For a rare case of mysterious disappearance," said Henry Kolker, of "The Great Name" company, "can you beat this?"

"A young man took his sweetheart to a ball. She wore her party dress. As they began a dance he noticed what he thought was a raveling sticking out of her sleeve. He tugged at it. It came easily, and during the remainder of the dance, having started to wind up that raveling, he kept at it. It wasn't until the end of the dance that he had finished winding.

"Next morning the girl said to her mother:

"'Maw, an awful funny thing happened last night. You know I went to that dance. Well, when I got home and got ready for bed I found my union suit had disappeared."—Young's Magazine.

REASON ENOUGH

Philomena—Why do you call him an educated monkey?

Virginia—Because he is a proficient in the higher branches.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

BILLY BLOSEROAR.

Der Billy Bloseroar olle dawg;
Gaid nunner un der shtore um eck.
Henkt a bae ivver's onner nous,
Und nemond dreibt ene dart aweck:
Dart huckt er he
Fun moryet's free,
Und mit ma lunga g'sicht declared
Si tseit ware g'wiss net laiva's wairdt.

Ehr sawgt ehr het silaiva net
Ken chance nuch g'hot, und gohr ken show
Mit onnora leit gingt olles gude
Und wos se shtairta gebt en go,
"Ovver," sawgt der Bill,
"Sis oll up-hill,
Far'n guder show wort Ich shun lung,
Duch coomt ken chance das Ich farlung."

"Gook," sawgt ehr, "Dart's der Simmy Push
Mit lots fun greenbacks in der bank,
Ehr grotzt und shoft, ehr's g'sund un shtout
Der shpeck henkt dick uf 'sinera flank;
Wun Ich so ware,
So reich we ehr,
Daid Ich silaiva nix ma du,
Sell konsht mohl positive nunner du."

Ich het en plushner shuckel shtule
Mit automatick akshun drin,
Das shuckelt we mer's hovva will,
Noh daid Ich net en lousich ding:
Ovver 'sis yusht so—
Ich hob ken show,
Doh huck Ich dawg far dawg und wort,
Und-grick ken chance fun ken'ra ort."

So gaid ehr daichlich un der shtore
Shun yohra lung und huckt dot rum,
Und glawbt und breddicht bis mer winsht
Der Bill ware blint und dawb und dum
Ehr huckt und jawed
Und jawed und jawed,
Und holt si duwock uf em go,
Und blabbert fart, ehr het ken show.

Ehr sawgt ehr het ken shtairt nuch grickt
Ken geld fu'm dawdy, net en cend;
Und wos de fraw mit weshes mocht
Iss oll fun geld das ehr ei nemt.
"Nay, nay, nix doh,
Ich hob ken show,"
Declared der Bill, und blabbert fort,
"Ich hob silaiva ken chance g'hot."

"Ich hob gawort for tswonsich ychr,
Un's hucka mocht mich shtife im rick,
Duch wort ich ols gaduldich doh
Und huf Ich dref um end nuch glick."
So huckt ehr dart
Und jawed yusht fort,
Und jawed ols bis ehr sheer farshtupt,
Und huckt und huckt und huckt.

"Yah," sawgt ehr, "grawd far tswonsich yohr
Bin Ich doh olle dawgum shtore,
Und wort gaduldich far en chance,
Joe Hustler, now iss sell net wohr?"
"Yah," sawgt der Joe,
"Du husht ken show,
Du warsht Success aw net bakondt
Wun's moul yusht shofsht un net de hondt

Di hussa sitz, iss blendy proof
Das dû ken chance husht in der weldt,
Du bisht farflompt gaduldich, yah.
Gaduld iss ken exchange far geld."
So sawgt der Joe,
"Du husht ken show,
Except um lofa dawg und nocht."

* * *

Noh hen de loafers oll galocht!

SOLLY HULSBUCK.

AS TO CONGRATULATIONS

Dr. Killer—Congratulations are in order, my dear madam. My practice is growing so fast I can't tend to all my patients.

Mrs. Wise—I congratulate the patients.

DIDN'T TELL HER THEN

Dr. Emdee—Your wife should take a long sea trip.

Mr. Wise—If she goes I won't be able to pay your bill.

No Room For Strangers.

A lady making a long journey, observed upon the train a man whose genial good nature cast a glow of warmth over everybody. He spoke freely to all the passengers as though he had always known them, and before the journey was ended he had chatted with everybody on the train. Meeting the man later the lady said: "I have noticed how you speak to everybody. You don't seem to treat any person as a stranger." "My dear Madam," he said, "this world is too small to hold strangers."

Now, there's a spirit that might well put all dark things to rout.

Considering the common fortune and the common destiny of mankind, all of us plying the same loom of fate, all of us walking the same little road between the cradle and the dreamless dust, with the same hopes and fears, regrets and longings, what a sad perversion of life's purpose it seems to withhold heart and hand from one another. What a spiritual waste in that silence which we build up between man and man.

Having to walk the same road why not walk hand in hand?

Colonel Roosevelt was forced to the vice presidential nomination in 1900, very much against his will. It now looks as though he is to be compelled to accept the nomination for president at the hands of the next republican convention.—Altoona Tribune.

CLIPPED from the EXCHANGES

The old year is gradually passing away.

Leap year only a little over three weeks away.

Christmas and New Year will come on Monday this year.

The Republican national convention next year will consist of 1,072 delegates.

No excursion rates will be given by the railroads the coming Christmas and New Year.

A poultry raiser says it does not pay to keep poultry in the dark, keep them in the light.

Let your Christmas presents be something useful. Thousands of dollars are worse than wasted on useless things every year.

Ruby miners in India get only 14 cents a day and coal miners 10 cents a day. From an India point of view this is regarded as fair pay.

Fourteen persons were shot in Ohio on the first day of the open hunting season. The game laws do not limit the number that may be killed or wounded in one day.

Mrs. Robley who lived near Huntingdon killed a large grey fox recently. The fox had been feeding on her turkeys, having recently taken nine. She was on the lookout for the fox and when it came she struck it with a mattock.

Lancaster families are proverbial for sticking to the lands cultivated by their ancestors. The Henry Bausman farm along the Millersville pike, which has been in Bausman hands for 136 years, has been sold to Poor Director Frank B. Bausman, one of the Henry Bausman heirs.

A political census of Kansas, just completed, shows that 74 women are holding elective offices in that state, as follows: Fifty-five county school superintendents, five county clerks, five county treasurers, six district court clerks, ten registers of deeds, two probate judges and one mayor.

Philatelic Advertisers

are requested to read the article—"Philatelic Advertising" on page 5.

WAS UNWARY

Mr. Catfish—Have they found out the cause of Willie Trout's mysterious disappearance?

Mr. Sunfish—Yes, using the baseball term, he was caught on a fly.

AT THE WHEEL

* * *

By SUSANNE GLENN

Eula Gardiner stood on the hotel veranda in a trig brown linen frock and a white felt hat.

"Do you mean to say that you are going on the water this morning?" asked a dozen girls.

"I most assuredly am," answered Eula, glancing out to where crisp little waves flashed saucily on the surface of the bay.

"But consider—the great Fenmore has arrived; we beheld him with our own eyes. And, oh, Eula, but he is fine to look at!"

"Glad to hear it," she replied brightly, "but what can be gained by sitting out a day like this on this veranda?"

"Think of your complexion, careless child! How will you look in the parlors this evening to the critical eye of an artist, with your face sunburned and your golden curls wind-roughened?"

"One day will not suffice to restore to me my former beauty. I therefore generously leave the coast clear for the rest of you, and continue to enjoy myself!"

With a laugh, she ran down to the pier where her tiny motor boat was tied ready for her.

"She is certainly a wonder with a boat," observed the girls who watched her puff jauntily away.

"She is right when she says she leaves the coast clear for the rest of us, though. These capable, independent sort of girls are never popular with men of artistic temperaments."

And each girl began secretly to wonder in which particular gown she would most resemble the wonderful creations of the great Fenmore's magic brush.

The little white boat with the girl at the wheel sped from one favorite point of the bay to another.

"There's something wrong this morning," said Eula, listening to the beat of the engine.

She headed out into the center of the bay, which chanced to be clear of boats at that hour, and knelt down with her back toward the box to find the trouble.

The skipping became more and more frequent, and the girl's brows were pressed into wrinkles of annoyance.

Suddenly a crash and a cry brought her to her feet. She was headed toward shore, and a little astern lay an overturned skiff, with a man clinging to it.

"Oh," cried the girl, motionless with horror, "what can I do? Hang on, hang on!" she screamed, her presence of mind returning, and she swept back in a big curve toward him.

"Oh," she sobbed, "it is all my fault! If the engine only holds out!"

As she ran up close on the opposite side of the skiff she flung out a life preserver.

"Can you swim?" she called.

"Yes—yes," he nodded back.

She took another circle while the man put on the jacket with one hand, clinging to the boat with the other. She did not dare stop the engine for fear she could not start it again in its present condition.

"I must tow him ashore," she thought. "There is no use in attempting to get him into the boat—I am too weak, and the boat is too small!"

When she came up the second time she flung out the tow rope, and slowed down the engine as much as she dared.

The man caught the rope with difficulty. All his motions were strangely slow and labored.

With the utmost difficulty she drew him to the side of her craft.

"Do you think you can hang on until we get ashore?" she asked anxiously.

"I'll try," he smiled with a look that made Eula sob.

With one hand she clung to his coat. The other outstretched as far as possible, just reached the wheel. They entered quiet water under shelter of the point, and Eula loosening her grasp upon the exhausted man, turned off the switch.

As the little boat grounded upon the beach the girl was out over the side, helping the staggering man to dry land.

He sank senseless upon the warm sand.

"Oh, I don't know what to do," the poor girl cried, frantically removing the cork jacket and his water-filled coat and shoes.

The grating of the boat's bow reminded her to secure it, and also to get the flask she always kept in the locker.

"Did I faint?" he asked in a dazed way.

"I thought you were dead," she sobbed.

"Why, don't worry like this, child; I was not in the water long enough. But some way in going over I hit my head and left hand. That bothered me about holding on, and after awhile my head felt queer."

"Do not talk," ordered Eula, brusque in her relief.

With great difficulty she helped him to a shady nook and made him comfortable with boat cushions.

"I must go out after your boat if you can stay alone," she said.

"Oh, don't be long," he cautioned.

Presently she came back, triumphantly.

"You're a great girl on the water," he observed admiringly. "My name is Richards—I just came to the hotel this morning."

"You are making sport of me," cried Eula blushing furiously. "I really never did such a thing before in all my boating experience."

"I am wondering," ignoring her interruption, "if you can possibly be the sister of whom Dick Gardner is so proud?"

"That is my brother's name," she admitted

"Then we are old acquaintances. Dick is coming down this afternoon—he'll tell you about me."

The young man seemed to be recovering very rapidly.

"I'm hungry as a bear," he admitted. "That is a good indication, isn't it, Miss Gardiner?"

With much merriment Richards built a fire of the sticks Eula gathered. He opened cans from the tinned provisions with which the locker was stocked and made coffee over the coals.

When they returned to the hotel under the breathless heat of the afternoon sun, the piazza was deserted.

"Look, look," breathed the dainty, charming girls gathered in the parlors that evening. "There he comes. Isn't he stunning in evening clothes?"

"I wonder now if Eula doesn't regret her ride? She seems to have burned worse than usual."

Someone led the distinguished young artist forward. He greeted each girl with a kindly, sweeping look that she felt took in every detail of her appearance.

"Miss Gardiner," he said, his eyes twinkling; "I believe we have met before!"

Eula's flushed face grew a little pale.

"Come out on the veranda," he begged. "I must plead my cause right away. My name is Richards—but that doesn't happen to be all there is of it. Indeed I did not mean to deceive you—only, I get tired of being Fenmore the artist, and like to be just a young man whom no one ever heard of!"

Eula smiled as she walked away.

"Do you receive so much attention?" she asked audaciously.

"Everything seems to come my way—I'm not even safe upon the boundless deep!"

"Oh, I say, thank Heaven Fen is out of the way," observed Dick Gardiner cheerfully, seeing Fenmore and his sister leaving the room. "Now there's some chance for the rest of us poor chaps!"

Fenmore moved some chairs into the moonlight.

"Miss Eula," he said, "will you take me on the water in the morning? It is absolutely unsafe for me to go alone, and I must get some sketches. In fact, I'd like to charter your boat for the season!"

"But my boat is out of order, Mr. Fenmore. It is liable to stop at any moment."

"Then we'll stock up that locker and take plenty of sketching materials."

"But my aunt objects to the water," murmured Eula suggestively.

The young man was silent for a moment, looking at her intently.

"Miss Eula," he said softly, leaning toward her, "I'll bribe Dick into going with us for a week. I'll give you seven days to—to care as much as I do! Then we will qualify ourselves to dispense with a third person!"

Eula gasped.

"Do I take your breath? Well, you deprived me of mine this morning! Eula, I've adored you for months. I adored you this morning when you ran me down—you never did a cleverer thing! I'm so tired of my lonely little craft—I want you at the wheel—dear."

"I shall doubtless run over you every day," observed the girl softly.

"I have no doubt you will," answered Fenmore with conviction, but joyously.

Race Between Clipper Ships.

The accuracy of sailing in the palmy days of the clipper ships is indicated by the statement that on a ninety-nine days' race between five clipper ships in 1866 three went into port at the end of their voyage on the same tide, the Taeping beating the Ariel by only twelve minutes and the Serica by little over four hours.

The other two ships in this race, the Fiery Cross and the Taitsing, came in two days later. The Red Jacket on her first voyage went from Sandy Hook to the Rock light, Liverpool, in 13 days 1 hour, and the fastest British built clipper, the Melbourne, made when running her easting down 5,100 miles in seventeen days. We ought never to have lost the position we then held upon the ocean, when Donald McKay and Samuel Hall led the world in the building of fast ships. It is humiliating to think of the change that has come over our mercantile marine since their day.—Army and Navy Journal.

Her Sorrow.

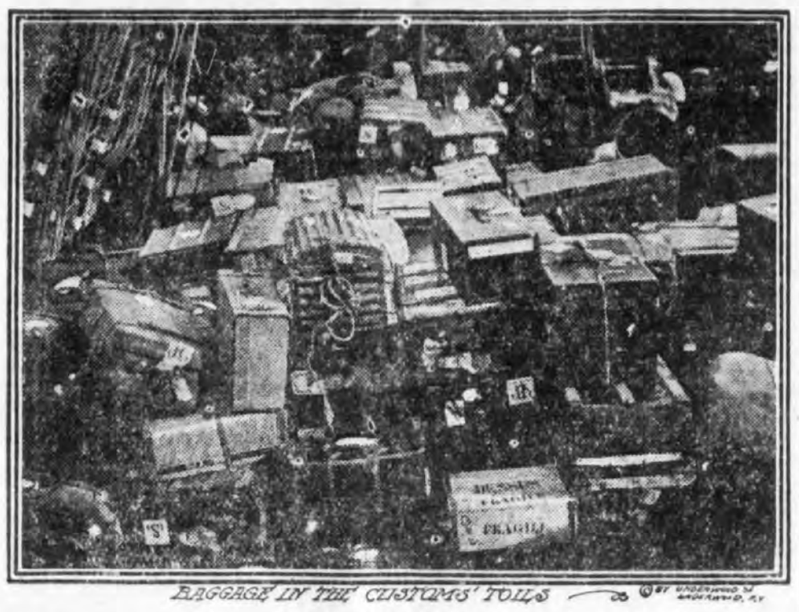
Bessie—Why are you so sorry you refused him?

Jessie—He acted with such utter indifference, instead of throwing a fit and threatening suicide.

In the Rubens' Room.

Artist's Wife—Look, Fritz, why don't you paint something like that now?—Fliegende Blaetter.

IN THE TOILS OF THE CUSTOMS



BAGGAGE IN THE CUSTOMS' TOILS

CAMELS, duty free or taxed specifically or ad valorem, might pass through the eye of a needle with a deal more of ease than through the New York custom house. Rescuing one's own property from the clutches of Uncle Sam is a fearful experience. Expert knowledge and almost superhuman patience are required to pass goods through the government red tape factory, once they have landed from a foreign country, even though not a cent of duty is to be paid and all the laws of the land declare such goods have a right to enter without challenge. It is well nigh impossible for an ordinary citizen to get goods out of a custom house in this port without employing an expert. A large amount of business is done by professional "brokers," who devote their whole time to steering bills of lading and other documents through the circumlocution of the New York custom house.

I received from England recently a consignment of "household effects" on which no duty was to be paid. Naturally one would think that it was only necessary for the customs authorities to make examination This is far from being the case. It takes as much time to get the bill of lading and consular invoice through the Bowling Green offices of the custom house as it does to get the goods themselves off the slip and through the custom house public stores. As a matter of fact, the actual examination at the stores in such cases occupies about fifteen minutes, and is more or less perfunctory, whereas the passing of the papers involves hours, and might take days.

How to Go About It.

When I received formal notification that certain "household effects" had arrived for me from Europe and were at the docks "awaiting removal," I presented myself at the shipping offices in Broadway. With my bill of lading in hand, reinforced by a consular invoice from the London representatives of this government abroad, I asked for a permit to be allowed to take the effects from the steamship. The agent looked at me in awe. He asked:

"Hadn't you better get a broker to clear this stuff for you?"

"What do I want a broker for?" I asked. "Can't I go down to the docks with a wagon and just get the stuff, after a customs inspection?"

"Oh, nothing like that in the world—but still, if you won't have a broker, that ends it. Take the bill of lading and go over to the docks with it; somebody over there will tell you what to do."

Off to the docks I went. The clerk in the delivery office carefully examined the bill of lading as if he had never seen one before, and then looked at me.

"Want a broker for this; don't you?" he asked, looking over his spectacles.

"Not much; if I can't get this myself, I guess nobody else will. They said at the office you would tell me what to do."

"Who. Me? I have nothing to do with it. You had better go back to the office and ask for Mr. B.—"

In the Custom House.

Mr. B— shrugged his shoulders, directed me to the custom house and gave me a parting glance as if he looked with sad eyes upon one who was going to his doom. Just inside the rotunda of the custom house a horde of brokers stared hungrily at my papers. One or two asked me if I wished assistance. At the center desk on the left, in the big rotunda, I explained to a customs officer that I did not propose to employ a broker.

"Oh, of course, you don't have to have a broker," replied the officer. "All you have to do is to go to Mr. Baker's office in room 236 down the hall and ask him to give you an entry slip in duplicate, a household effects oath; a memorandum of entry; and a free inspector's permit. When you have filled them all out correctly, you must have them lodged for entry, where they will be examined for error. If they are passed, you bring them back to the bond window, and get the free permit checked. Then come back here and I'll tell you the rest."

Here was a chance for a broker to get a job, but no broker came near. They were watching my downfall, I know. Mr. Baker supplied me with the necessary blanks and charged me five cents for one of them—the entry blank. This blank had a form of oath on the back, which I had to fill out and sign. With all my papers in hand, I went back to the deputy who had steered me thus far.

"Go back and fill them out," he said.

This deputy was patience personified. He showed me three or four times how to fill out each blank and I went back into Mr. Baker's room and filled them out. It took an hour even with the assistance of my deputy collector guide, philosopher and friend. I brought them back to him, but I had forgotten to sign the oath on the entry slip. So I went back and filled out the oaths on both entry slips and signed both.

"I only told you to give one oath, but you have signed both," he said.

"I suppose the whole thing has to be done over again?" I began.

"Oh, no," he answered drawing his pen through one of the oaths, "we can fix it up here."

He went through the papers for the last time and pronounced them correct.

In the Merry-Go-Round

It was now ten minutes to three, and if the papers were not passed before 3, it would be too late for that day. Perhaps in the morning a new system would be inaugurated by the government, and I might have to get a broker, after all. The officer at the bond window sent me further down the line with my "bunch of papers," and I found the right clerk. I had been to him before, but he had sent me away in error. He took my papers, looked at them, threw my green bill of lading into one box and the yellow consular invoice into another; distributed the declaration of free entry into one pigeon hole and the memorandum of entry into another. I asked if he intended to keep all the others. I had become somewhat attached to them. All authors have a fondness for the original manuscript of their literary products, and I had worked hard over these papers.

"We keep these—you take your permit to a deputy collector and get him to sign it."

I went back to my old friend, the deputy in the rotunda, and he signed the permit.

"Thank goodness, that's all over," I sighed as I put the green document in my pocket.

"Not so fast," said the deputy, "it has to be passed by the naval officer—back there in the hall where you had your papers lodged for entry."

Back I went. The naval officer was sitting on a high chair at a little window. He was a big man and filled all the space.

"Do you sign this?" I asked. It was now a few minutes to 3. He looked at the slip.

"You better go down there to that last window and ask for Mr. C.," he said. "If he stamps the paper, bring it back to me. Tell him to stamp it "free on oath."

Once More to the Deputy.

I went down and inquired at several windows for "Mr. C." One officer took the paper, stamped it "Free on Oath," and signed it over to the space left for the deputy naval officer.

"Do I have to take this back to the naval officer now?" I asked.

"No; not at all—he shouldn't have sent you down—it's all right as it is now."

I went back to the deputy.

"Take your green permit over to the docks," he said. "Hand it to a customs inspector, and ask him what to do."

The examiner at the stores—after the boxes were at last in his department—spent about fifteen minutes in prying up the lids of the boxes. He turned over a few packets of old books; asked if they were not old books—to which I assented—and with one or two perfunctory queries, "passed" the consignment.

It took nine days to bring the goods from London; but nearly five days to get them through the customs. And I was told that I had established a "record" for speed.

A Half Told Tale.

He—I dreamt that I proposed to a pretty girl last night.

She—Well, go on! What did I say?—Sydney Bulletin.

Better the man who raises a laugh than one who leaves a sigh.

WHO WANTS "SISSY" MAN

Since Bishop Hendrix Would Drive Him from the Church Whither Will He Flee?

Bishop E. R. Hendrix, in a church council at Kansas City, asked why the church was not reaching more men. "Is it because we are adapting our work more to the women?" he demanded.

Another prominent clergyman, Rev. S. M. Neel, M. D., opined that was somewhere near the reason. "We want no more sissy men in the pulpit," he declared. A "sissy" man, in this definition, is one who adapts his preaching and his teaching and his general conduct of parish affairs more to the women—bless them—than to the men.

Dr. Neel is heartily applauded by a large number of his pulpit brethren and the spirit of the times in the church, as manifested in such enterprises as the "Men and Religion Forward Movement," seems to emphasize what he says—the call and need for the strong, virile man in the pulpit who appeals to the man in the pew and in the street, for making the gospel a man's appeal, not, of course, depreciating the indispensable value of the women.

That is all very well, but where, may we ask, is the typically "sissy" man wanted? What calling or business needs him? Business and other professions besides the ministry can use him no better than can the church.—Omaha Bee.

No Insomnia Here.

Mrs. Eastside—Now thet you've got so rich I should think you'd be afraid o' burglars.

Mrs. McSwimm—Sure, I'm not afeared at all, at all. I've 15 alarm clocks set so that one will go off every half-hour during th' night. Whin a burglar hears one o' them he niver sthops to take anything wid him.

Mrs. Eastside—But don't they keep you awake?

Mrs. McSwimm—No, indade. It's not us would be waked up by a little thing like that. Before John got th' pipe contract I used to be a kitchen leddy, and John was a policeman in Philadelphia.—New York Weekly.

The Optimist.

Ex-Senator Mason of Illinois gave a new definition of an optimist in a recent speech before the Boston City club. "A true optimist," said the genial senator, "is a man who is able to make lemonade at night out of all the lemons handed him during the day."

A Flat.

"Did the singer succeed in getting what suited her in an apartment?"

"Oh, yes. She told me she had a suite thing in A flat."

For HEADACHE—Hicks' CAPUDINE

Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capudine will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c., and 50 cents at drug stores.

I am more and more impressed with the benevolence of the poor who out of their bounteous penury give the rich their opportunity.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic.

His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong.—Emerson.

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

For every time a man is hurt he is scared a hundred times.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Health Completely Restored After Case Was Pronounced Incurable.

Mrs. J. Tilghman Wright, 519 Goldsborough St., Easton, Md., says: "I cannot begin to describe my suffering from Bright's disease. I constantly felt as if I were dying. My back pained me intensely and was so weak that for weeks I could not walk across the floor. My condition became critical and physicians pronounced me incurable. I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills as a last resort, and soon received relief. When I began with them I weighed 64 pounds. I now weigh 109 pounds and feel like a new woman."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c, all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Natural Error.

"How did that story pan out about the man up in the Bronx who found the big hailstone on his back stoop this morning?" asked the city editor.

"Nothing in it," replied the reporter. "He discovered it wasn't a hailstone, after all. The iceman left it there."—Woman's Home Companion.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

Men and Women

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, promptly relieves.

Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proved to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of even the most distressing cases.

At druggists in 50c and $1.00 sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y.

PISO'S is the name to remember when you need a remedy for **COUGHS** and **COLDS**

OLD FALSE TEETH BOUGHT

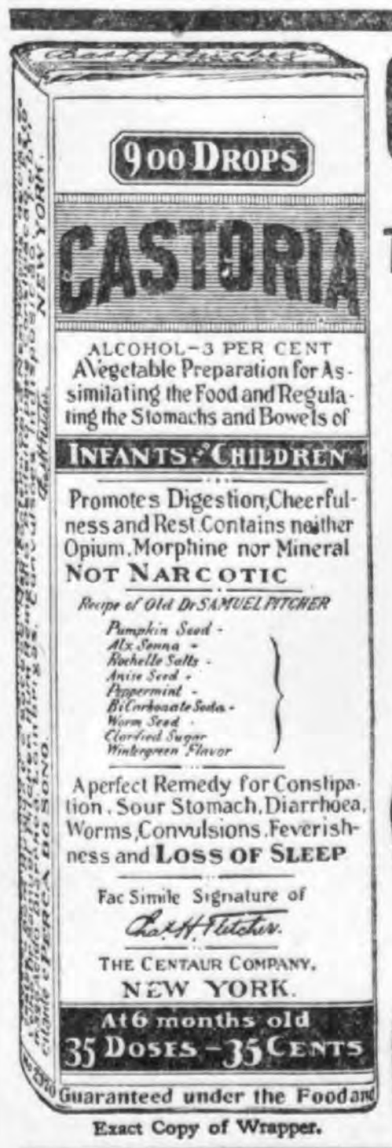
$1a Set Paid. Also old Gold and Silver. Mail to us and receive check same day goods are received. THE BEYERS CO., 2203 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Reference: Northwestern Trust Co.

DROPSY TREATED. Give quick relief, usually remove swelling and short breath in a few days and entire relief in 15-45 days. trial treatment FREE. DR. GREENS SONS, Box A, Atlanta, Ga.

Pettit's Eye Salve RELIEVES TIRED EYES

Free BOOKLETS on the 20th Century Religion of Pres. Taft and Edward Everett Hale. Apply Mrs. F. B. DAVIS, Unitarian Sect., Court St., Plymouth, Mass.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

W. L. DOUGLAS' TRUST PLAN

Manufacturer Thinks Government Should Obtain Publicity by a License System.

Large business organizations have come to stay. We cannot go back to old conditions. We must meet world competition. Large concerns can produce goods at lower cost than small ones. Germany favors large corporations. The method of the present national administration is to dissolve the great organizations and make them smaller, which is a backward step. There should be no limit to a corporation doing a large and legitimate business, such as would be possible under the licensing plan which I favor, writes W. L. Douglas, former governor of Massachusetts, in the Boston Herald.

Prejudices against corporations merely because they are big, perhaps, must be done away with. They give labor better returns. They cheapen product and thus benefit the consumer. They give opportunities to small investors who get returns otherwise unattainable. They employ able young men who have no capital at all, but who receive handsome salaries for their ability and service.

In place of the Sherman law it is my opinion there should be a department at Washington to grant licenses to all manufacturers and corporations in this country who do an interstate commerce business.

The law should be made so clear, plain and definite that it could not be misunderstood. It should require all capital to be paid in full. Semi-yearly statements should be given to the public and certified by a public accountant. There should be a board of examiners in each state to look after these corporations just as our national banks are watched by the national government. They should have the right to enter the offices and examine the records of all the directorates of these companies.

Didn't Go to Finish.

"I found 50 cents this morning," confided Jimmy.

"Found a whole half-dollar!" cried his mother. "How fine! What did you do with it?"

"Pete Jones was along, so I gave him half."

"You dear, generous boy! Did you do that of your own accord?"

"Yessum—well, we decided that would be right."

"Jimmy! He didn't whip you and make you give up half?"

"No, mamma. If he'd licked me, he'd 'a' had it all. The scrap was a draw."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One of the Boones.

From San Antonio, Tex., comes Harry Boone, itinerant scribe. Harry drifted into town a couple of days ago. Introduced as "Mr. Boone," he said: "Yes, call me Daniel Boone. It isn't my name, but I'm always called it, so I'm getting used to it. Which reminds me: I was introduced to a fellow once and gave him the Daniel part of it so he would remember the name. The next time I met him he said: 'How are you today, Mr. Crockett!'"—San Francisco Chronicle.

Accurately Informed.

"How is it that women seems to know so much more about Europe than most of us?" said the frank and outspoken lady.

"Because," replied Miss Cayenne, "she stayed at home and read guide books instead of squandering her time in travel."

Fore.

Jones—Do you think the horse will survive the automobile?

Brown—Not if it gets in its way.—Woman's Home Companion.

Even a man who is good for nothing is apt to look good to some woman.

WORKS WITHOUT FAITH

Faith Came After the Works Had Laid the Foundation.

A Bay State belle talks thus about coffee:

"While a coffee drinker I was a sufferer from indigestion and intensely painful nervous headaches, from childhood.

"Seven years ago my health gave out entirely. I grew so weak that the exertion of walking, if only a few feet, made it necessary for me to lie down. My friends thought I was marked for consumption—weak, thin and pale.

"I realized the danger I was in and tried faithfully to get relief from medicines, till, at last, after having employed all kinds of drugs, the doctor acknowledged that he did not believe it was in his power to cure me.

"While in this condition a friend induced me to quit coffee and try Postum, and I did so without the least hope that it would do me any good. I did not like it at first, but when it was properly made I found it was a most delicious and refreshing beverage. I am especially fond of it served at dinner ice-cold, with cream.

"In a month's time I began to improve, and in a few weeks my indigestion ceased to trouble me, and my headache stopped entirely. I am so perfectly well now that I do not look like the same person, and I have so gained in flesh that I am 15 pounds heavier than ever before.

"This is what Postum has done for me. I still use it and shall always do so." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

LIVE STOCK

EXCELLENT FOOD FOR STOCK

Carrots, Turnips, Beets, Mangels and Potatoes Are Easily Digested and Keep Animals Healthy.

Better plant that extra patch next year in vegetables for your live stock. Beets, potatoes, carrots, turnips, and mangels are good food for animals. They are easily digested and keep the animal in good health.

Roots should be prepared properly before being fed. They should be shredded or sliced and mixed with chaffed hay. They also may be cooked or steamed, which makes a mash of them.

Beets are fed quite extensively in sections where sugar beets are grown and show good results. A test with ten cows made in France shows that it is more profitable to feed the residue or pulp from the sugar factory to cows than the whole beet. Mangels are very good feed for dairy cows and sheep. From 40 to 60 pounds may be fed to dairy cows daily. Fattening cattle may have 100 pounds and pigs four to twenty pounds, daily, in proportion to their size.

Carrots may be fed to horses and cattle. They will prevent glanders and digestive troubles. Potatoes and turnips are also good for stock and may be fed in much the same way as beets. A farmer who has fed roots to his stock for many years says that by feeding two-thirds roots and one-third grain he receives good results. Roots may be kept for winter use by storing in piles of twenty bushels each and covering with straw and earth.

TROUGH FOR FEEDING SHEEP

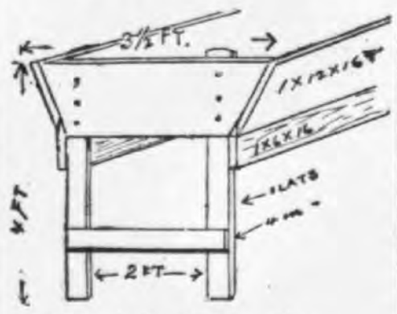
Description of Receptacle That Will Give Each Animal Fourteen Inches of Feeding Space.

(By W. H. UNDERWOOD.)

Use 2 by 4's, four feet long, for corner posts. These are set two feet apart, and a four-inch trough is built one foot from the ground, using 12-inch boards for the bottom of the trough.

At the top of the rack on the end, a 12-inch board is sawed to a bevel and nailed as shown. A 12-inch board is then nailed along this bevel on either side at the top of the rack.

This gives a wide space to put in the hay, etc., so it will feed down



Trough for Feeding Sheep.

gradually. Below this is nailed a 6-inch fence-board.

Common 6-inch fencing boards are used for slats, which should be cut about two and one-half feet long in order to lap enough for nailing to the top of the trough and the bottom of the 6-inch board near the top of the rack. The slats should be set about eight inches apart.

This gives each sheep fourteen inches of feeding space, and thirty sheep can feed at a 16-foot trough. The trough can be used for feeding either grain or roughage.

Providing Coal for Hogs.

Soft coal or charcoal is to the hog as pie to the boy. Give it to them in frequent doses. If a big bunch of pigs are allowed to sleep together in cramped quarters, in bad weather, they will pile up, and the small under pigs suffer. Easy to separate them into lots of eight or ten each. A sow pig farrowing at one year old will, if she and her offspring produce the average number of animals, round up a herd of 500 at the end of the fourth year, provided there are no slips, no deaths, no runts.

Building Up Good Herd.

Select for breeders a few of the choicest ewe lambs every year and mark them in such a way that there will be no mistake made when the butcher calls around. Give these lambs the best pasture you have, and do everything possible to promote their development. By selling off an equal number of the older ewes each year, the general tones of the flock is quickly and persistently raised.

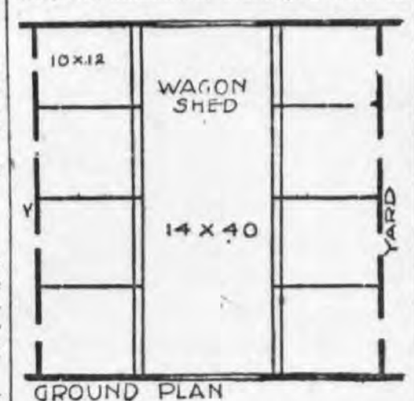
Indicates Need of Mineral.

When the hogs are gnawing into the plaster in the foundation of the barn, or rooting deep into the ground, it is generally safe to presume that they are after bone material substance that their system craves. Charcoal, hardwood ashes or pulverized hard coal will usually stop this waste of hog energy.

COMBINATION HOUSE FOR HOGS

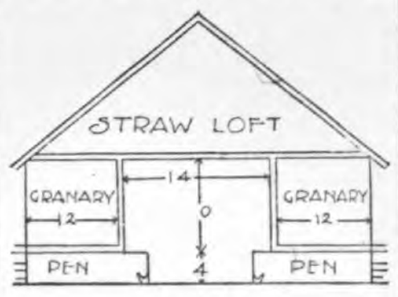
By Careful Planning Farmer Is Enabled to Get Under One Roof the Amount Usually Under Two.

I believe in getting as much as possible under one roof. Shingles are very expensive, and there is no reason why a lot of them should be used when a few can be made to accommodate the amount of stock you wish to



get into a building. I am not in favor of having all of my stock in one barn, but by a little careful planning, I have been able to get under one roof the capacity that many farmers use two or three roofs to cover.

With the hog pen I combined a straw loft, wagon shed, and granary, says a writer in the Farm and Home. The corn is needed to feed the hogs, and is certainly much handier if it is above them than if it is in a separate building 20 rods away. The straw needed for bedding is stored above the corn cribs. The pen part is made of concrete, six inches thick and four feet high on the sides. Each pen has an outside door, and all pens are connected by sliding doors, operated from



End View.

the alleyway. The granary bins are ten feet deep. This combination house is a saver of time and labor.

HEALTHY QUARTERS FOR PIGS

Animals Affected With Rheumatism Generally Become Unthrifty—Keep Houses Thoroughly Dry.

Rheumatism is commonly caused by allowing hogs to sleep in damp, filthy and improperly ventilated quarters. The system of ventilation should be such that there will be no direct currents of air striking the animals. The sun should have free access to the houses at all times. This will keep the sleeping quarters in a dry, sanitary condition.

When affected with rheumatism, the animals generally becomes unthrifty, and fail to make proper use of their feed, the appetite becomes dull which gives rise to the rough, scraggy coat. Prevention should be the first aim of the owner, and to accomplish this, the yards, pastures and houses should be made dry and clean. Damp bedding and cold floors should be avoided. If the hog house has a cement floor, false wooden floors should be provided, especially in the sleeping apartment of the building.

Other treatment is of little avail if comfortable sanitary quarters are not provided.

Wheat Shorts for Young Pigs.

I hardly think there is any feed superior to wheat shorts for young pigs, says a writer in an exchange. A mixture of wheat shorts and finely ground corn chops, half and half, soaked in water for 12 hours and fed in a thick slop makes a fine ration. The pigs at the same time should have access to pasturage, if this is available.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

The gamboling lamb is the healthful growing lamb.

Keep the horses well cleaned, but remember that you can be cruel with the curry comb.

Some cornstalks may be fed to the porkers every day. They are sweet and do the hogs good.

Sheep are a persistent agency of improvement to the soil of the farms on which they are kept.

If the sheep are exposed to the chill rains of autumn, coughs and colds are pretty sure to hang to them

The spread between common and good cattle keeps widening all the time, as good cattle are getting scarcer.

If the sheep are exposed to the chill rains of autumn, coughs and colds are pretty sure to hang to them till next spring.

Professor Smith of the Nebraska station believes that corn fodder is one of the most economical feeds for fattening steers.

The difficulty of disposing of common grades of horses is as much in finding buyers for them as in getting respectable prices.

Make provision for plenty of material to bed the stock this winter. If straw can not be had, gather leaves, if they can be had close at hand.

A SURE SIGN.

Bronson—Is there any doubt about our prosperity?

Woodson—None whatever. If you don't believe we have money to burn, look at the way we celebrate the Fourth of July.

"WHY SHOULD I USE CUTICURA SOAP?"

"There is nothing the matter with my skin, and I thought Cuticura Soap was only for skin troubles." True, it is for skin troubles, but its great mission is to prevent skin troubles. For more than a generation its delicate emollient and prophylactic properties have rendered it the standard for this purpose, while its extreme purity and refreshing fragrance give to it all the advantages of the best of toilet soaps. It is also invaluable in keeping the hands soft and white, the hair live and glossy, and the scalp free from dandruff and irritation.

While its first cost is a few cents more than that of ordinary toilet soaps, it is prepared with such care and of such materials, that it wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of other soap, and making its use, in practice, most economical. Cuticura Soap is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, but the truth of these claims may be demonstrated without cost by sending to "Cuticura," Dept. 23 L, Boston, for a liberal sample cake, together with thirty-two-page book on the skin and hair.

Sickened the Owl.

"I love you, darling, more than you love me," sighed the swain.

"Ah, that is impossible, precious," she whispered back, "for I love you better than you do me!"

"You cannot!"

"But I do!"

"You do not!" he argued.

"When I say a thing I stick to it!" she snapped.

An owl shifted uneasily above them.

"Pardon me, Gwendoline!"

"Pardon me, Eustace!"

"Miss Brown!"

"Mr. Jones!"

The owl hooted dismally and sought another bower.

Sleuth-Guarded Jewels.

Pity the poor duchess of Marlborough, who has been driven to insomnia through worry over her jewels. She has hired six former Scotland Yard detectives to camp at Sunderland house, Mayfair, three by day and three by night, and guard her gems. The outlay for this is something more than $6,000 annually. She has spent many thousands in equipping her mansion with all the latest wrinkles in burglar alarm and safety devices, but she considers the money that buys her peace of mind is an investment well made.

No Soap There.

It was a modern version of that ancient saw that shoemakers' children go barefoot. A ten-year-old boy had presented himself at the settlement playground coated with many layers of city soil. The teacher lost no time in administering a reproof.

"Gee, how can I help it," sniffled the boy, "when me mother's a washwoman and takes all the soap away wid 'er?"

Indefinite.

"I want a puff," suddenly announced the petted, spoiled star.

"Yes, my dear Miss Starlite," meekly answered the long suffering manager. "Shall I call on the confectioner or the press agent?"

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form. For grown people and children, 50 cents.

Natural.

Lady Visitor—Doctor, the hurt in my little dog's paw looks so angry.

Veterinarian—Naturally, my dear lady, when you consider it is in a pet.

For COLDS and GRIP

Hicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c., 25c., and 50c. At drug stores.

Many a man doesn't realize that he might have made good as a fiction writer until he hears some of his love letters read in court.

Stiff neck! Doesn't amount to much, but mighty disagreeable. You will be surprised to see how quickly Hamlins Wizard Oil will drive that stiffness out. One night, that's all.

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive into the smallest duty and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble.—Heber.

Naive Optimists.

"Six months ago there was another outburst of optimism as naive as though the world were still living in the sentimental era of glass exhibitions. Since then there has opened another era of political earthquakes and conflagrations, and the area of disturbance continues to extend. Before the Tripoli problem has been safely liquidated or the peace of the Balkans is assured, we have the outburst in China of an insurrection which may change the face of the far east and give an incalculable increase of force to all the impulses set moving by the triumph of Japan. All we can be certain of in the region of world politics is that nothing is certain. Do we need further lessons to convince us that the peace of civilization is founded upon the crust of a volcano?" asks the London Observer.

Labor Indorses the Red Seal.

Direct approval of the campaign for the sale of Red Cross seals has been given by the American Federation of Labor, according to an announcement made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

At the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, a resolution was adopted calling on all the members of the federation to further the sale as much as possible.

His Suspicion.

"Why did you leave the place in which you were previously employed?" asked the head of the firm.

"I think," said the applicant for the position of office boy, "de boss was afraid if I stayed I might git his place."

A USEFUL XMAS GIFT

for man, woman or child is a good fountain pen. Waterman's Ideal is the best pen made and the one that is most imitated, therefore insist on the genuine. Sold by all good dealers.

A litt'e candle went out walking one dark night, and bugs and flies, moths and men gave it an ovation; the next noonday it went out again, but no one noticed it.

If thought photography ever becomes practical the world will learn some astonishing secrets.

A fair day's wages for a fair day's work is the everlasting right of man.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA

Cleanses the System effectually; Dispels colds and Headaches, due to constipation. Best for men, women and children: young and old. To get its Beneficial effects, always note the name of the Company. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. plainly printed on the front of every package of the Genuine

MEXICAN
MUSTANG LINIMENT

Soothes and heals, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Throat, Boils, Old Sores, Mashes, Torn Ligaments.

Relieves the Aches and Pains incident to old age, such as Sciatica, Lumbago and Rheumatism.

25c. 50c. $1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores

Songs of the People Free

A book of Folk, State and National Songs, 48 pages. Just what Public Schools want. One copy FREE to any School Teacher asking for it. **The Ruebush Kieffer Co., Dayton, Va.**

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 49–1911.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is the best of all medicines for the cure of diseases, disorders and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is the only preparation of its kind devised by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

It is a safe medicine in any condition of the system. THE ONE REMEDY which contains no alcohol and no injurious habit-forming drugs and which creates no craving for such stimulants.

THE ONE REMEDY so good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on each outside bottle-wrapper and attest to the truthfulness of the same under oath.

It is sold by medicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it. Don't take a substitute of unknown composition for this medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the druggist who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" is either mistaken or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most priceless possession—your health—may be your life itself. *See that you get what you ask for.*

Rayo Lamps and Lanterns

The strong, steady light.

Rayo lamps and lanterns give most light for the oil they burn. Do not flicker. Will not blow or jar out.

Simple, reliable and durable—and sold at a price that will surprise you.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps and lanterns, or write to any agency of

The Atlantic Refining Co.

(Incorporated)

W. L. DOUGLAS

$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

All Styles, All Leathers, All Sizes and Widths, for Men and Women

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then realize why I **warrant** them to hold their shape, fit and look better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom

Shoes Sent Everywhere — All Charges Prepaid.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send direct to factory. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light sole. *I do the largest shoe mail order business in the world.*

Illustrated Catalog Free. W. L. DOUGLAS, 146 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2, $2.50 or $3.00 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

In every cold weather emergency you need a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater. Is your bedroom cold when you dress or undress? Do your water pipes freeze in the cellar? Is it chilly when the wind whistles around the exposed corners of your house?

A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater brings complete comfort. Can be carried anywhere. Always ready for use—glowing heat from the minute it is lighted.

Ask your dealer to show you a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Atlantic Refining Co.

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PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. **MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.**

AT THE WHEEL

* * *

By SUSANNE GLENN

Eula Gardiner stood on the hotel veranda in a trig brown linen frock and a white felt hat.

"Do you mean to say that you are going on the water this morning?" asked a dozen girls.

"I most assuredly am," answered Eula, glancing out to where crisp little waves flashed saucily on the surface of the bay.

"But consider—the great Fenmore has arrived; we beheld him with our own eyes. And, oh, Eula, but he is fine to look at!"

"Glad to hear it," she replied brightly, "but what can be gained by sitting out a day like this on this veranda?"

"Think of your complexion, careless child! How will you look in the parlors this evening to the critical eye of an artist, with your face sunburned and your golden curls wind-roughened?"

"One day will not suffice to restore to me my former beauty. I therefore generously leave the coast clear for the rest of you, and continue to enjoy myself!"

With a laugh, she ran down to the pier where her tiny motor boat was tied ready for her.

"She is certainly a wonder with a boat," observed the girls who watched her puff jauntily away.

"She is right when she says she leaves the coast clear for the rest of us, though. These capable, independent sort of girls are never popular with men of artistic temperaments."

And each girl began secretly to wonder in which particular gown she would most resemble the wonderful creations of the great Fenmore's magic brush.

The little white boat with the girl at the wheel sped from one favorite point of the bay to another.

"There's something wrong this morning," said Eula, listening to the beat of the engine.

She headed out into the center of the bay, which chanced to be clear of boats at that hour, and knelt down with her back toward the box to find the trouble.

The skipping became more and more frequent, and the girl's brows were pressed into wrinkles of annoyance.

Suddenly a crash and a cry brought her to her feet. She was headed toward shore, and a little astern lay an overturned skiff, with a man clinging to it.

"Oh," cried the girl, motionless with horror, "what can I do? Hang on, hang on!" she screamed, her presence of mind returning, and she swept back in a big curve toward him.

"Oh," she sobbed, "it is all my fault! If the engine only holds out!"

As she ran up close on the opposite side of the skiff she flung out a life preserver.

"Can you swim?" she called.

"Yes—yes," he nodded back.

She took another circle while the man put on the jacket with one hand, clinging to the boat with the other. She did not dare stop the engine for fear she could not start it again in its present condition.

"I must tow him ashore," she thought. "There is no use in attempting to get him into the boat—I am too weak, and the boat is too small!"

When she came up the second time she flung out the tow rope, and slowed down the engine as much as she dared.

The man caught the rope with difficulty. All his motions were strangely slow and labored.

With the utmost difficulty she drew him to the side of her craft.

"Do you think you can hang on until we get ashore?" she asked anxiously.

"I'll try," he smiled with a look that made Eula sob.

With one hand she clung to his coat. The other outstretched as far as possible, just reached the wheel. They entered quiet water under shelter of the point, and Eula loosening her grasp upon the exhausted man, turned off the switch.

As the little boat grounded upon the beach the girl was out over the side, helping the staggering man to dry land.

He sank senseless upon the warm sand.

"Oh, I don't know what to do," the poor girl cried, frantically removing the cork jacket and his water-filled coat and shoes.

The grating of the boat's bow reminded her to secure it, and also to get the flask she always kept in the locker.

"Did I faint?" he asked in a dazed way.

"I thought you were dead," she sobbed.

"Why, don't worry like this, child; I was not in the water long enough. But some way in going over I hit my head and left hand. That bothered me about holding on, and after awhile my head felt queer."

"Do not talk," ordered Eula, brusque in her relief.

With great difficulty she helped him to a shady nook and made him comfortable with boat cushions.

"I must go out after your boat if you can stay alone," she said.

"Oh, don't be long," he cautioned.

Presently she came back, triumphantly.

"You're a great girl on the water," he observed admiringly. "My name is Richards—I just came to the hotel this morning."

"You are making sport of me," cried Eula blushing furiously. "I really never did such a thing before in all my boating experience."

"I am wondering," ignoring her interruption, "if you can possibly be the sister of whom Dick Gardner is so proud?"

"That is my brother's name," she admitted.

"Then we are old acquaintances. Dick is coming down this afternoon—he'll tell you about me."

The young man seemed to be recovering very rapidly.

"I'm hungry as a bear," he admitted. "That is a good indication, isn't it, Miss Gardiner?"

With much merriment Richards built a fire of the sticks Eula gathered. He opened cans from the tinned provisions with which the locker was stocked and made coffee over the coals.

When they returned to the hotel under the breathless heat of the afternoon sun, the piazza was deserted.

"Look, look," breathed the dainty, charming girls gathered in the parlors that evening. "There he comes. Isn't he stunning in evening clothes?"

"I wonder now if Eula doesn't regret her ride? She seems to have burned worse than usual."

Someone led the distinguished young artist forward. He greeted each girl with a kindly, sweeping look that she felt took in every detail of her appearance.

"Miss Gardiner," he said, his eyes twinkling; "I believe we have met before!"

Eula's flushed face grew a little pale.

"Come out on the veranda," he begged. "I must plead my cause right away. My name is Richards—but that doesn't happen to be all there is of it. Indeed I did not mean to deceive you—only, I get tired of being Fenmore the artist, and like to be just a young man whom no one ever heard of!"

Eula smiled as she walked away.

"Do you receive so much attention?" she asked audaciously.

"Everything seems to come my way—I'm not even safe upon the boundless deep!"

"Oh, I say, thank Heaven Fen is out of the way," observed Dick Gardiner cheerfully, seeing Fenmore and his sister leaving the room. "Now there's some chance for the rest of us poor chaps!"

Fenmore moved some chairs into the moonlight.

"Miss Eula," he said, "will you take me on the water in the morning? It is absolutely unsafe for me to go alone, and I must get some sketches. In fact, I'd like to charter your boat for the season!"

"But my boat is out of order, Mr. Fenmore. It is liable to stop at any moment."

"Then we'll stock up that locker and take plenty of sketching materials."

"But my aunt objects to the water," murmured Eula suggestively.

The young man was silent for a moment, looking at her intently.

"Miss Eula," he said softly, leaning toward her, "I'll bribe Dick into going with us for a week. I'll give you seven days to—to care as much as I do! Then we will qualify ourselves to dispense with a third person!"

Eula gasped.

"Do I take your breath? Well, you deprived me of mine this morning! Eula, I've adored you for months. I adored you this morning when you ran me down—you never did a clever thing! I'm so tired of my lonely little craft—I want you at the wheel—dear."

"I shall doubtless run over you every day," observed the girl softly.

"I have no doubt you will," answered Fenmore with conviction, but joyously.

Race Between Clipper Ships.

The accuracy of sailing in the palmy days of the clipper ships is indicated by the statement that on a ninety-nine days' race between five clipper ships in 1866 three went into port at the end of their voyage on the same tide, the Taeping beating the Ariel by only twelve minutes and the Serica by little over four hours.

The other two ships in this race, the Fiery Cross and the Taitsing, came in two days later. The Red Jacket on her first voyage went from Sandy Hook to the Rock light, Liverpool, in 13 days 1 hour, and the fastest British built clipper, the Melbourne, made when running her easting down 5,100 miles in seventeen days. We ought never to have lost the position we then held upon the ocean, when Donald McKay and Samuel Hall led the world in the building of fast ships. It is humiliating to think of the change that has come over our mercantile marine since their day.—Army and Navy Journal.

Her Sorrow.

Bessie—Why are you so sorry you refused him?

Jessie—He acted with such utter indifference, instead of throwing a fit and threatening suicide.

In the Rubens' Room.

Artist's Wife—Look, Fritz, why don't you paint something like that now?—Fliegende Blaetter.

IN THE TOILS OF THE CUSTOMS

BAGGAGE IN THE CUSTOMS' TOILS

CAMELS, duty free or taxed specifically or ad valorem, might pass through the eye of a needle with a deal more of ease than through the New York custom house. Rescuing one's own property from the clutches of Uncle Sam is a fearful experience. Expert knowledge and almost superhuman patience are required to pass goods through the government red tape factory, once they have landed from a foreign country, even though not a cent of duty is to be paid and all the laws of the land declare such goods have a right to enter without challenge. It is well nigh impossible for an ordinary citizen to get goods out of a custom house in this port without employing an expert. A large amount of business is done by professional "brokers," who devote their whole time to steering bills of lading and other documents through the circumlocution of the New York custom house.

I received from England recently a consignment of "household effects" on which no duty was to be paid. Naturally one would think that it was only necessary for the customs authorities to make examination. This is far from being the case. It takes as much time to get the bill of lading and consular invoice through the Bowling Green offices of the custom house as it does to get the goods themselves off the slip and through the custom house public stores. As a matter of fact, the actual examination at the stores in such cases occupies about fifteen minutes, and is more or less perfunctory, whereas the passing of the papers involves hours, and might take days.

How to Go About It.

When I received formal notification that certain "household effects" had arrived for me from Europe and were at the docks "awaiting removal," I presented myself at the shipping offices in Broadway. With my bill of lading in hand, reinforced by a consular invoice from the London representatives of this government abroad, I asked for a permit to be allowed to take the effects from the steamship. The agent looked at me in awe. He asked:

"Hadn't you better get a broker to clear this stuff for you?"

"What do I want a broker for?" I asked. "Can't I go down to the docks with a wagon and just get the stuff, after a customs inspection?"

"Oh, nothing like that in the world—but still, if you won't have a broker, that ends it. Take the bill of lading and go over to the docks with it; somebody over there will tell you what to do."

Off to the docks I went. The clerk in the delivery office carefully examined the bill of lading as if he had never seen one before, and then looked at me.

"Want a broker for this; don't you?" he asked, looking over his spectacles.

"Not much; if I can't get this myself, I guess nobody else will. They said at the office you would tell me what to do."

"Who. Me? I have nothing to do with it. You had better go back to the office and ask for Mr. B.—"

In the Custom House.

Mr. B— shrugged his shoulders, directed me to the custom house and gave me a parting glance as if he looked with sad eyes upon one who was going to his doom. Just inside the rotunda of the custom house a horde of brokers stared hungrily at my papers. One or two asked me if I wished assistance. At the center desk on the left, in the big rotunda, I explained to a customs officer that I did not propose to employ a broker.

"Oh, of course, you don't have to have a broker," replied the officer. "All you have to do is to go to Mr. Baker's office in room 236 down the hall and ask him to give you an entry slip in duplicate, a household effects oath; a memorandum of entry; and a free inspector's permit. When you have filled them all out correctly, you must have them lodged for entry, where they will be examined for error. If they are passed, you bring them back to the bond window, and get the free permit checked. Then come back here and I'll tell you the rest."

Here was a chance for a broker to get a job, but no broker came near. They were watching my downfall, I know. Mr. Baker supplied me with the necessary blanks and charged me five cents for one of them—the entry blank. This blank had a form of oath on the back, which I had to fill out and sign. With all my papers in hand, I went back to the deputy who had steered me thus far.

"Go back and fill them out," he said.

This deputy was patience personified. He showed me three or four times how to fill out each blank and I went back into Mr. Baker's room and filled them out. It took an hour even with the assistance of my deputy collector guide, philosopher and friend. I brought them back to him, but I had forgotten to sign the oath on the entry slip. So I went back and filled out the oaths on both entry slips and signed both.

"I only told you to give one oath, but you have signed both," he said.

"I suppose the whole thing has to be done over again?" I began.

"Oh, no," he answered drawing his pen through one of the oaths, "we can fix it up here."

He went through the papers for the last time and pronounced them correct.

In the Merry-Go-Round

It was now ten minutes to three, and if the papers were not passed before 3, it would be too late for that day. Perhaps in the morning a new system would be inaugurated by the government, and I might have to get a broker, after all. The officer at the bond window sent me further down the line with my "bunch of papers," and I found the right clerk. I had been to him before, but he had sent me away in error. He took my papers, looked at them, threw my green bill of lading into one box and the yellow consular invoice into another; distributed the declaration of free entry into one pigeon hole and the memorandum of entry into another. I asked if he intended to keep all the others. I had become somewhat attached to them. All authors have a fondness for the original manuscript of their literary products, and I had worked hard over these papers.

"We keep these—you take your permit to a deputy collector and get him to sign it."

I went back to my old friend, the deputy in the rotunda, and he signed the permit.

"Thank goodness, that's all over." I sighed as I put the green document in my pocket.

"Not so fast," said the deputy, "it has to be passed by the naval officer—back there in the hall where you had your papers lodged for entry."

Back I went. The naval officer was sitting on a high chair at a little window. He was a big man and filled all the space.

"Do you sign this?" I asked. It was now a few minutes to 3. He looked at the slip.

"You better go down there to that last window and ask for Mr. C.," he said. "If he stamps the paper, bring it back to me. Tell him to stamp it "free on oath."

Once More to the Deputy.

I went down and inquired at several windows for "Mr. C." One officer took the paper, stamped it "Free on Oath," and signed it over to the space left for the deputy naval officer.

"Do I have to take this back to the naval officer now?" I asked.

"No; not at all—he shouldn't have sent you down—it's all right as it is now."

I went back to the deputy.

"Take your green permit over to the docks," he said. "Hand it to a customs inspector, and ask him what to do."

The examiner at the stores—after the boxes were at last in his department—spent about fifteen minutes in prying up the lids of the boxes. He turned over a few packets of old books; asked if they were not old books—to which I assented—and with one or two perfunctory queries, "passed" the consignment.

It took nine days to bring the goods from London; but nearly five days to get them through the customs. And I was told that I had established a "record" for speed.

A Half Told Tale.

He—I dreamt that I proposed to a pretty girl last night.

She—Well, go on! What did I say?—Sydney Bulletin.

Better the man who raises a laugh than one who leaves a sigh.

WHO WANTS "SISSY" MAN

Since Bishop Hendrix Would Drive Him from the Church Whither Will He Flee?

Bishop E. R. Hendrix, in a church council at Kansas City, asked why the church was not reaching more men. "Is it because we are adapting our work more to the women?" he demanded.

Another prominent clergyman, Rev. S. M. Neel, M. D., opined that was somewhere near the reason. "We want no more sissy men in the pulpit," he declared. A "sissy" man, in this definition, is one who adapts his preaching and his teaching and his general conduct of parish affairs more to the women—bless them—than to the men.

Dr. Neel is heartily applauded by a large number of his pulpit brethren and the spirit of the times in the church, as manifested in such enterprises as the "Men and Religion Forward Movement," seems to emphasize what he says—the call and need for the strong, virile man in the pulpit who appeals to the man in the pew and in the street, for making the gospel a man's appeal, not, of course, depreciating the indispensable value of the women.

That is all very well, but where, may we ask, is the typically "sissy" man wanted? What calling or business needs him? Business and other professions besides the ministry can use him no better than can the church.—Omaha Bee.

No Insomnia Here.

Mrs. Eastside—Now thet you've got so rich I should think you'd be afraid o' burglars.

Mrs. McSwimm—Sure, I'm not afeared at all, at all. I've 15 alarm clocks set so that one will go off every half-hour during th' night. Whin a burglar hears one o' them he niver sthops to take anything wid him.

Mrs. Eastside—But don't they keep you awake?

Mrs. McSwimm—No, indade. It's not us would be waked up by a little thing like that. Before John got th' pipe contract I used to be a kitchen leddy, and John was a policeman in Philadelphia.—New York Weekly.

The Optimist.

Ex-Senator Mason of Illinois gave a new definition of an optimist in a recent speech before the Boston City club. "A true optimist," said the genial senator, "is a man who is able to make lemonade at night out of all the lemons handed him during the day."

A Flat.

"Did the singer succeed in getting what suited her in an apartment?"

"Oh, yes. She told me she had a suite thing in A flat."

For HEADACHE—Hicks' CAPUDINE

Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capudine will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c., and 50 cents at drug stores.

I am more and more impressed with the benevolence of the poor who out of their bounteous penury give the rich their opportunity.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic.

His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong.—Emerson.

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

For every time a man is hurt he is scared a hundred times.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Health Completely Restored After Case Was Pronounced Incurable.

Mrs. J. Tilghman Wright, 519 Goldsborough St., Easton, Md., says: "I cannot begin to describe my suffering from Bright's disease. I constantly felt as if I were dying. My back pained me intensely and was so weak that for weeks I could not walk across the floor. My condition became critical and physicians pronounced me incurable. I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills as a last resort, and soon received relief. When I began with them I weighed 64 pounds. I now weigh 109 pounds and feel like a new woman."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c, all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Natural Error.

"How did that story pan out about the man up in the Bronx who found the big hailstone on his back stoop this morning?" asked the city editor.

"Nothing in it," replied the reporter. "He discovered it wasn't a hailstone, after all. The iceman left it there."—Woman's Home Companion.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

Men and Women

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, promptly relieves.

Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proved to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of even the most distressing cases.

At druggists in 50c and $1.00 sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y.

PISO'S is the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS

OLD FALSE TEETH BOUGHT

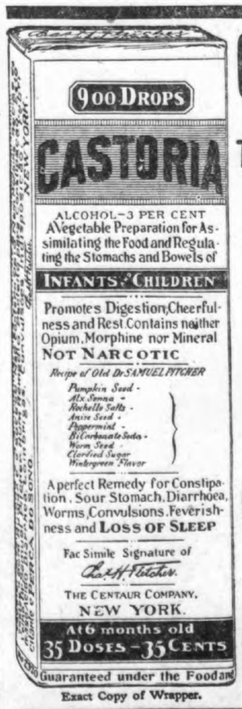
$1 to $50 Paid. Also old Gold and Silver. Mail to us and receive check same day goods are received. THE REFERS CO., 1210 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Reference: Northwestern Trust Co.

DROPSY TREATED. Give quick relief, usually remove swelling and short breath in a few days and entire relief in 15-45 days. trial treatment FREE. DR. GREENS SONS, Box A, Atlanta, Ga.

Pettit's Eye Salve RELIEVES TIRED EYES

Free BOOKLETS on the 20th Century Religion of Pres. Taft and Edward Everett Hale. Apply Mrs. F. B. DAVIS, Catharine Sect., Court St., Plymouth, Ind.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

W. L. DOUGLAS' TRUST PLAN

Manufacturer Thinks Government Should Obtain Publicity by a License System.

Large business organizations have come to stay. We cannot go back to old conditions. We must meet world competition. Large concerns can produce goods at lower cost than small ones. Germany favors large corporations. The method of the present national administration is to dissolve the great organizations and make them smaller, which is a backward step. There should be no limit to a corporation doing a large and legitimate business, such as would be possible under the licensing plan which I favor, writes W. L. Douglas, former governor of Massachusetts, in the Boston Herald.

Prejudices against corporations merely because they are big, perhaps, must be done away with. They give labor better returns. They cheapen product and thus benefit the consumer. They give opportunities to small investors who get returns otherwise unattainable. They employ able young men who have no capital at all, but who receive handsome salaries for their ability and service.

In place of the Sherman law it is my opinion there should be a department at Washington to grant licenses to all manufacturers and corporations in this country who do an interstate commerce business.

The law should be made so clear, plain and definite that it could not be misunderstood. It should require all capital to be paid in full. Semi-yearly statements should be given to the public and certified by a public accountant. There should be a board of examiners in each state to look after these corporations just as our national banks are watched by the national government. They should have the right to enter the offices and examine the records of all the directorates of these companies.

Didn't Go to Finish.

"I found 50 cents this morning," confided Jimmy.

"Found a whole half-dollar!" cried his mother. "How fine! What did you do with it?"

"Pete Jones was along, so I gave him half."

"You dear, generous boy! Did you do that of your own accord?"

"Yessum—well, we decided that would be right."

"Jimmy! He didn't whip you and make you give up half?"

"No, mamma. If he'd licked me, he'd 'a' had it all. The scrap was a draw."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One of the Boones.

From San Antonio, Tex., comes Harry Boone, itinerant scribe. Harry drifted into town a couple of days ago. Introduced as "Mr. Boone," he said: "Yes, call me Daniel Boone. It isn't my name, but I'm always called it, so I'm getting used to it. Which reminds me: I was introduced to a fellow once and gave him the Daniel part of it so he would remember the name. The next time I met him he said: 'How are you today, Mr. Crockett!'"—San Francisco Chronicle.

Accurately Informed.

"How is it that women seems to know so much more about Europe than most of us?" said the frank and outspoken lady.

"Because," replied Miss Cayenne, "she stayed at home and read guide books instead of squandering her time in travel."

Fore.

Jones—Do you think the horse will survive the automobile?

Brown—Not if it gets in its way.—Woman's Home Companion.

Even a man who is good for nothing is apt to look good to some woman.

WORKS WITHOUT FAITH

Faith Came After the Works Had Laid the Foundation.

A Bay State belle talks thus about coffee:

"While a coffee drinker I was a sufferer from indigestion and intensely painful nervous headaches, from childhood.

"Seven years ago my health gave out entirely. I grew so weak that the exertion of walking, if only a few feet, made it necessary for me to lie down. My friends thought I was marked for consumption—weak, thin and pale.

"I realized the danger I was in and tried faithfully to get relief from medicines, till, at last, after having employed all kinds of drugs, the doctor acknowledged that he did not believe it was in his power to cure me.

"While in this condition a friend induced me to quit coffee and try Postum, and I did so without the least hope that it would do me any good. I did not like it at first, but when it was properly made I found it was a most delicious and refreshing beverage. I am especially fond of it served at dinner ice-cold, with cream.

"In a month's time I began to improve, and in a few weeks my indigestion ceased to trouble me, and my headache stopped entirely. I am so perfectly well now that I do not look like the same person, and I have so gained in flesh that I am 15 pounds heavier than ever before.

"This is what Postum has done for me. I still use it and shall always do so." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

LIVE STOCK

EXCELLENT FOOD FOR STOCK

Carrots, Turnips, Beets, Mangels and Potatoes Are Easily Digested and Keep Animals Healthy.

Better plant that extra patch next year in vegetables for your live stock. Beets, potatoes, carrots, turnips, and mangels are good food for animals. They are easily digested and keep the animal in good health.

Roots should be prepared properly before being fed. They should be shredded or sliced and mixed with chaffed hay. They also may be cooked or steamed, which makes a mash of them.

Beets are fed quite extensively in sections where sugar beets are grown and show good results. A test with ten cows made in France shows that it is more profitable to feed the residue or pulp from the sugar factory to cows than the whole beet. Mangels are very good feed for dairy cows and sheep. From 40 to 60 pounds may be fed to dairy cows daily. Fattening cattle may have 100 pounds and pigs four to twenty pounds, daily, in proportion to their size.

Carrots may be fed to horses and cattle. They will prevent glanders and digestive troubles. Potatoes and turnips are also good for stock and may be fed in much the same way as beets. A farmer who has fed roots to his stock for many years says that by feeding two-thirds roots and one-third grain he receives good results. Roots may be kept for winter use by storing in piles of twenty bushels each and covering with straw and earth.

TROUGH FOR FEEDING SHEEP

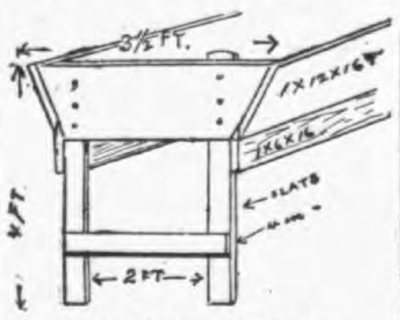
Description of Receptacle That Will Give Each Animal Fourteen Inches of Feeding Space.

(By W. H. UNDERWOOD.)

Use 2 by 4's, four feet long, for corner posts. These are set two feet apart, and a four-inch trough is built one foot from the ground, using 12-inch boards for the bottom of the trough.

At the top of the rack on the end, a 12-inch board is sawed to a bevel and nailed as shown. A 12-inch board is then nailed along this bevel on either side at the top of the rack.

This gives a wide space to put in the hay, etc., so it will feed down



Trough for Feeding Sheep.

gradually. Below this is nailed a 6-inch fence-board.

Common 6-inch fencing boards are used for slats, which should be cut about two and one-half feet long in order to lap enough for nailing to the top of the trough and the bottom of the 6-inch board near the top of the rack. The slats should be set about eight inches apart.

This gives each sheep fourteen inches of feeding space, and thirty sheep can feed at a 16-foot trough. The trough can be used for feeding either grain or roughage.

Providing Coal for Hogs.

Soft coal or charcoal is to the hog as pie to the boy. Give it to them in frequent doses. If a big bunch of pigs are allowed to sleep together in cramped quarters, in bad weather, they will pile up, and the small under pigs suffer. Easy to separate them into lots of eight or ten each. A sow pig farrowing at one year old will, if she and her offspring produce the average number of animals, round up a herd of 500 at the end of the fourth year, provided there are no slips, no deaths, no runts.

Building Up Good Herd.

Select for breeders a few of the choicest ewe lambs every year and mark them in such a way that there will be no mistake made when the butcher calls around. Give these lambs the best pasture you have, and do everything possible to promote their development. By selling off an equal number of the older ewes each year, the general tones of the flock is quickly and persistently raised.

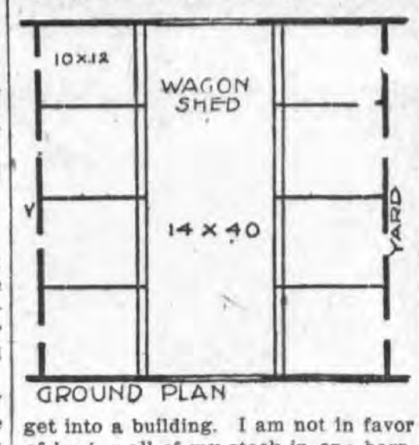
Indicates Need of Mineral.

When the hogs are gnawing into the plaster in the foundation of the barn, or rooting deep into the ground, it is generally safe to presume that they are after bone material substance that their system craves. Charcoal, hardwood ashes or pulverized hard coal will usually stop this waste of hog energy.

COMBINATION HOUSE FOR HOG

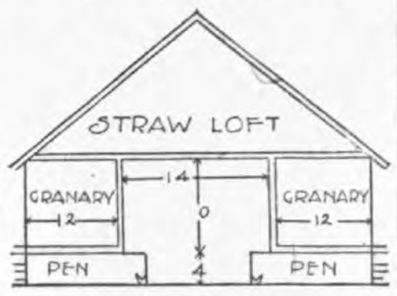
By Careful Planning Farmer Is Enabled to Get Under One Roof the Amount Usually Under Two.

I believe in getting as much as possible under one roof. Shingles are very expensive, and there is no reason why a lot of them should be used when a few can be made to accommodate the amount of stock you wish to



get into a building. I am not in favor of having all of my stock in one barn, but by a little careful planning, I have been able to get under one roof the capacity that many farmers use two or three roofs to cover.

With the hog pen I combined a straw loft, wagon shed, and granary, says a writer in the Farm and Home. The corn is needed to feed the hogs, and is certainly much handier if it is above them than if it is in a separate building 20 rods away. The straw needed for bedding is stored above the corn cribs. The pen part is made of concrete, six inches thick and four feet high on the sides. Each pen has an outside door, and all pens are connected by sliding doors, operated from



End View.

the alleyway. The granary bins are ten feet deep. This combination house is a saver of time and labor.

HEALTHY QUARTERS FOR PIGS

Animals Affected With Rheumatism Generally Become Unthrifty—Keep Houses Thoroughly Dry.

Rheumatism is commonly caused by allowing hogs to sleep in damp, filthy and improperly ventilated quarters. The system of ventilation should be such that there will be no direct currents of air striking the animals. The sun should have free access to the houses at all times. This will keep the sleeping quarters in a dry, sanitary condition.

When affected with rheumatism, the animals generally becomes unthrifty, and fail to make proper use of their feed, the appetite becomes dull which gives rise to the rough, scraggy coat. Prevention should be the first aim of the owner, and to accomplish this, the yards, pastures and houses should be made dry and clean. Damp bedding and cold floors should be avoided. If the hog house has a cement floor, false wooden floors should be provided, especially in the sleeping apartment of the building.

Other treatment is of little avail if comfortable sanitary quarters are not provided.

Wheat Shorts for Young Pigs.

I hardly think there is any feed superior to wheat shorts for young pigs, says a writer in an exchange. A mixture of wheat shorts and finely ground corn chops, half and half, soaked in water for 12 hours and fed in a thick slop makes a fine ration. The pigs at the same time should have access to pasturage, if this is available.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

The gamboling lamb is the healthful growing lamb.

Keep the horses well cleaned, but remember that you can be cruel with the curry comb.

Some cornstalks may be fed to the porkers every day. They are sweet and do the hogs good.

Sheep are a persistent agency of improvement to the soil of the farms on which they are kept.

If the sheep are exposed to the chill rains of autumn, coughs and colds are pretty sure to hang to them

The spread between common and good cattle keeps widening all the time, as good cattle are getting scarcer.

If the sheep are exposed to the chill rains of autumn, coughs and colds are pretty sure to hang to them till next spring.

Professor Smith of the Nebraska station believes that corn fodder is one of the most economical feeds for fattening steers.

The difficulty of disposing of common grades of horses is as much in finding buyers for them as in getting respectable prices.

Make provision for plenty of material to bed the stock this winter. If straw can not be had, gather leaves, if they can be had close at hand.

A SURE SIGN.

Bronson—Is there any doubt about our prosperity?

Woodson—None whatever. If you don't believe we have money to burn, look at the way we celebrate the Fourth of July.

"WHY SHOULD I USE CUTICURA SOAP?"

"There is nothing the matter with my skin, and I thought Cuticura Soap was only for skin troubles." True, it is for skin troubles, but its great mission is to prevent skin troubles. For more than a generation its delicate emollient and prophylactic properties have rendered it the standard for this purpose, while its extreme purity and refreshing fragrance give to it all the advantages of the best of toilet soaps. It is also invaluable in keeping the hands soft and white, the hair live and glossy, and the scalp free from dandruff and irritation.

While its first cost is a few cents more than that of ordinary toilet soaps, it is prepared with such care and of such materials, that it wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of other soap, and making its use, in practice, most economical. Cuticura Soap is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, but the truth of these claims may be demonstrated without cost by sending to "Cuticura," Dept. 23 L, Boston, for a liberal sample cake, together with thirty-two-page book on the skin and hair.

Sickened the Owl.

"I love you, darling, more than you love me," sighed the swain.

"Ah, that is impossible, precious," she whispered back, "for I love you better than you do me!"

"You cannot!"

"But I do!"

"You do not!" he argued.

"When I say a thing I stick to it!" she snapped.

An owl shifted uneasily above them.

"Pardon me, Gwendoline!"

"Pardon me, Eustace!"

"Miss Brown!"

"Mr. Jones!"

The owl hooted dismally and sought another bower.

Sleuth-Guarded Jewels.

Pity the poor duchess of Marlborough, who has been driven to insomnia through worry over her jewels. She has hired six former Scotland Yard detectives to camp at Sunderland house, Mayfair, three by day and three by night, and guard her gems. The outlay for this is something more than $6,000 annually. She has spent many thousands in equipping her mansion with all the latest wrinkles in burglar alarm and safety devices, but she considers the money that buys her peace of mind is an investment well made.

No Soap There.

It was a modern version of that ancient saw that shoemakers' children go barefoot. A ten-year-old boy had presented himself at the settlement playground coated with many layers of city soil. The teacher lost no time in administering a reproof.

"Gee, how can I help it," sniffled the boy, "when me mother's a washwoman and takes all the soap away wid 'er?"

Indefinite.

"I want a puff," suddenly announced the petted, spoiled star.

"Yes, my dear Miss Starlite," meekly answered the long suffering manager. "Shall I call on the confectioner or the press agent?"

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form. For grown people and children, 50 cents.

Natural.

Lady Visitor—Doctor, the hurt in my little dog's paw looks so angry.

Veterinarian—Naturally, my dear lady, when you consider it is in a pet.

For COLDS and GRIP

Hicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c., 25c., and 50c. At drug stores.

Many a man doesn't realize that he might have made good as a fiction writer until he hears some of his love letters read in court.

Stiff neck! Doesn't amount to much, but mighty disagreeable. You will be surprised to see how quickly Hamlins Wizard Oil will drive that stiffness out. One night, that's all.

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive into the smallest duty and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble.—Heber.

Naive Optimists.

"Six months ago there was another outburst of optimism as naive as though the world were still living in the sentimental era of glass exhibitions. Since then there has opened another era of political earthquakes and conflagrations, and the area of disturbance continues to extend. Before the Tripoli problem has been safely liquidated or the peace of the Balkans is assured, we have the outburst in China of an insurrection which may change the face of the far east and give an incalculable increase of force to all the impulses set moving by the triumph of Japan. All we can be certain of in the region of world politics is that nothing is certain. Do we need further lessons to convince us that the peace of civilization is founded upon the crust of a volcano?" asks the London Observer.

Labor Indorses the Red Seal.

Direct approval of the campaign for the sale of Red Cross seals has been given by the American Federation of Labor, according to an announcement made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

At the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, a resolution was adopted calling on all the members of the federation to further the sale as much as possible.

His Suspicion.

"Why did you leave the place in which you were previously employed?" asked the head of the firm.

"I think," said the applicant for the position of office boy, "de boss was afraid if I stayed I might git his place."

A USEFUL XMAS GIFT

for man, woman or child is a good fountain pen. Waterman's Ideal is the best pen made and the one that is most imitated, therefore insist on the genuine. Sold by all good dealers.

A litt'e candle went out walking one dark night, and bugs and flies, moths and men gave it an ovation; the next noonday it went out again, but no one noticed it.

If thought photography ever becomes practical the world will learn some astonishing secrets.

A fair day's wages for a fair day's work is the everlasting right of man

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA

Cleanses the System effectually; Dispels colds and Headaches, due to constipation. Best for men, women and children: young and old. To get its Beneficial effects, always note the name of the Company, CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. plainly printed on the front of every package of the Genuine

MEXICAN
MUSTANG LINIMENT

Soothes and heals, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Throat, Boils, Old Sores, Mashes, Torn Ligaments.

Relieves the Aches and Pains incident to old age, such as Sciatica, Lumbago and Rheumatism.

25c. 50c. $1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores

Songs of the People Free

A book of Folk, State and National Songs, 48 pages. Just what Public Schools want. One copy FREE to any School Teacher asking for it. **The Ruebush Kieffer Co., Dayton, Va.**

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 49—1911.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is the best of all medicines for the cure of diseases, disorders and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is the only preparation of its kind devised by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

It is a safe medicine in any condition of the system. THE ONE REMEDY which contains no alcohol and no injurious habit-forming drugs and which creates no craving for such stimulants.

THE ONE REMEDY so good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on each outside bottle-wrapper and attest to the truthfulness of the same under oath.

It is sold by medicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it. Don't take a substitute of unknown composition for this medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the druggist who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" is either mistaken or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most priceless possession—your health—may be your life itself. *See that you get what you ask for.*

Rayo Lamps and Lanterns

The strong, steady light.

Rayo lamps and lanterns give most light for the oil they burn. Do not flicker. Will not blow or jar out.

Simple, reliable and durable—and sold at a price that will surprise you.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps and lanterns, or write to any agency of

The Atlantic Refining Co.

(Incorporated)

W. L. DOUGLAS

$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

All Styles, All Leathers, All Sizes and Widths, for Men and Women

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then realize why I **warrant** them to hold their shape, fit and look better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom

Shoes Sent Everywhere — All Charges Prepaid.

How to Order by Mail. — If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send direct to factory. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light sole. *I do the largest shoe mail order business in the world.*

Illustrated Catalog Free.
W. L. DOUGLAS,
145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2, $2.50 or $3.00 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

In every cold weather emergency you need a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater. Is your bedroom cold when you dress or undress? Do your water pipes freeze in the cellar? Is it chilly when the wind whistles around the exposed corners of your house?

A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater brings complete comfort. Can be carried anywhere. Always ready for use—glowing heat from the minute it is lighted.

Ask your dealer to show you a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Atlantic Refining Co.

(Incorporated)

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. **MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.**

POULTRY

SOME POINTS ON INCUBATOR

Beginner Will Be Greatly Aided in Management of Machine by Observing Rules Given Herewith.

The following points in the management of an incubator may be helpful to the beginner:

Set the machine perfectly level to insure perfect ventilation and efficient working of all the heating apparatus.

Do not place the working machine in a north or west room, if possible. A south or east room is preferred.

The incubator should be in a room where there is fire at no time or fire at all times.

In a cold room the eggs must be aired when the temperature is above 60 degrees or chilling will result.

Fresh air and some moisture are necessary for successful incubation, and these are supplied by the ventilated device of every incubator.

Incubator doors should be made of double glass and fit neatly to avoid loss of heat.

A machine of from 50 to 120 egg capacity is about right for the beginner. It is large enough for practical purposes and not so large as to cause confusion.

Avoid excess of temperature and absence of moisture in the room in which the incubator is located.

Fill and trim the lamp daily and use a wick of sufficient width so that a low blaze will produce the necessary heat.

Let one person only attend to the incubator and give it attention at least twice each day.

Keep the lamp burner and bowl free from oil and other foreign matter.

Eggs are overheated at 110 degrees, but it will take ten to twenty-four hours to kill them, according to how near the hatching point they are.

Eggs can be considered chilled when the heat falls to 50 degrees or below. They will still hatch, however, if not kept cold too long—say not over twenty-four hours—but it always hurts them more or less, and it is best never to let them cool below 70 degrees under any circumstances.

Investigation shows that the sitting hen imparts a temperature to the eggs varying from 110 degrees at the outside of the nest to 105 degrees in the center, the average temperature being 103 degrees, hence 103 degrees is the temperature at which an incubator should be run.

Many of our choicest market fowls, as well as show prize winners, were incubator hatched, which disproves the notion that artificial incubation produces weak chicks.

Turn the eggs daily, yet it is not absolutely necessary to turn them all exactly alike.

The attachment which gives a warning signal when the temperature runs beyond the danger limit is a good device and relieves one of much care.

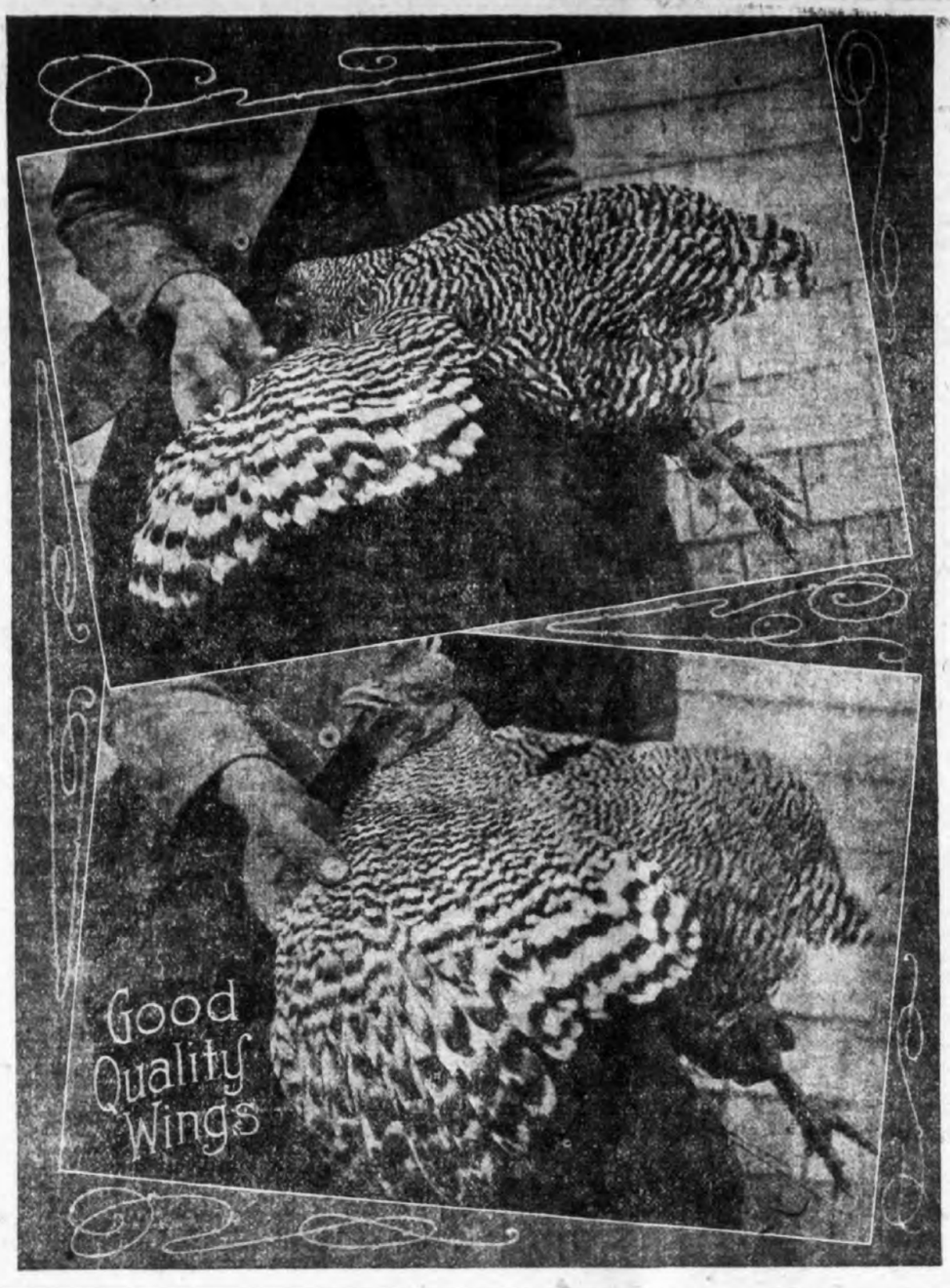
When the chicks are nearly ready to hatch the inside temperature of the machine will rise and the heating apparatus must be regulated, as less heat is needed then than at the beginning of incubation.

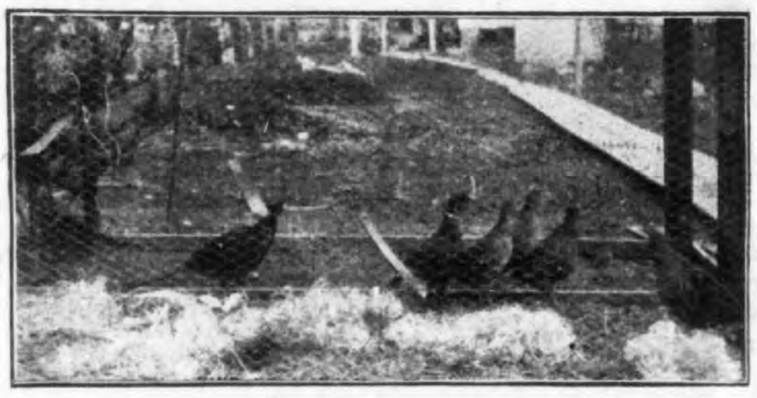
Give attention to details, learn the workings of your machine, and don't worry. Let the machine do the work.

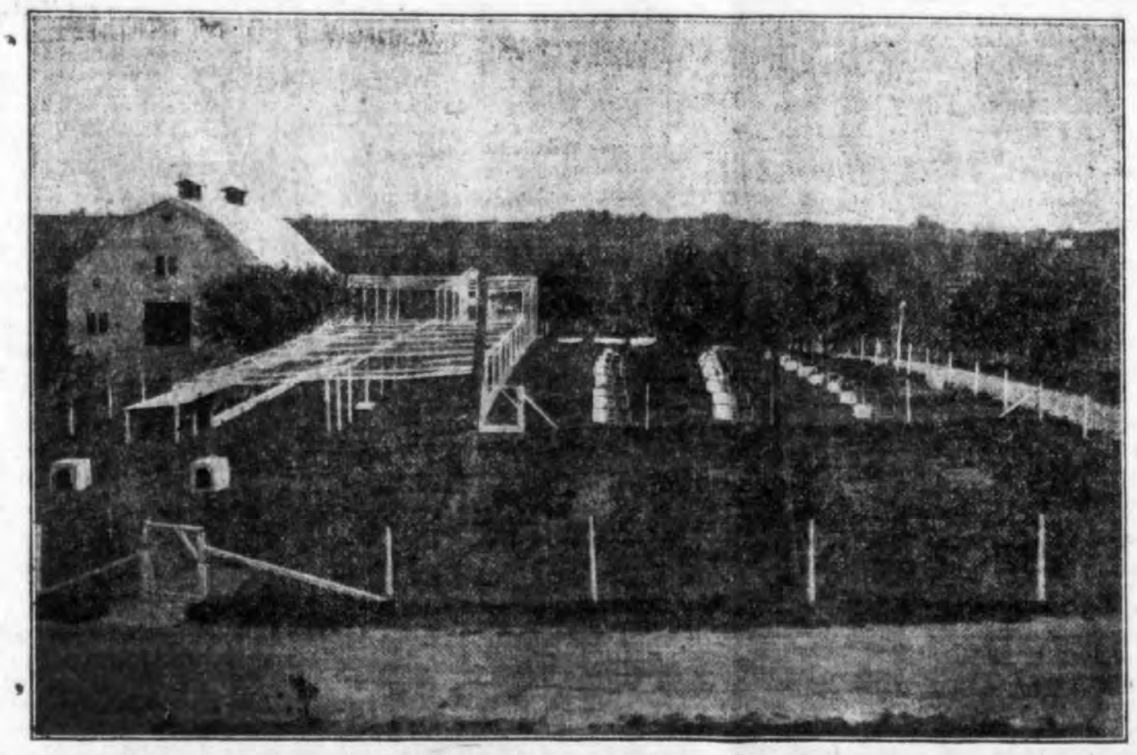
Let the chicks stay in the incubator without food from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after they are hatched.

DIAGRAM OF THE CHICKEN

0 Beak.
1 Comb.
2 Face.
3 Wattles.
4 Ear-lobe.
5 Hackle.
6 Breast.
7 Back.
8 Saddle.
9 Saddle feathers.
10 Sickles.
11 Lesser sickles.
12 Tail-coverts.
13, Main tail feathers.
14 Wing-bow.
15 Wing coverts, forming wing bar.
16 Secondaries, wing-bay.
17 Primaries, or flight feathers.
18 Flight-coverts.
19 Point of breast bone.
19, 20, 20 Body and fluff.
20, 20, Fluff.
21 Thigh.
22, 22, Knee-joints.
23, 23, Shanks.
24 Spur.
[illegible] Toes, or claws.







Our Classified Ad Department

POULTRY, PIGEONS AND PET STOCK

Advertising Rates—35 words or less, 1 week, 10c; 3 weeks, 20c; 12 weeks, 60c. Cash or stamps with order.

FOR SALE—BLACK SPANISH Cockerels. Best breeding. Milton E. Staley, Yellow Springs, Maryland. 48

PULLETS AND COCKERELS—from Allentown first pen White Orpingtons. J. E. Freeman. 615 Washington St., Allentown, Pa. 1t

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY RAISING RABBITS

If you start right by getting full-blooded thoroughbred pedigreed Rufus Red Belgians from such sires as Sir Albert and Buckeye Result. Prices reasonable, considering quality. Write me. Jess McCully, North Lewisburg, Ohio. 48

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FREE A Real Egg Getter Recipe. Hens lay whether they want to or not.

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ALLENTOWN, PA. 7

BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON, Hawkins and Bradley strains. Shipped on trial "approval" or "C. O. D." Pullets and cockerles $1.00 up. Mrs. Edith Chelton, Landonville, Md. 7

AT THE
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY POULTRY SHOW
BETHLEHEM, PA.

On Buff Leghorns I won 1st cockerel and special from American Buff Leghorn Club for best shaped cockerel. Some choice birds for sale. Orders booked for eggs

P. W. YOST,
Breeder and Exhibitor,
231 New Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. 7

GREAT WIN ON S. C. Buff Orpin'tons at Dallastown, Pa, Thanksgiving week 1 & 2 Cock; 1, 2 & 3 Hen; 1st Ckrl, 1 & 2 Pullet, 1st Pen. Silver Cup for best display. Stock and eggs for sale. A. J. Streett, Forest Hill, Hartford Co., Md. 15

FOR SALE—Fancy pigeons No. 1 stock, wing turbits, all colors. Solid white turbits, Owls, Fans, Tumblers, Jacobins, Homers, Mags at one to two dollars a pair mated any color. Can give any variety in pigeons cheap. Grand View Poultry Yards, Springvale, Pa. 48

HOUDANS

FOUR TRIOS OF EXTRA FINE HOUDANS.

for sale, six dollars per trio takes them; hens, two years old, cockerels, April hatch. Guaranteed to please or money back. A. G. Stauffer, Palmyra, Pa. 48

OUR PARTRIDGE AND WHITE Wyandottes won at Maryland State, Hanover, Lancaster, Hagerstown, 3 specials. 13 first, 9 second, 8 third, 5 fourth, 3 fifth. Stock, eggs, for sale. Baby chicks after January 1st. Prizes and Utility stock, White and Buff Leghorns. Send orders, some cheap to make room. 7

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HANOVER, PA.

600 ANGORA CATS & KITTENS In all the leading colors, from pure white to jet black, Maltese, Blue, Tiger, Gray, Yellow, Cream, Tortoise-Shell, and mixed. Beauties with long fluffy coats, large ruff and tail, the kind you pay $10 to $20 for from your dealer. My price $3 up. If you wish one for a Pet, or to raise them for a profit, write,

MRS. WARREN PEASLEE,
Send stamp. JEFFERSON, MAINE. 20

AT WILLIAMSPORT SHOW.

Our Barred Rocks showed their supremacy, winning second pullet, fifth cockerel, fourth and fifth pen; P. B. male, third C, B. female. On a full entry of Buff Leghorns we won all firsts and specials but two. Breeders and show birds for sale; both varieties.

The 5th Cockerel for sale at $15.00
" " Pen " " " $20.00
" 4th " " " " $30.00
Cockerels for $5 and $10 } Barred
Females " $1.50 to $10 } Rocks.

GAGE & HUSTON, 1t
Box R, Williamsport, Pa.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Toms $6, Trios $15, not akin; akin $12. Irvin R. Kindig. Littlestown, Pa. 48

S. C. W. Leghorn Hens. Pullets, Cockerels at reasonable prices. Write wants 10c. Irvin R. Kindig, Littlestown, Pa. 1t

WHITE ORPINGTONS—PHILO strain direct. Cockerels 6 to 8 pounds, three to five dollars each. W. C. Diven, Livermore, Pa. 7

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKerels—won 1st., Sweepstakes and best specimen. Premium at show, $1.50 each. H. E. Richardson, Winchester, Va. 48

FOR SHETLAND PONIES, POULtry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Ferrets, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Goats and Cats. 2-cent stamp for circulars. Col. Joseph Leffel, Springfield, O. 7

MAKE HENS LAY when Eggs are high. You can do it now. Send for full details and testimonials in our 52 page Illustrated Book, with a systematic Record & Expense acc't, showing gain or loss monthly for 1 year. 10c. C. S. VISSERT, Clintonville, Conn.

CHICKEN Gape Worm Extractors. Unequalled. Three, 25c. Guaranteed. Dr. Wm. Hallowell, Johnsville, Pa. 4

WHITE Plymouth Rock Cockerels, U. R. Fishel strain, for sale after Nov. 1. Fine fellows. H. G. Hall, Little Valley, N. Y. 4

WHITE Rock Cockerels, bred direct from Madison Square Garden Winners $1 and $2 each. Henry Heithkamp, New Bremen, Ohio. 4

200 Single Comb White Leghorns, young Wycoff strain. Cockerels $1 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. Heithkamp, NewBremen, Ohio. 4

ROSE Comb White Leghorns, Cockrels. Bargain prices. My birds are fine, well shaped and pure white. George Oatman, Mill Grove, Mo.

FOR SALE—50 R. C. R. I. Red hens 1 year old at $1.00 each. P. C. Tuttle strain. Also 2 fine W. Orpington cockerels at $2 each. F. Lee Rogers. Auburn, N. Y. 3

FERRETS, the great rat exterminators. Don't let the rats eat your chicks but get a ferret and rid your place of rats. Write Nelson's Ferret Farm, Grove City, Pa. 4

ROSE Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels. (Grouse strain.) best winter laying strain on earth. $1 each. Sample feathers free. H. Friedemann, Hammond, Ind. 01

DO you want better chickens? Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Rhode Island Whites, Barred Rocks, Cockerels $1.00 to $5.00 each. W. A. Elam, Mulberry Grove, Ill.

ALLEN'S Anconas—Six month layers. Young stock for sale. Prize winners of Holyoke and North Adams 1909 shows. Cockerels for sale. Edward W. Allen, North Hoosick, N. Y.

TRAINED Ferrets—Ferret Harness 25c; Muzzles 25c; Perforated Ferret Sacks, $1.00; Rabbit Net 50c; Ferret Book 10c; Pheasant Book 20c. Catalogue free. Wallace & Son, Lucas, Ohio.

FLEMISH Giant Rabbits, weighing 16 lbs. Imported stock for sale. Also the best book on rabbits and covies ever published, 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. F. Johnson, Brooklyn, Ohio. 01

BLUE Andalusians—Choice tested birds for sale at right prices. Don,t fail to wirite me if you are looking for something to improve your flock. E M. Hufnagel, Bradford, Ill. Route 1, Box 65. 4

COLUMBIA Wyandottes, bred from prize winning stock. Have some grand young stock for sale. Single birds or trios at very reasonable prices. Charles J. Smith, 1605 Garfield ave., Canton, O. 4

BUFF Wyandottes. Winners at Saratoga and Reading shows and silver cup winners at Blandon. Breeders for sale, young and old. Cockerels, fine as silk. Eggs, $1. Frank Yarnall, Pottstown, Pa. 4

32 VARIETIES Poultry including Wyandottes, Rocks, Minorcas, Polish, Houdans, Leghorns, Andalusians, Hamburgs, Reds, Brahmas and Cochins. Stock and eggs. Stamp for atalogue. S. Kulp, Hatfield, Pa. 4

BANTAM Eggs and Stock:—Black tail and white Japs, gold and silver Sebrights, buff, black, white, part Cochins, white and black Rose Combs, Duckwings. B. B. Reds, Red Pyles. Send 2c stamp for circular. A. A. Fenn, Box 4, Delavan, Wis. 01

CRYSTAL Snowflake White Wyandottes—Winners of first and seconds at the Eastern Wisconsin Association Show. Third hen $3.00. Score card by Campbell. Exhibition cockerels, $2.00, 3.00 and $5.00. Correspondence solicited; satisfaction guaranteed. Caleb Hauser, Kiel, Wis. 3

CIRCULAR price list of eggs or fowls. 43 matings, all the leading varieties; chickens, 21; ducks, 3, geese, 3, turkeys, 4, pheasants, 6 pigeons, 20. Write your wants, naming kinds wanted for show or utility purposes and what shows you expect to compete at. Dr. Panly's Pheasantry, Kahoka, Mo.

GRIDIRON STORIES

Football Games That Were Won by a Tongue Lashing.

A TALK THAT BEAT HARVARD.

Trainer Mike Murphy Made the Appeal to Penn. and the Red and Blue Rose to the Occasion and to Victory. A Dog Won a Game For Columbia.

Writing on football in the American Magazine, Edward Lyell Fox tells of football defeats that were turned into victories by tongue lashing. He says:

"There are instances whereby coaches have won games all unbeknown to the public. These are crises that have been faced in the dressing room between the halves, with the team stretched out dirty and bruised. Lashed by coaches' tongues or stirred by the appeal personal, an apparently disorganized and defeated rabble often becomes a steady but furious fighting unit.

"In 1905 Pennsylvania went to their dressing room after playing a 6 to 6 first half with Harvard. The tie score was misleading. Harvard had played the better football. They had ripped the red and blue line to tatters. And Harvard would have crushed Pennsylvania if Mike Murphy, the veteran trainer, had not jumped upon a table and talked three minutes to the team. Murphy, like Antony, was no orator.

"'Do you want a lot of bean eaters up there in Boston to crow over the hash their team made of you?' cried he. 'They'll turn that city inside out and on good Penn money at that! Your friends 'll be courtin' free lunch counters for weeks if you let those dubs get away with this! Myself—it almost made me cry to see those big stiffs walk all over you.' (He gulped noticeably.) "Because I know how good you are. You weren't right that half. You'll kill 'em now. You've got to. Think of the crowd. And say, fellows, if there's no mother, father, sister or girl up there watchin', just think of me, fellows. Think of me, that takes care of you all. For I've got the "con." boys.'

"He coughed, brushed his eyes with the back of his hand and faltered on:

"'I won't be with you very much longer, and I want you to win this game.'

"He finished speaking and stole away without a word. There was no cheering; the men were thinking too hard. The next half Harvard found a different Pennsylvania team, a team whose emotions were keyed up to such a pitch that their fierce football has never since been seen on Franklin field. Harvard was dazed, swept away and beaten—because a man spoke.

"Another remarkable turning of a game between the halves occurred at Ithaca in 1905. Cornell led Columbia by 6 to 0 when the teams returned to the dressing rooms. Columbia had not recovered from a wearing game with Princeton the week before. Many of the men were overtrained. There was a distinct feeling of the hopelessness of it all when the players lay down upon the floor and benches. Only Bill, a white bull terrier mascot, showed signs of liveliness. It was cold in the dressing room, and a trainer shook the ashes in the stove. He used a poker, the end of which became red hot. When finally he laid down the metal rod the red whitened, but the heat remained. Bill, deciding that the poker was to be played with like a stick, caught the heated end in his mouth. Instantly his lips seared and turned black. Bill only shook the poker harder. Two men grabbed him and tried to force him to open his mouth. But Bill fought back, and finally they had to choke him before he would loosen his grip. It was then that Coach Morley nudged Captain Fisher and pointed to the dog. Catching the idea, Fisher sprang to his feet and built up a speech around Bill. He compared Bill's nerve to the team's and asked the men if they were not ashamed of themselves. His closing sentence was, 'Just play for Bill, Bill, Bill!'

"When Columbia returned to the field, Bill, yelping furiously, led the way. All through the half the team heard him barking from the side lines. Said Von Saltza, the big tackle, after the game, 'We heard every yelp, and it simply drove us.'

"Also Bill's yelping was so good that Columbia won out, 12 to 6."

Very often, Mr. Fox declares, the ability of one man to kick has determined the outcome of the game. He writes:

"In 1907 Minnesota and Wisconsin played 17 to 17. The match has been ballyhooed 'the most sensational ever seen.' That it ended in a tie was because of Capron. He saved Minnesota. He kicked three goals from the field. The game began with a bewildering series of rushes, end runs and triple forward passes. The score leaped to Wisconsin 12, Minnesota 5. Here Capron began to kick. Standing on the thirty yard line, he drove the ball between the posts. Wisconsin's lead was reduced to three points. Again, this time from the forty-five yard line, Capron sent the ball sailing true. Minnesota led 13 to 12. The first half ended, however, with Wisconsin swinging back into the lead. A touchdown came after a succession of end runs. The score was Wisconsin 17, Minnesota 13. In the second half the teams steadied down and played 'close football.' No more scores were likely. But in the closing minutes Capron sent a kick twisting from the forty-five yard line. It cleared the bar, and the score was tied. Wisconsin had the better team; Minnesota had Capron."

Concerning Ourselves.

The Review is published every week, as a department in this newspaper, and as a stamp weekly for the medium collector. It contains philatelic information, news, and nonsense from the editor's pen, as well as occasional articles by other writers.

Subscriptions will be received from collectors at a quarter a year, until further notice.

L. P. Miller, Editor,
1622 Penn St., Harrisburg, Pa.

A. M. Aurand, Jr., Pub,
913 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa,

Exchanges will please send a copy of their publication to each of the above addresses.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1911.

January 1st, 1912,

the subscription price of the "Advocate", containing the "Weekly Philatelic Review Department", will be raised to 50c per year. Until then, we shall continue to enter subs. for a quarter.

"The World's Stamps"

will be started soon, and should not be missed by a single active philatelist.

Better Subscribe Without Delay.

——The REVIEW
1 year——25c.
After January 1st—50c per year.

Approvals—
50—25 per cent. dis.
The books are of first class and medium grade. British and French colonials—also a few South Americans. The stamps range in value from 2c to 50c ea. Send reference or society number.
J. H. Foster,
515 State St. Watertown, N.Y.

The Day Special.
500 foreign mixed, neat album, packet hinges, perforation guage, packet ten unused— Colombia, Phillippines, Porto Rico, etc., all for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Answer now and get 1 unused Portuguese Colony free. THE DAY COMPANY, 144n W. 141st St, New York

A History of Minnesota Philatelic Literature
is to be started in the January number of the
Collector's Review
This great history is from the pen of Cleveland Bundlie and should be read by every stamp collector
Many other good things.
COLLECTOR'S REVIEW,
Prosser - Wash. - U. S. A.
Subscription price in U. S., 25c, foreign, 35c.
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$1.00 Annual Subscription.
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THE
Philatelic Pub. Co.
99 Nassau Street,
New York City.

Weekly Philatelic Review Dept.

No. 8.

Philatelic Advertising.

Advertising in its broad sense is the medium between dealer and customer. Most advertised articles are luxuries, or, at least, they are such that they do not constitute the necessities of life. Yet it pays to advertise them, since the dear public has a tendency to buy many other things than the absolute necessities.

Now let us confine ourselves to the philatelic world, and look our subject squarely in the face.

The philatelic world is composed of stamp collectors who have entered it voluntarily, and who want to buy stamps, subscribe to stamp papers, etc. Otherwise they wouldn't be in it. They are all waiting to be asked to get specimens for their collections. They subscribe to stamp papers so that they may be asked in the most direct way. And the dealer who doesn't ask them to patronize him will not be a dealer very long.

In the everyday world a dealer in every day articles may advertise in an every day periodical, and get excellent results, yet his ads. doubtless interested only a small fraction of those whom it reached, since the every day world is such a broad field that a dealer in a certain line of goods has a small chance of interetting every person whom his ads. may reach. But the periodicals charge for their entire circulation, just the same. And the dealer finds advertising profitable.

Then how much more profitable is philatelic advertising! Philatelic periodicals reach only active stamp collectors, waiting, just waiting, **to be asked**. A stamp dealer's ad. in a stamp paper reaches stamp collectors, and no others. He pays for circulation, and knows that every subscriber will take an interest in his ad. He makes his appeal to a body of subscribers interested in his line, and not to a fraction of the whole, as does the every day dealer.

While the ads. in general magazines are glanced at casually by subscribers, the philiatelic ads. in stamp papers are often of greater importance to collectors than the reading matter. Philatelic ads. very often are of considerable news value, a fact which is doubtless recognized by every philatelist. Every philatelist, accordingly, reads philatelic ads. with possibly as much interest as he does the "literature" of stamp papers.

Personally, we should be in favor of admitting philatelic ads. to stamp papers as reading matter, altogether free of charge. This is undoubtedly an impracticability, however, owing to the cost of handling display ads. and setting them up.

We are doing the next best thing, however. **Any reliable dealer who allows us 10 cents an inch, may have as much ad. space as he needs in this paper** And we will give three insertions for the price of two. All we want is to be paid for our trouble in handling ads.

Our proposition is undoubtedly a better one than any ever made by another philatelic periodical, and dealers should take immediate advantage of it. Our readers will be looking for YOUR ad., Mr. Dealer, and if you can't afford 10 cents an inch, to give it to them, they might form an opinion of you which might be—well, never mind.

Remainders For Sale.

For the last six months the leading American stamp papers have contained ads. of "The Stamps of Mars," a humorous booklet retailing at 10 cents. A second edition had to be put out, and orders are still coming in freely. In order to meet current expenses, however, the publishers desire to realize at once, on several hundred remainders. The booklets would be fine as premiums to be given by dealers or publishers. Rates are very reasonable. Interested parties should communicate with the editor, L. P. Miller, 1622 Penn street, Harrisburg, Pa.

After January 1st, this Paper WILL cost you 50c. for a whole year. —Send 25c NOW and be in time for "The World's Stamps".

PHILADELPHIA STAMP NEWS

THE BEST weekly periodical devoted entirely to stamps, stamp collectors and postal affairs published anywhere in the WORLD. Beautiful illustrations in every issue, first news of importance to collectors of United States stamps, topical articles which are always interesting, OFFICIAL ORGAN of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY, the largest organization of its kind in the UNITED STATES.

Official organ of the Hudson County Stamp Club, The Iowa Stamp Society and the Philadelphia Stamp Club.

Awarded a Bronze Medal at Vienna Exhibition 1911.

Subscription price: 50c for 52 Weekly Numbers—Foreign $1.

Twelve pages every week since September 2, and beginning in November will be sixteen pages every week. Don't miss this. Address:—

PHILADELPHIA STAMP NEWS
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1708 N. 18th St. Phila., Pa.

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M. P. A. Advertising and Subscription Agency,
L. P. MILLER, Mgr.,
1622 Penn Street Harrisburg, Penna.

The Weather.

We Wonder

Whether

dealers will take the hint, and make use of our columns for advertising purposes, or

Whether

they will prefer to peacefully sleep on.

Philatelic Aphorism No. 8.

'Tis far better to have bid on a 13c Experimental, and lost, than never to have bid at all.

Lucky Horse-Shoe Bank—
The smallest, most practical bank ever made. Cannot be opened until ten dimes have been deposited. It then opens automatically. Price 15c each. Agents wanted. HENRY GEORGE, Dist., 985 7th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 47

Wanted—
Great Britian 1864 1p rose red No. 33 in any quantity—will pay cash or give good exchange.
J. H. Foster,
515 State St. Watertown, N.Y.

A 2 in. ad. in the "Review" one time would cost you only **20c.**

The Collectors' Monthly
A journal for the Collector and Student of Minerals, Relics, Curios, Coins and Stamps.
Subscription one year 25c. On trial 6 months 10c
A twenty-five word notice three times, with every subscription for one year or send 29c and receive instead, 50 printed, good quality white envelopes 100 printed envelopes and the paper one year for 50c. Sample copy free.
The Collectors' Monthly,
1840 Chestnut St.,
Oakland. California.

The New England Philatelist.
This is just the kind of stamp paper you have been looking for. Send us 25c. for your subscription, mention the WEEKLY REVIEW and we will give you a 20 word adv. free. Advertising rates are 40c. per inch and $4.00 a page. Sample copy for a 2c. stamp.
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A monthly publication which will contain the exclusive reports of the
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A handy philatelic magazine to have on your reading table.
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Stryker & Oldehoff,
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An Illustrated Monthly Philatelic Magazine
Different from the Rest.
Handsomely Printed
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The Best Writers
Our list of regular contributors contains such well known names as
C. E. Severn, P. M. Wolsieffer, H. N. Mudge, Howland Speakman, Rev. L. G. Dorpat, Hugh M. Clark, S. Schachne, etc.
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H. L. Lindquist, Editor,
700 E. 40th Street, Chicago.

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Leon Carter Grosjean, Pub.,
1227 Oakland Street.
SHREVEPORT - LA. - U. S. A.

Can Anyone Here Tell the Gentleman Where Mars Is?

WINNIPEG, CANADA.—9—4—11.

MR. L. P. MILLER,
HARRISBURG, PA.

Decar Sir,

I was astonist to reet your at. in de "S. P." ware you atvertys "The Stamps of Mars." I neffer new dat dere were peoples in Mars. I Kant tell you how interestet I am, for I hef alwace taken a grate interest in astronemee. I hef been seek vor a long tym, and done littel of collekting and reeding, wat is de reeson dat I am a little bakwart in matters pertaning to filatelee and astronemee. I haf tinked alwace dat Mars was inhabbitet. I dont want to bodder you howeffer, but you wil ekskuse me, for I am bewildert wit astonisment. Are de stamps of Mars werry deer? are dere albums? do you sel Katteloges? how do dee sent dem down here? I tink I ken wate til I get de book fore wits reeson I inclose ten send in stamps. You dont neet too anser dis letter, fore dat wood kost unnessessaree postertj.

Yours werry trulee
(Signed) —.—.——.

Billions of Stamps Used.

To give one an idea of just how many stamps are used in America, the paper for which is all made in the Lock Haven mill, it will be amazing to learn it runs into billions. A dispatch from Washtington states that the extent of the mail communication of the American people with themselves and the entire world is shown by the fact that 10,100,250,000 postage stamps were turned out by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving during the last fiscal year. This is an increase of nearly nine per cent as compared with the preceding year.

YOU had better send 10c and then you **CAN** get the AM. COLLECTOR for 1 yr. to **READ**, by sending the above amt. in coin **RIGHT** to I.M. Aurand, Beaver Spgs, Pa, **TODAY.**

The Philatelic Star,
Madison, N. Y., will send Sample Copy and Unused Stamps worth 10c together with other valuable information for Dealers and Collectors on receipt of a 2c stamp. 29

Christmas Offering
Cuba 1910 50c violet Cat. 75 20
" " 1p. black Cat. 1.40 30
E. Paimann,
76 Nassau St., New York.

Our Advertising Rates Are Only 10c Per INCH
Same ad. 3 times 20c
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Silver Brand Collars
1/4 Sizes
2 for 25c
Have LINOCORD BUTTONHOLES—easier-to-button—they don't tear out.
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

Weekly Herald

Beaver Springs, : : : Pa.

CAUSE OF DISCONTENT.

The poor man, or the man moderately well to do, who makes the few good books of a small collection the companions of his home, and who hangs upon the wall a few pictures having in them for him and his family a meaning, a beauty and an inspiration, is richer by far than the vulgar captain who crowds a magnificent library with unread books and the unappreciated works of painters and sculptors. Moreover, it is not easy today to tell the rich man's child from the poor man's child; they wear the same kind of clothes, attend the same schools, enjoy the same harmless luxuries, and in all essential particulars live upon terms of equality, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. And so far as necessary material comforts are concerned, the poor man's home is not different from the rich man's home. What, then, is the reason for the pervasive discontent of the hour? The reason is to be found in false sentiments and false opinions made possible because the poor have been foolish enough, in a moment of passion and prejudice, to become jealous of the vulgar ostentation and unbridled extravagance of the foolish rich.

All women today have a wider horizon. The mother studies the task of feeding and caring for her children and hunts information. The matron, whether her husband's income be large or small, belongs to some club in church, in the home and school league or in her social life, and has a swarm of organizations in which she is interested. An overwhelming share of the 2,000,000 volumes yearly circulated in this city are read by women, probably seven or eight out of ten, says the Philadelphia Press. Concerts, music in the home, art and the theater all live on the interest of women, as the audiences show. Novels and magazines grow and multiply on their support. Physical training, sounder hygiene and wiser food have greatly developed the American woman. The daughter of today is nearly always taller than her mother and usually better schooled. Fair as was her mother, she is fairer still, as the Roman poet noted of mother and daughter in a day of corresponding advance. But though fairer and physically stronger, when the American woman thinks of the "perfect woman," she gives the major weight and importance to those things of mind and heart which years do not rob, but instead enrich.

According to a Turkish diplomat now in this country, the Turkish women no longer keep their faces covered in public. They go about as they please, and make goo-goo eyes and flirt just as women do elsewhere. This is a great reform which is said to be pleasing to both sexes, but it is not likely to create a rush to Turkey for a beauty exhibition. The most beautiful women in the world are not to be found in Turkey—not in extravagant numbers. Now that they can show themselves, however, it may be expected they will take more pains to enhance their charms.

Luther Burbank, the wizard of naturalists, has produced a blackberry bush without thorns. But the real benefactor of the race will be he who evolves the dumb and stingless mosquito.

A German has been arrested for smuggling glass eyes into this country. This is proper. Let our glass eye factories have the fullest measure of protection that is possible. They need it, owing to the disinclination of people in general to make a larger output of the glass eyes necessary.

Let us hope that the baby emperor of China knows what he means when he says "the spirits of our nine emperors are unable to enjoy the sacrifices." In English, at any rate, it is a bit hazy.

An umbrella was found in the stomach of a shark caught in Delaware bay a few days ago. Search was made for the owner, but no trace of him was discovered.

Panama hats are now to be made in Panama, but the frankfurter, the Hamburger steak and the Havana cigar will continue to register from any old place.

Astronomers report from the Lowell observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., that Mars had its first frost of the season. They have not been able to discover whether Martians succeded in getting their late corn under cover before the frost came.

If Mr. Edison, coming up New York bay, really felt like kissing the goddess of Liberty, as he says, he must have been more than ordinarily seasick on the way across.

HEROIC DEEDS OF TWO FEARLESS FIGHTERS

By EDWARD B. CLARK

PURCHASED A RAILROAD TICKET FOR A LAKE CITY

IN the records of the war department appears the name of Henry B Clitz, who was a major in the regular service, and who rose to the rank of a brigadier general of volunteers while in the Union army during the Civil war. Old army officers remember Clitz well, but possibly millions of civilians have well nigh forgotten him. After the short official story of his service written on the now time-stained paper hidden away in a vault of the war department, these words appear: "Mysteriously disappeared in the year 1888." The disappearance of Henry B. Clitz is one of the mysteries of army life.

On other records in the war department are brief official lines, also on time-stained paper, telling of the career of Jasper A. Maltby, colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois infantry, more familiarly known in the darker days of the country's history as the "Washburn's Lead Mine Regiment." Maltby's name was brought back not long ago sharply to memory by the death of his widow in St. Luke's hospital, Chicago. She was a little snow-haired woman who had borne life's burdens for just the time allotted by the Psalmist. During the days that this woman lay ill at the hospital of the Beloved Physician, if her eyes wandered about the walls of her room, it is probable that for the first time in many years when within any room chosen by her as an abiding place, they failed to rest upon the folds of an American flag.

The stories of Generals Clitz and Maltby were stories of sterling patriotism, of action and of wounds received in the discharge of duty. Mystery has added its interest to the life's story of Major Clitz, perhaps one should say to his death's story, though there is always a possibility that at a great age the major somewhere in some condition still has left in him a spark of the spirit of life which moved him to soldier deeds.

Recently a brigadier general of the regular service, many years retired, came to Washington. In the lobby of a hotel he met a veteran as grizzled and wrinkled as he, but still of an upright physical bearing. The general looked at the man a moment actually aghast and then with words that came out in the disorder of a "route step" gasped:

"John I heard you were dead. I would as soon have thought of meeting Clitz."

The two had been subalterns in Clitz's regiment during the Civil war and after, and had loved him. It was perhaps the flashing thought of an anniversary of a disappearance at hand that sent the returned soldier's thought to Major Clitz when in the lobby of a Washington hotel he met the former comrade, who he had heard was dead. The army archives bear no stranger records than that of this case of General Henry B. Clitz—he was only a major, however, when he won distinction by his gallantry. It is twenty-three years ago now that Major Clitz was lost. Twenty-three years, but a man may be found after twenty-three years.

Major Henry B. Clitz, Twelfth infantry, U. S. A., was once dead and buried and was alive again, was lost, and—the other word that should naturally fit here is either yet to be supplied, or forever is to remain unwritten. There are scores of soldiers today, old soldiers—but once a soldier always a soldier—who, in the memory of what happened after Gaines Mills, think that one day they may again clasp this side of the grave the hand of Comrade Clitz.

Henry B. Clitz of Michigan entered West Point in the year 1841, graduating four years after. He was a schoolmate of Grant, McClellan, Sheridan and Burnside. Clitz went into the Mexican war and won praise on the field and a brevet rank afterward for conspicuous gallantry at Cerro Gordo. Clitz was a fighter. He proved this fact every time he had a chance, and during his forty-five years of service he had chances in plenty.

When the Civil war had been on for a time Clitz found himself major of the Twelfth regulars. He was transferred to that outfit from the Third, another fighting regiment. It came along toward the time of Mechanicsville and Gaines Mills. The Twelfth and the Fourteenth were lying pretty close together. When the Gaines Mills battle was on and war's hurricane was at its height the Twelfth and the Fourteenth were given a position to hold. The two regiments were attacked by overwhelming numbers, but the numbers weren't overwhelming for a long time. There wasn't any retreat in the make-up of those two regiments of regular infantry. The wave of battle simply had to come down on them and engulf them. Afterward when General Sykes wrote a report about the Twelfth and Fourteenth and the fight that they put up, he said the ranks of the Twelfth were "decimated." General Sykes had probably never studied "English Lessons for English People." Unless things have changed, decimated means the cutting out of one in ten. This is the way the Twelfth was "decimated." It went into the fight with 470 men; came out with 200. They say Major Clitz fought that day as he did at Cerro Gordo, only a little more so. The regulars resisted strenuously for an hour or two. Finally some of the men saw Major Clitz go down. A big wall of gray was falling on them just then, and many others went down too. When the fight was over, and afterward, when some order came out of the chaotic hell, this report was turned in by General Sykes: "The Twelfth and Fourteenth were attacked by overwhelming numbers. The ranks were decimated, and Major Clitz was severely if not fatally injured. Around his fate, still shrouded in mystery, hangs the painful apprehension that a career so noble, no soldierly, so brave, has terminated on that field whose honor he so gallantly upheld."

Major Clitz went on the list of the dead and what was left of his regiment mourned him as few soldiers are mourned.

Suitable orders were issued lamenting the death of this hero of Cerro Gordo and Gaines Mills, but before the period of the real mourning was over, though the official kind had been over for months, the dead came to life again. Major Clitz had been shot through both legs and in one or two other places, but on his showing a few signs of life the Confederates made a prisoner of him and sent him to Libby.

Major Clitz was paroled. When he went back into the service again and when the war was over he put in twenty years campaigning on the plains. In 1885 he retired after nearly half a century of service, and went to live in Detroit, Mich. Two years later his old command, with which he had stood in the bullet storm at Gaines Mills, passed through Detroit on its way to take station at the posts of the great lakes. There were not many then in the Twelfth who were in it in the old days, but it was the same outfit with the same old tattered regimental banners.

Major (then General) Clitz met the command and old memories stirred him to tears. The Twelfth cheered its old officer and then Detroit was left behind.

Was it the stirring of old memories or what was it? His old comrades in arms had been gone but a little while when Major Clitz went to the railroad station from which the train bearing the soldiers pulled out, and there purchased a railroad ticket for a lake city which held a garrison of United States troops. From the hour of the purchase of that ticket no one has been found, soldier or civilian, to say that he has ever seen Major Henry B. Clitz. The army records give in detail the story of his gallantry in battle, and at the end of the shining record are these words, "Mysteriously disappeared in the year 1888."

There was no mystery of disappearance in the case of Brigadier General Jasper A. Maltby. He died as the result of wounds received in action. His widow who survived him many years and who died at St. Luke's hospital in Chicago held the American flag and her husband's memory as the most cherished things in life. Neither was ever long absent from her mind.

How many men are there today, bar a few old soldiers, to whom the name Jasper A. Maltby would mean anything unless it were coupled, as is the above, with some specific information? Yet this man Jasper A. Maltby was chosen by General Grant, on the advice of McPherson and Logan, to lead, with his single regiment, the most desperate enterprise at the siege of Vicksburg, and, as some historians have it, one of the three most desperate enterprises of the entire war. There are today surviving members of the Forty-fifth Illinois in whose veins the words "Fort Hill Mine" will make the blood tingle. It was only a week before the Fourth on which Pemberton surrendered the Confederate city. In Logan's front lay Fort Hill. It was decided at a council of the generals that its sapping and mining and the subsequent seizing and holding of the embrasure made by the explosion would be of tremendous moral and strategical value to the Union cause. The place was commanded by Confederate artillery and by sharpshooters in a hundred rifle pits. It was known that if the explosion of Fort Hill was a success that few of the men who rushed into the crevasses could hope to come out alive. It would be what the Saxons called a deed of derring-do. Owing to the limited space to be occupied only a single regiment was to be named to jump into the great yawning hole after the explosion and to hold it against the hell fire of the enemy until adequate protective works could be thrown up.

There was as many volunteers for the enterprise as there were colonels of regiments in Grant's army. The choice fell on Jasper A. Maltby and his following of Illinois boys.

The time came for the explosion. The Forty-fifth lay grimly awaiting the charge into death's pit. The signal was given; there came a heavy roar and a mighty upheaval. Silence had barely fallen before there rose one great reverberating yell, and the Lead Mine Regiment, led by its colonel, Jasper A. Maltby, with his lieutenant colonel, Malancthon Smith, at his elbow, hurled itself into the smoking crater. The lieutenant colonel was shot through the head and mortally wounded before his feet had fairly touched the pit's bottom. The colonel was shot twice, but paid little heed to his wounds. A battery of Confederate artillery belched shrapnel into the ranks and sharpshooters seemed fairly to be firing by volleys. The question became one of getting some sort of protection thrown up before the entire regiment should be annihilated. Certain men in the pit were toiled off to answer the sharpshooter's fire and to make it hot for the cannoneers in the Confederate battery. They did what they could, but it availed little to save their comrades, who were toiling to throw up the redoubt. Men fell on every side.

Beams were passed into the pit, and these were put into position as a protection by the surviving soldiers. The joists were placed lengthwise and dirt was quickly piled about them. Colonel Maltby helped the men to lodge the beams. He went to one side of the crater where there was no elevation. There he stood fully exposed, a shining mark. He put his shoulder under a great piece of timber, and, weak with wounds though he was, he pushed it up and forward into place. The bullets chipped the woodwork and spat in the sand all about him. One Confederate gunner of artillery trained his great piece directly at the devoted leader. A solid shot struck the beam, from which Colonel Maltby had just removed his shoulder, and split it into kindling. Great sharp pieces of the wood were driven into the colonel's side, and he was hurled to the bottom of the black pit.

The action was over shortly, for the gallant Forty-fifth succeeded in making that death's hole tenable. Then they picked up their colonel. He was still alive, though the surgeon shortly afterward said that it would be hard work to count his wounds. They took him to the field hospital, and before he had been there an hour there was clicking over the wires to Washington a message carrying the recommendation that Colonel Jasper A. Maltby of the Lead Mine Regiment be made a brigadier general of volunteers for conspicuous personal gallantry in the face of the enemy.

A week later Grant's victorious forces marched into Vicksburg.

Colonel Jasper A. Maltby or General Jasper A. Maltby as it soon became, lived until the end of the war, but no system could long withstand the shock and pain of those gaping wounds. He died in the very city which he had helped to conquer. Afterward a flag and a precious memory were rarely absent from the life which finally flickered out when the white-haired little widow died at St. Luke's hospital, Chicago.

FACTS ABOUT SUICIDE

SAXONY LEADS IN NUMBER AND IRELAND IS LAST.

Self-Murder Far More Prevalent Among Men Than Among Women —Former Seem to Prefer Hanging and Latter Drowning.

Modern conditions in all countries are such that the subject of suicide must occasionally come under discussion in every community of any size. Not that suicide is of modern origin, for history shows that it occurred in very ancient times, but those who have made a study of the subject maintain, any probably with reason, that the highly organized conditions of modern society and the social abnormalities and nerve disturbances incident thereto, promote and strengthen the suicidal tendency. This may be mere theory, but statistics do show that it is more prevalent in some countries than in others. Statistics covering a term of years show that during the entire period of observation Ireland had the fewest annual number of suicides, seventeen to the million of inhabitants, and Saxony, the largest number, 392 to the million. Denmark showed 251 per annual to the million inhabitants; Switzerland, 239, France 180, Beligium 100, England and Wales 75. The Swiss people are commonly supposed to be happy and comparatively free from care, and it seems strange that the average suicide rate should be several hundred per cent. greater in Switzerland than in Ireland.

On another point statistics are more conclusive, for they show that in all countries the proportion of suicides is three or four men to one woman, and that this proportion continues from year to year. The fair inference would seem to be either that men are more subject to the suicidal tendency than women or else that they yield to it more readily. Either supposition opens a field for biological and metaphysical speculation. Anther curious fact disclosed by the statistics is that suicide is much more common among Protestant than amongst Roman Catholic communities, while Jews have a smaller suicide rate than Roman Catholics. It is also demonstrated that self-murder, as suicide is styled by Christian ethics and law, is more common among the educated than the illiterate classes, and more prevalent in city than in rural districts. These facts might be acounted for on the theory that educated people are more sensitive to misfortune than the illiterate, and the nervous strain of city life greater than that of country life. The suicide rate is higher in certain occupations and professions than in others. It is high among soldiers and doctors.

As to the modes of suicide they are found to vary but slightly in different countries. Hanging is the most common among males; then drowning, firearms, knife cuts and poison, in the order named. With women a different order prevails, viz., first drowning, then poison, hanging and knife cuts and firearms.

Too Deep for Men.

The fact is that women are uncomfortable if they are not fashionably dressed, relates Katherine F. Gerould in Atlantic. No man understands the subtle and complex significance of the phrase "nothing to wear"—witness the distressed but utterly puzzled expression that overspreads a man's face at the words. He knows that his wife or his sister looks charming in "the blue one," or "the lace one," or "the one with the jet." She has looked charming in it often enough for him at last to identify it—and that, unless he is an exception to his sex, is very often. He is cheerfully getting into his evening coat for the fiftieth time. No wonder he does not realize that some frock which, the first time it was worn, made for triumph, should, the tenth time, make for humiliation. But the most strong-minded woman—the woman who will, if necessary go to the opera on a gala night in a coat and skirt—at heart exonerates the woman who so foolishly, for the reason mentioned, stops at home.

Strong Man Story.

"You may talk about Gotch being a strong man," said a gentleman from Butte, Mont., who is visiting in the city, "but I met a fellow in Minneapolis who had the prize strong man champion of the world story.

"It came out in a discussion of the Gotch-Hackenschmidt wrestling bout. One man made the assertion that Gotch was about as strong a man as there is in the country or the world. The Norwegian was quiet for a moment, then interposed:

"Ay got bruder in woods, he ban better man than Gotch."

"Better than Gotch? How do you make that out?"

"Well, my brudder he drive log team. One day team he balk and my brudder he got so mad he tak' one log 'bout ten foot long and three foot thick in one hand, and he tak' nodder log 'bout ten foot long and three foot think in odder hand and he smash dem together until all is lef is sawdust."

Judging Character.

"That man Mehitabel married has a lot of foresight," said Farmer Corntossel.

"He looked kind of worried an' scared at the weddin'," replied his wife.

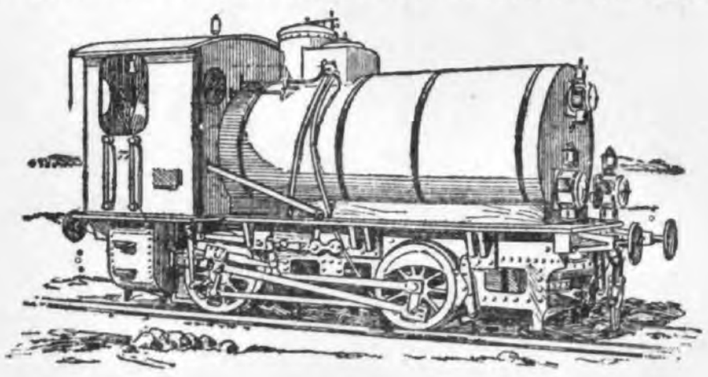
"That's what makes me think he has foresight."

ECONOMY IN POWER

STEAM LOCOMOTIVE WITHOUT FIRE OR FIREMAN.

New Idea That Is Engaging the Attention of Engineers Has Many Points of Interest, Apart from Usefulness.

Self-propelling vehicles with compressed air contained in a suitable receiver for operating the motive mechanism have been proposed from time to time, and some of them have actually been built and operated successfully, although not on a commercial scale. But a steam locomotive using compressed steam in the same way is somewhat of a novelty. Such an engine is being exhibited at the Turin exhibition. It has no boiler, firebox, or fireman, all of these being replaced by a large cylindrical container into which steam is forced at high pressure. This bottled-up steam enables the locomotive to go quite a distance with only the attention of an engineer.



This Uuique Engine, Which Was Recently Exhibited in Europe, Is Supplied With Compressed Steam Before Every Run, and so Needs No Furnace or Fireman.

It remains to be seen whether or not this type of engine will come into general use, but on the face of it such a scheme would appear to be better than a compressed-air device carrying its own air under pressure, as steam will hold more heat energy for a given weight or volume than any other known gas or vapor.—Popular Mechanics.

More Powerful Locomotives.

The Mallet type of locomotive, enormous and powerful as it seems today in comparison with engines of the past, is not expected to be the last word in locomotive construction. "The Mallet engine may seem large now," C. T. Ripley of Topeka, assistant engineer of tests, said, "but within a few years there will be still larger types. The mechanical officials are now working on patents by which three engines will be coupled together instead of two as in the present compound Mallets. Already a number of patents have been obtained and applications for others are pending. The only obstacle to be surmounted is in conducting the different gases through the long tubes. We believe we have solved this, though in the Mallets we now have we are experiencing some trouble. Within a few years we expect to have a triple Mallet, and with this completed there seems to be no obstacle in the way of having four coupled into one. The present Mallet engine can pull 10,000,000 pounds and we expect within a few years to have engines that will double this pulling power. The time is coming and isn't far distant when such motive power will be needed."

Railroad Journeys of Long Ago.

It was only the adventurous who dared to face a railway journey in 1823. A writer in the London Quarterly Review, commenting on the proposed line to Woolwich, remarked: "We would as soon expect the people of Woolrich to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of Congreve's rockets as trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine, going at such a rate." The third-class carriage of those days was a thing of horror. "It had no roof and no seats," writes Mr. J. C. Wright. "Into this the passengers were packed, and had to stand during the whole journey, or, if there was room, to squat on the floor, exposed to the rain or sun, and bombarded by sparks emitted from the engine. Second-class passengers were kindly advised to provide themselves with gauze spectacles and to sit as far from the engine as possible!"

Practical Work of Railroads.

Railroads have done more to break down, not only the physical, but the moral barriers between men than any other single agency. Worldwide commerce is a surer guaranty of worldwide disarmament than all the peace conferences and pacts. It is the ocean liner that has rendered pirates impossible and flooded Europe with American ideas.

Spread of Electric Railroads.

In 25 years electric railroads in the United States have grown from nothing to their present splendid proportions, which it is estimated by experts give support yearly to about 800,000 people. These figures include families of employes, but the number of actual employes is somewhat short of a quarter of a million.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS DO WELL

Net Earnings During Last Year Were Five Per Cent More Than the Previous Year.

The paid-up capital invested in the railroads of the United Kinkdom amounted in 1910 to £1,318,515,000, having increased by slightly more than four millions sterling on the figures for 1909. The net earnings out of which dividends were paid amounted to £47,356,000, an increase of £2,222,000, or 4.9 per cent, on the year before.

This was the net result of an increase in both receipts and expenditures, says Engineering. The traffic receipts, the highest on record, showed an increase of three and a half millions sterling, the amount being 114.2 million pounds, of which £52,759,000 came from passenger traffic and the remaining sixty-one and a half millions from goods.

The number of passengers carried, exclusive of season ticket holders, was 1,306,729,000. There was a large increase in the proportion of third-class passengers, chiefly due perhaps to the action of the Great Western railway in doing away with its second-class service on long-distance trains. This would not account, however, for the total increase of 44,000,000 in the number of third-class passengers.

The freight receipts a train mile are the highest on record for 1910, being about 95 pence, compared with about 71 pence for ten years previously. This is an increase of 34 per cent. during a period in which the train mileage decreased 14 per cent., though the gods tonnage handled increased 21 per cent.

Device for Stopping Trains.

A new device for stopping railroad trains within a space of their own length or a little longer, and without the aid of motorman or engine driver, was demonstrated for the representatives of the Long Island Railroad company recently by Thomas T. Chaloner, the inventor. According to Mr. Chaloner, the device stopped a two-car electric train traveling at the rate of 60 miles per hour, within 300 feet.

The invention is an overhead arrangement operated from signal towers. It consists of a vertical pole at the top of which is a steel horizontal bar extending across the tracks one inch higher than the top of the car. Each car protected by the invention is equipped with an electrically controlled system connected with its air brakes. A small plug protrudes from the top of the car just far enough to permit it to be struck by the horizontal bar, which is lowered automatically by the man in the signal tower simultaneously with the setting of the danger signals. When the bar strikes the plug, the air brakes are set and the train is brought to a stop.—Montreal Star.

Monument to Engineer's Skill.

Not only the latest and probably the best constructed of the American transcontinental railroads, the Puget Sound, also represents the accomplishment of some of the most difficult engineering feats ever encountered in laying steel tracks and a level roadbed across natural barriers. In order to secure the lowest grade of any of the transcontinental lines across the Rocky mountains no expense was spared and no obstacle too great to be removed from its path, and 12 miles of tunnels through the solid rock, besides hundreds of bridges, stand as monuments to the skill and planning of the engineer.

While many younger engineers of ability have won big reputations in the accomplishment of this mighty task, Mr. Whittemore, a Wisconsin engineer, was the man who planned and directed from the resources of experience gained when the men actually carrying on the work were in many instances yet unborn.

Accommodating Trainmen.

They seem to be a slow moving kindly folk in the Highlands. As a train stopped last week at a small station on the Highland line a lady's clear voice called from one of the carriages, "Station master, will you get me some rowan berries?" Smiling faces looked out of several windows, for it was hardly thought possible that the express would be delayed for such a purpose. However, a porter hurried across the road to a rowan tree laden with bright berries. He picked a small bunch and ran back asking, "Will these do?"

The incident, which occupied only five minutes, reminds of a story told by Mr. Bensusan of Spain. His train was delayed at a station while the driver ran down the line on his engine with a birthday present for his mother.—British Weekly.

LETS OTHERS FIND $13,600 IN ROOM

Farmer Who Had Been Promised Fortune Called Witnesses When Guest Died.

$4,360 SEWN IN A VEST

Miser Makes His Landlord Administrator of Secreted Estate Which Proves a Revelation—Eccentric Bachelor Had Concealed Fortune.

Enid, Okla.—Had it not been for the honesty and high character of Gerhardt Theilen, a farmer living nine miles northwest of Enid, the fact that $11,600.05 cash and $2,000 in securities had been secreted in his home by C. F. Schulze, an eccentric bachelor who resided with him, would not have been disclosed following the death of Schulze. Theilen could have kept the money and no one would have been the wiser.

Theilen often had been promised by Schulze that what property he possessed would be left to him at death. But when death came to the former German soldier Theilen did not examine his property until he had conferred with an attorney. When Theilen was made the executor of the estate he called neighbors to accompany him into the room which Schulze had occupied.

Schulze died of pneumonia at 76 years of age. It was believed by Theilen that he had money hidden in his room. The $4 a week he paid for board had been forthcoming regularly in currency. Schulze was reticent and never spoke of his affairs even to the family except when he said he wanted the Theilens to have his property.

Following the death, Theilen came to Enid to consult attorneys on what should be done about the burial and disposition of the property. He was

Find Miser's Fortune.

legally sworn as administrator and then he asked the help of two neighbors in search of the room.

Though it was believed that Schulze was well to do, what was found was revelation. The room where Schulze lived a hermit's life eleven years was searched and the result was the finding of $11,600.05 in cash wrapped in old socks, sewed into vests, hidden in secret drawers and in every conceivable place. Every article of clothing yielded its treasure of gold coins or gold certificates. Every nook and corner seemed to conceal gold, every spot of the room seemed fraught with some secret known only to the dead soldier who had amassed money but who had only strangers to care for him.

For years Schulze had worn a homemade muslin vest lined with $20 gold certificates of a value of $4,360. A vest found in a closet contained $1,910 in gold pieces. Old German socks had been used as gold sacks. Money seemed to be everywhere. Combination locks were frequently encountered in the explorations of the old man's effects. Hidden in a false bottom in an old hand-made chest was $4,260 in $20 gold pieces.

Besides the money, notes aggregating $2,000 were found in unconceivable places. Letters showing that the old man had negotiated loans in Texas were also found.

Arrests Thief on Visit.

Wabash, Ind.—Mrs. Edward Beck of Peru, Ind., captured a thief while visiting in this city and took him to the police station. Some time ago she hired a man to help her clean house. The man worked a little while and then stole Mrs. Beck's watch and left. Mrs. Beck saw the man on the street here and recognized him. Not seeing any policeman, she made the arrest herself.

Life Term for Twenty-Five-Cent Theft.

Columbus, Mo.—Life sentence in the penitentiary was imposed upon "Sunny Jim" Turner, a negro, by Judge David H. Harris. Turner broke into Pemberton hall, a students' dormitory, and stole 25 cents. He had previously served two terms for burglary.

STONE WOMAN WHOM THEY CALL A WITCH

Crowd's Treatment of Mrs. Immerman Recalls Days of Salem Witchcraft.

Allentown, Pa.—From occurences here ending with the stoning and jailing of Mrs. Meta Immerman one would think that the days of Salem witchcraft had been revived. Mrs. Immerman, a seamstress, of New York, came here to take barefoot treatment for a nervous trouble. She boarded at the home of George Kipp, a butcher. In the house were John Sobers and his wife.

After the woman had gone there to live Sobers was attacked with indigestion. A fake doctor told him he was the victim of evil spirits. The

Stone Woman as a Witch.

Kipps and Sobers then suspected Mrs. Immerman of working the evil spell. All sorts of witchcraft stories were circulated about the town, and she was told to go. Her trunk was put out of the house, and when she argued about it the police were called. The crowd called her witch and stoned her as she was taken to jail.

She was in a cell forty-eight hours before being released. The Sobers and Kipps now wear charms of broken needles and sawdust and have cabalistic crosses chalked on the home to drive away the evil spirits.

BUTTS RESCUER INTO LAKE

Pet Billy Goat Saved From Drowning, Turns on Man Who Dragged Him Ashore.

South Haven, Mich.—Butted into the water by a pet billy goat he went to save from drowning during a heavy storm which flooded the ravine where the goat was tethered, was the experience of William Jacobs, a retired butcher.

The waters converted Morning Glork Park, located in the ravine, into a miniature lake and the goat, tied securely, stood upon a hummock with only its head above the water. The owner waded out to it and, throwing a rope over its head, pulled it ashore. Bending over to pick up his hat, he

Butts Master Into Lake.

was struck in the rear by a terrific bunt from the goat, landing him in four of five feet of water. He has sold the goat.

Licensed to Hunt, Not Marry.

Quincy, Ill.—Aaron Sigelman and Miss Julia Bernstein had joined hands and were about to be pronounced man and wife when the clergyman glanced over the license. Then he noticed for the first time that the license permitted Sigelman to hunt deer, but said nothing regarding marriage. Sigelman had gone to the desk where hunting licenses are issued and had not mentioned marriage.

Church Ousts Sleepless Pastor.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Giving counsel and advice to a young woman in a park at three o'clock in the morning is no part of a pastor's duty, in the judgment of official members of the Memorial Baptist church. That is the reason Rev. Dr. E. B. Shaw is no longer pastor of the congregation, his resignation having been accepted.

WOUNDED WILDCAT PUTS UP A FIGHT

Hunter Is Attacked and Knocked Down by Animal He Had Shot.

DOG PROVED A COWARD

Infuriated Beast Springs From Tree Upon Pennsylvanian and Terribly Claws Him Before It Finally Falls Dead From Effects of Gunshot.

Proctor, Pa.—To have been knocked down by the force of a falling wildcat which he had shot, and then violently and dangerously attacked by the wounded animal, was the terrible experience of Peter Shugro in the Ocdonia woods the other night. Though showing cowardice to the extent of running away when his master was brought to the necessity of doing personal combat with the infuriated wildcat, yet the sagacity of Shugro's coon dog lent itself to securing the help which he so badly needed in order to reach home.

In the very thickest part of the ravine the dog began a furious "tonguing" and planted herself at the foot of a quite tall hemlock, which was partially fire-killed and hence quite open twenty feet or more above ground. Shugro could hear the unmistakable sounds of scraping claws in the first limbs of the old tree, and he was quite sure that he could distinguish the black heap or form which he took to be the raccoon. The dog went fairly wild with excitement.

Shugro finally concluded to chance a shot, and the moment the rifle cracked there was a yeowl that Shugro recognized as that of a member of the cat tribe. And the next instant the animal, whatever it was, came flying through space and landed squarely upon Shugro's head and shoulders. The weight of the thing knocked him sprawling upon the

Trees the Wildcat.

ground among the bushes, while the animal still clung to him and began a desperate attack with his claws, sparing neither his face nor arms and biting and scratching in a manner that Shugro knew was bringing blood at every contact. In falling he had lost hold of his rifle and the gun had slipped away out of his reach. It was a case of fighting the animal, which by this time he knew was either a catamount or a wildcat, alone. This he did with all the might he could summon, though the battle was so terrific that he was unable to get on his feet. Once in an effort to do so he slipped and so badly sprained his knee that the pain of it made him yell in agony, and he was practically helpless so far as standing was concerned. He felt the blood of the animal splash upon his face and hands, and knew that the thing must be desperately wounded, as was proven to be the case, for at the end of ten minutes it stopped its fighting as suddenly as it had begun, and fell to the ground, dead. Shugro called for the dog, but she had deserted him. Not even a whine could he get. His father finally found and helped him home.

Walked to Death in Her Sleep.

Baltimore, Md.—Walking in her sleep with a lighted lamp in her hand, Mrs. Mary J. Hummel dropped the lamp, or fell with it, and was burned to death in her home. That she was unconscious when the flames enveloped her is indicated by the fact that no one in the house heard an outcry.

She Is Rid of It at Last!

Terre Haute.—"I am glad for the opportunity to have my name changed," said Miss Katherine Ottorddemgentschenfelde, 23 years old, as she was handed the papers which gave her the privilege to change the burdensome appellation. She was to be married to Louis Kalen, a farmer.

Boy Swallows Pail Handle.

Albany, N. Y.—When five-year-old John Guyer was playing near his home here he swallowed the seven-inch wire handle of a tin pail. An ambulance surgeon managed to remove the wire while the boy was on his way to the hospital. The next time he may swallow the pail.

PICTURES OF OLD FRANCE

La Valliere's Brilliant Youth and the Contrasting Scene of a Few Years Later.

The festivities and intrigues of Fontainebleau and Versailles may seem a far cry from this old Chateau of Blois, but, standing this afternoon in the rooms that had echoed to the light footsteps of Louise de La Valliere in the days of her youth and innocence, distance and the centuries between that day and this seem to fall away, and we picture to ourselves the court of honor and salle de reception as they appeared on the night of the arrival of the court at Blois. The fast-fading light lent a semblance of reality to the scene, as the torches and candles used in those early days could not have brilliantly lighted the vast hall. We see the chairs placed in a half-circle for the accommodation of the royal guests, the king's not an inch higher than that of Mazarin or of the queen, Anne of Austria. The astute Italian prime minister is seated, his body bent, his face pallid, the hand of death is already laid heavily upon him; but his mind is as keen and alert as in youth, his eyes as penetrating. The courtiers are grouped around Mazarin, the real king.

Gaston, the indolent father of an energetic and courageous daughter, is talking to him, and chroniclers of the day tell us that the duke of Orleans was an admirable raconteur. The Grande Mademoiselle, now over thirty and in the full flower of a beauty which, according to Petitot's miniature and her own rose-colored descriptions, was not inconsiderable, is in another group at one side of the hall, with her half-sisters and the other young girls of the house, among them Louise de La Valliere, whom Madame de Sevigne likened later to a modest violet hiding beneath its leaves; but not so successfully concealed as to evade the eyes of royalty.

In strong contrast to this scene is another and later picture in a far different setting, in the dim, religious light of a convent, where a woman still young and in the full maturity of her beauty is taking the veil, which is held for her, the former royal favorite, by Queen Maria Teresa, the neglected wife of Louis.—Lippincott's Magazine.

An Elopement Fifty Years Ago.

Married in La Crosse fifty years ago, the culmination of a pioneer day romance of the sort that is read about in fiction, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Dougherty celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home at Rodeo, N. M.

But one witness of the marriage is alive, and he James W. Young of La Crosse, told the story of the wedding, which follows:

"William Dougherty was born in Vermilion county, Ind., and so was his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Catherine Hiler. It seems that at the time of the wedding the girl's parents objected to the young man's attentions, which made it necessary for several other young fellows and myself to help the prospective bridegroom out of the difficulty.

"We got a skiff and rowed up the river to the girl's house, where we quietly got her out of the house and into the boat. We then rowed down through French Slough and up to the north side where Mr. Dougherty was waiting for us. We soon had Justice of the Peace Winston on the scene and the necessary ceremony was performed."—La Crosse correspondence St. Paul Despatch.

The Man They Admired.

Several senate clerks and stenographers were gossipping in the Capitol building the other day, telling reminiscences of statesmen past and present, when Senator Cummins of Iowa passed them. "Ah, there's the best of all of them," one remarked. "Right you are," asserted another. "Foraker was great, but, in some respects, this man even surpasses him." "I doubt if this old building ever forgets his memory," sighed a third. "Wonderful in debate!" was the fourth man's contribution. "No man was ever his equal in the hullaballoo of a hot fight on the floor." A stranger had listened to the praises, following Senator Cummins with his eyes as long as he could. "Who is he?" he asked eagerly, "Some famous orator? The country's leading statesman, perhaps? A political genius?" "Genius nothing!" grunted one of the stenographers. "Why that man's the slowest talker of the senate and the easiest to take in shorthand!"

Method in Madness.

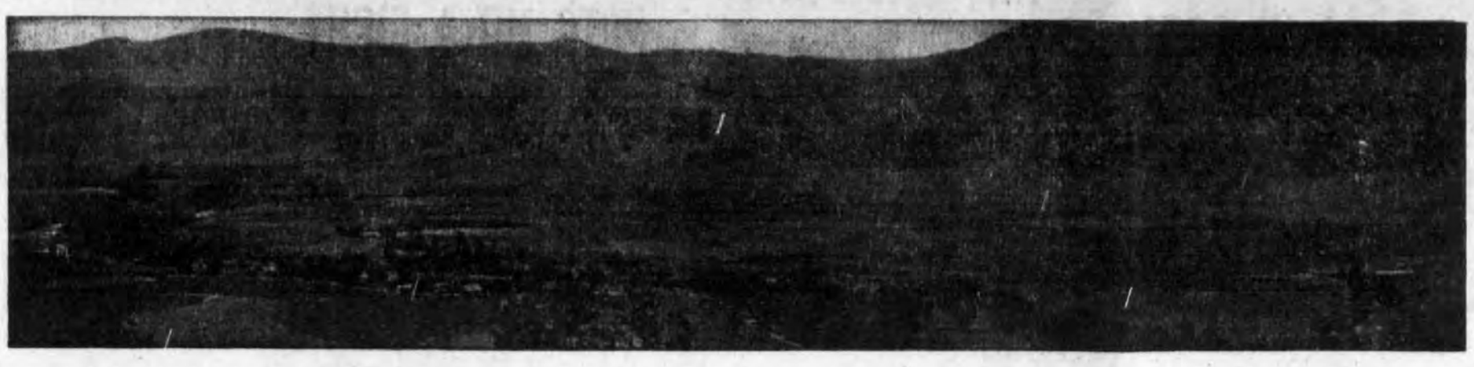
Pat Sullivan was a soldier and a good fellow; but in the opinion of officers and men alike he was certainly suffering from some brain affliction, and when on duty or at drill he would suddenly break from the ranks and run after an imaginary bit of paper, visible to no one but himself, shouting as he did so:

"There it goes! There's the paper!"

This at length became so frequent an occurrence that, on the matter being brought before the medical authorities, he was declared to be suffering from a slight attack of insanity, and in consequence he was given his discharge. When leaving, however, he gave evident proof that there was some method in his madness, for as he quitted the service for ever he cried, flourishing his discharge-paper:

"Faith, boys, sure I've got the piece of paper I've been running after this long time!"

"The Land of Irrigation" Series of Pictures.



A beautiful view in the Potato Country—
Roaring Fork Valley, Colorado.

On the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

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The regular retail price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 (cash with order $4.55.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D" also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

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We will allow a **cash discount** of 5 per cent (thereby making the price **$4.55** per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at **OUR** expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

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Silver Star

As sung in KLAW & ERLANGER'S production)

"THE SILVER STAR"

with

ADELINE GENEE

Words by HARRY B. SMITH — Music by ALBERT GUMBLE

Andante moderato.

mf

1. The sun's at rest in gold - en west, and wan - ing is the light,..... And
2. If you and I in eve - ning sky be - held that star di - vine,..... Oh,

there a - far I see my star, the first one of the night..... Like
would you make, for old love's sake, your wish the same as mine?..... Al -

Ped.

sil - ver there a - lone and fair, then I re - call the rhyme..... We
though no word there might be heard I think you'd un - der - stand..... Our

used to know so long a - go in child - hood time.....
eyes would meet, in si - lence sweet you find my hand.....

cresc e accel.

REFRAIN.

Sil - ver star..... In the west - ern sky a - beam - ing, when I
Sil - ver star..... In the west - ern sky a - beam - ing, when I

p—f

see you there It sets my heart a - dream - ing, If a
see you there It sets my heart a - dream - ing, If a

wish comes true, When that first star you see, Your
wish comes true, As chil - dren say it will, Your

1 2

name I whis - per dear - ie, and I wish for thee..... thee.....
name I whis - per dear - ie, and I love you still..... still.....

L. H.

Ped.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

EZRA'S BIBLE CLASS.

Nehemiah viii—Dec. 17.

"The Law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul."—Psalm xix, 7.

EZRA APPARENTLY returned to Babylon, there to prosecute his study of the Law and his collating thereof. We next hear of him thirteen years after, again a prominent figure at Jerusalem. Nehemiah's work on the city wall and its gates was completed a week before the Jewish new year. That week was used for rest and refreshment, and on that day (about October 1st) a general convocation or public gathering took place in an open square just behind the temple. There a platform or pulpit was erected for Ezra, who was the scribe or learned man of the occasion and read to the people from morning until noon out of the Book of the Law. It was read in sections. The priests and Levites commingled themselves with the people and explained to them the meaning of the various sections.

"Caused the people to understand the law."

It was an immense Bible class and aroused deep interest. As the people heard the words of the Divine Law, and realized that they had failed to keep that Law—even to the extent of their ability—they perceived the reason why the Lord had allowed various chastisements, captivities, etc., to come upon them. They perceived that such was His Covenant with them; that obedience on their part was to be rewarded with blessings and prosperity, and disobedience with punishment, captivity, etc. The realization of sin brought sorrow and tears—the people wept sore.

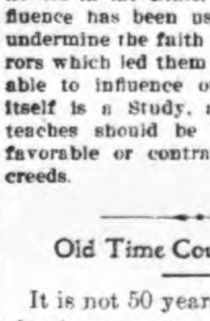
Then Nehemiah, Ezra and others explained to the people, directly and through the Levites, that this was not a time for tears but, on the contrary, a time for rejoicing. They were not only to remember the severity of God in punishing the wrongdoings of their fathers, but they were to remember also His mercies now returning to them, and especially to appreciate the fact that He had again sent to them the Law, and thus indicated His willingness to receive them back again to His favor.

They Read the Law Distinctly.

The declaration is that they "caused the people to understand the Law." There is evidently great need of just such instruction today. Nominal Spiritual Israel is in a dilapidated condition because of the lack in understanding God's Word. We seem to be in the time referred to by the Prophet, saying, "There shall be a famine in the land," saith the Lord, "not a famine for bread, neither a famine for water, but a famine for the hearing of the Word of the Lord." (Amos viii. 11.)

Many imagine that they are familiar with the teachings of the Bible, when in reality they are familiar with one or another of the creeds of the darker past, all of which contain some truth, with considerable error, we must all admit. Our great mistake has been in assuming that our confessions of faith and all of our creeds fully represent the Bible's teachings. This mistake has already been costly. Thousands of the most generous minds have been turned away from the Bible by the mistaken supposition that the creeds properly represent its teachings. Assured that they could no longer endorse any creed as a whole, these bright minds have renounced them and the Bible as well.

The necessary thing to be done is to resume Bible study, and that without our creedal spectacles. Our forefathers



"Search the Scriptures."

who made our creeds participated more or less in persecutions of each other which we today entirely condemn. They were as honest, doubtless, as are we, but they had less light—they lived in a darker Age. The belief that God is torturing thousands of millions of His creatures led some of our well-intentioned forefathers to torture one another in God's name, which we today cannot endorse as being just or loving.

The Power of the Divine Law.

There is a power for good in the Word of God which can be found nowhere else. Higher Criticism has much responsibility in connection with the growing lawlessness of the world. The Higher Critics in all of our colleges and seminaries are doing a terribly destructive work, in comparison to which the work of Voltaire, Thomas Paine and Robert Ingersoll was as nothing. It is safe to say that three-fourths of all the graduates of all colleges within the last thirty years have been unbelievers in the Bible, and that their influence has been used persistently to undermine the faith of others. The errors which led them to infidelity are liable to influence others. The Bible itself is a Study, and only what it teaches should be believed, whether favorable or contrary to our former creeds.

Old Time Country Life.

It is not 50 years since the people of our country villiages lived by farming, the men making their own sleds, shingles, ax handles, scythes, brooms, ox bows, bread troughs and mortars; the women carding, spinning, braiding, binding and dyeing. They sat around great fireplaces with a hanging crane, fire dog and a spit turned by hand or by clock work; they made their own tallow candles and used, even on festive occasions, wood blocks or raw potatoes for candle sticks; they ate from pewter kept bright by the wild scouring brush; they doctored their own diseases by a hundred different wild herbs, all gathered near home and put up in bags for the winter or hung in rows of dry bunches. Soap was made at home and so was apple butter, cheese, pearl ash, birch vinegar, cider and baskets.

Each farmer was a factory of odds and ends—a village store in itself, a laboratory of applied mechanics. Now, all that period of sturdy individualism is as utterly passed as is the government of the Pharoahs. The railroads killed it all. Every process of the farm has been revolutionized by science or mechanical invention; every article can be bought more cheaply than it can be made at home. The mending of clothes now hardly marks the good housewife. It is all gone.

The old life now lives only in tender memories.

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GOOD IMAGINATION

"Vain Dauber claims to be highly imaginative and also a thinker.

"Er—yes—he imagines he thinks and thinks he imagines."

SECRET OF SUCCESS

Scribbler—To what do you attribute your phenomenal success, doctor?

Doctor—To my ability in mastering the art of concealing my ignorance.

AT THE ORPHEUM

This week's bill embraces such attractions as John B. Hymer and his splendid supporting company in a gigantic musical fantasy entitled "The Devil and Tom Walker," a mammoth vaudeville headliner with an abundance of pretty girls and amusing in the extreme; Pelham, the hypnotic wonder worker and king of funmakers; Four Avolos, masters of the xylophone; Perry and White, one of them an exceedingly clever comedienne, are presenting a classy song and comedy turn, and others of almost equal merit include Copelin and Payton, celebrated comedians in "The Dining Car"; the Rials, in a high class gymnastic novelty; and Kit Karson, the cowboy sharp shooter and wire expert.

Eat 500 Pounds of Food at Family Dinner.

A quarter of a ton of food was required to feed the family of John Redenbaugh at Burrton, Kansas, Thanksgiving day. There were 119 of them all told, from Great-Grandfather Redenbaugh down to the youngest great-grandchild, and for the dinner alone there was enough food served to feed a small village.

The dinner required 15 turkeys, 60 pounds of oyster dressing, 60 pounds of cranberries, 32 pecks of sweet potatoes, 40 bunches of celery, 8 bushels of Irish potatoes, 50 quarts of gravy, 40 pounds of salad, 30 mince pies and 30 pumpkin pies.

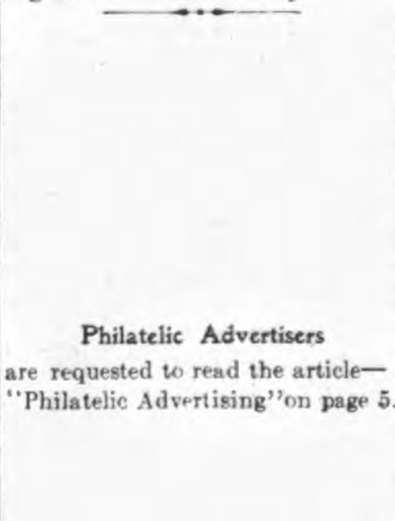
Mr. Redenbaugh is 75 years old and doesn't appear to be more than 60. He has 9 children, 5 sons and 4 daughters, 56 grandchildren and 38 great-grandchildren.

The husbands and wives of the grandchildren bring the total number of the family up to 119. It is Mr. Redenbaugh's hope that before he dies he will have at least 150 living members of his family.

Philatelic Advertisers

are requested to read the article—"Philatelic Advertising" on page 5.

WANTED HIM TO KEEP DRY



The Bridegroom (happily)—Let me see! I declare, this is really my honeymoon.

The Bride (anxiously)—Yes, George, but I notice you go in the buffet car too often. Please don't let it be your wet moon.

THOSE FEMININE CRITICS

Miss Critic—So she was led to the altar at last.

Miss Spite—Led! Led! I guess you didn't see her. She didn't have to be led. When she started down the aisle you couldn't have headed her off with a regiment of cavalry.

To Get Rich Scheme.

The following scheme was originated in the fertile mind of an enterprising western man:

DEAR FRIEND:

Knowing that you have had some interest in the fur business, I take the liberty of presenting you with what seems to me a most wonderful business proposition and in which, no doubt, you will take a lively interest and perhaps wire me the amount of stock that you wish to subscribe towards the formation of this company.

The subject of this company is to operate a large cat ranch in or near Oakland, where land can be purchased cheap for this purpose.

To start in with we will collect about say, one hundred thousand (100,000) cats. Each cat will average twelve (12) kittens a year. The skins run from ten cents (10c) each for the white ones, to seventy-five cents (75c) for the pure black. This will give us twelve million skins a year (12,000,000) to sell at an average of 30 cents apiece, making our revenue about ten thousand dollars ($10,000) a day, gross.

A man can skin 50 cats a day for two dollars ($2.00). It will take 100 men to operate the ranch and therefore the net profit will thus be about nine thousand eight hundred dollars ($9,800) a day.

We will feed the cats on rats and will start a rat ranch next door. The rats multiply four times as fast as cats. If we start with one million rats we will have therefore four rats per day for each cat.

Now, then, we will feed the rats the carcasses of the cats from which the skins have been taken, giving each rat a fourth of a cat.

It will thus be seen that the business will be self-acting and automatic all the way through. The cats will eat the rats and the rats will eat the cats and we get the skins.

Awaiting your prompt reply, and trusting that you appreciate the opportunity that I give you, which will get you rich quick.

Roast some nice wheat in the oven, add a little good butter and New Orleans molasses, grind it in the coffee-mill, and have some of the finest cereal coffee you ever drank. Saves money, too.

MINE DRUBBLES.

Mine hair alretty yet vas gray,
I haf von heap ov drubbles—
Vhen udder folks vas making hay,
I nodings get budt shtubbles.

Mit coal und ice bills ef'ry day,
I get mineself delirious;
I hav so many bills to pay,
I dink I will be bilyus.

Mit shpeckilation shtock I took,
I dink I'll lif some shnugger,
Budt vhen I bite him at der hook
Dhey land me for a sucker.

Vhen by der crick I vent und vish
Id vas von lucky day,
I ketch von tousand leedle fish,
Budt der big ones get avay.

Some poeltry aboudt der Spring
I dink I'll write,—Alack!
Before I say der purty dink
A bug crawled down mine back.

In politicks I vant von job
Und fix up all mine fences,
Budt udders get dhere first, b'gob,
I get nix budt oxshpenses.

Budt vot's a leedle such distress,
Vhy should I bodderation?
Mine failures dhey vas much success,
Und dot's some consolation.

Budt vhen I haf der rumatick,
I vorry apprehensive,
For if I kick der bucket quick
Der funeral's so oxpensive.

SOLLY HULSBUCK.

Any One Can Do It.

Most anyone can be an editor. All the editor has got to do is sit at a desk six days out of the week, four weeks of the month, and twelve months of the year and edit such stuff as this:

Mrs. Jones, of Cactus Creek, let a can opener slip last week and cut herself in the pantry.

A mischievous lad of Piketown threw a stone and struck Mr. Pike in the alley last Tuesday.

John Doe climbed on the roof of his house last week looking for a leak and fell striking himself on the back porch.

While Harold Greene was escorting Miss Violet Wise from the church social last Saturday night a savage dog attacked them and bit Mr. Greene several times on the public square.

Isaiah Trimmer, of Running Creek was playing with a cat Friday, when it scratched him on the the veranda.

Mr. Fong, while harnessing a broncho last Saturday, was kicked just south of the corn crib.

THE REASON.

Little Wallace—Pa, why does popcorn pop?

His Pa—Because, my son, like men, doesn't know any better.

Ann, Father's Helper

* * *

By JANE OSBORNE

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

When George Walton's friend Jack Gray said he had been transferred from New York to San Francisco and that he was worrying about what to do with the little home he had bought at Bredon, a nearby town that boasted a small college, George had an inspiration.

"I'll rent the house myself," said he. "It's just the sort of quiet place I'm looking for where I can finish this story I'm writing."

One September day George established himself in the Gray bungalow on the outskirts of Bredon. He considered himself lucky. The house was charming. He didn't know a soul, so he need fear no interruption. And he had a thoroughly reliable housekeeper in the person of middle-aged Mrs. Bridget Magoon, who had kept his bachelor apartments in town and whose only drawback was her motherless grandson, Patsy Leary, aged two and a half years.

On the morning after his arrival George was dwelling on his many blessings when his reveries were interrupted by a quick rap on the screen door. He looked up to see a young girl—perhaps just past twenty—a comfortable, substantial looking sort of girl, with fresh color, warm brown eyes and a definite way of doing things. George could tell that by the way she put one firm brown hand on the knob of the door.

"May I come in?" she asked. "Isn't this the Gray bungalow?"

Assuring her that it was, George stumbled over a chair in his hurry to open the door. He begged her to be seated and after she had composed herself comfortably in one of the wide wicker chairs, he sat down opposite her.

"You're just the person I want to see," she said, and George felt flattered. "You see, I'm Miss Stace, Ann Stace. And I'm visiting my brother, Walter Stace. I came for only a few weeks, but he wants me to stay the winter. You know, brother's an instructor at the college, and like all the rest of them he's as poor as a church mouse. So I told him I wouldn't stay unless I could earn enough money to take care of myself. I'm not a bit clever, and I don't know how to teach or do anything. But the other day I had an idea.

"I hate to play cards and I love to take care of children—that's just the opposite of most of the women about here. There's a card club at least once a week—and card parties in between and trips to town for shopping and the matinee. And all the girls who are married to faculty people get their husbands to take care of their children afternoons when they want to have a good time. So I thought I'd be not mother's helper, exactly but—a father's helper.

Ann ended her recital breathless and laughing.

"Isn't it a jolly idea?" she went on. "And it isn't a bit expensive for you fathers. Club afternoons I entertain the children for fifteen cents apiece—and call for and deliver them, too. For a quarter apiece I take them on other days—private treatment, you know, and I have to charge more, for there ain't so many children those days.

"Walter's wife knows Mrs. Gray—not very well, but they belong to the same club. So she sent me over to see you. I thought maybe you'd be one of my customers."

For the first time Ann stopped long enough to let George explain. She looked at him appealingly from her soft brown eyes.

"But I'm not Mr. Gray," said George, with real regret. "I'm just Mr. Walton. The Grays have gone unexpectedly to California, and I've taken their bungalow. You see, I write stories."

"Oh, I'm so sorry," apologized Ann. "I must have seemed so stupid. I really beg your pardon."

George was casting about for an excuse to detain the charming Ann, when Patsy ran into the room. He had bright blue eyes and bright yellow hair. His face was pink and freckled and his baby lips smiled bewitchingly as he ran confidently up to George.

"Oh, but after all," said Ann, when she saw the boy, "maybe you do want me. Isn't he a dear!"

"Isn't he, now?" said George with fervor, as an idea for seeing more of Ann came into his head.

"And Mrs. Walton does play cards I suppose?" questioned Ann.

"Why—you see——" blundered George, "Mrs. Walton's not here."

"Oh!" Ann's monosyllable was comprehensive. The scene before her became a tragedy. She noted the absence of a button on George's coat—the apparent embarrassment of the big man who was trying to fill a mother's place to the small boy—the child's gleeful ignorance of the whole situation. Mentally Ann dubbed the mother heartless, a brute.

"Then you do want me sometimes, don't you?" she said finally. "I know I could help you make the boy happy."

Before she went George made arrangements for her to come every morning at 10 to take the cherub Patsy for two hours. "I'd rather not have the boy with other children," he said honestly. "But if you'll just keep him here at the house—while I try to write a bit—it would help me ever so much. I've got a very good Irish woman to keep the house—but she doesn't understand much about the little chap, I'm afraid——"

"You're ever so good," said Ann. "And I'll do my best. What's the boy's name?"

"Archibald," lied George contentedly.

George made his plans carefully. He could rely upon Patsy; the child's vocabulary included only a few words and he was totally incapable of carrying on any kind of conversation. Mrs. Magoon was a little more difficult; but after George had explained that he had arranged to have Patsy absorb a little education and refinement every morning and offered to rent the boy for a dollar a week, that valuable child's grandmother gave in and promised to say "never a word to nobody." She consoled herself with the assurance that, though doubtless out of his mind, Mr. Walton was nevertheless gentle and harmless. As for gossiping neighbors, George did not have any as yet, and he vowed that he would continue not to have any.

One morning a couple of months later Ann burst suddenly into George's study.

"Oh, Mr. Walton," she cried, "do come her. Little Archibald has just learned a word. "I've been trying to teach it to him for ever so long, but you know he's a little backward about talking."

"Thank goodness he is," muttered George to himself as he followed the girl to the living room, where Patsy sat playing with his tin soldiers. She got down beside him on the floor.

"Archibald, dear," she said, "say the word Miss Anne taught you. There's a good boy——"

Archibald Walton, alias Patsy Leary, looked up. His blue eyes were guileless as he lisped his first distinct word:

"Divil at bit," he said with conviction.

Ann looked at George with frightened eyes. The corners of his mouth were twitching, but he said soberly:

"It must have been hard to teach him that."

"Oh," cried Ann, standing by him, "I didn't." There were tears in her voice. "I taught him to say 'daddy,' and I thought you'd be so pleased."

"Oh, I say," he said uncomfortably. Ann, already miserable, felt that something was wrong.

"See here, Miss Stace," he said, after a moment's hesitation; "things are in a mess, and I don't see how I ever can get out of it. But this nonsense has gone on long enough. You see, when I first saw you, I knew I wanted you——"

Just then a stalwardt young man with freckles and yellow hair, and with murder in his clear blue eyes, stalked into the room from the direction of the kitchen. In his wake was the frightened Mrs. Magoon.

"What's this I hear, Mr. Walton, about me son Patsy?" he demanded.

Ann turned pale; George turned red; Mrs. Magoon began to wring her hands—and Patsy threw himself rapturously on the speaker.

"Daddy! Daddy!" he screamed. And hearing himself thus addressed for the first time, Patsy's father, gathering the child in his arms, decided that perhaps after all the treatment he had been daily subjected to hadn't harmed him, and retreated with the hysterical Mrs. Magoon to the kitchen.

"The jig's up, Ann," said George Walton. "You see what I did. I rented that youngster so that I'd have an excuse to keep you near me. From the first I wanted you."

Ann's cheeks were pink again.

"Perhaps," she said, "you could keep me without an excuse."

Along the Autumn Road.

The leaves of trees and roadside bushes sag with their coating of smirch beaten up in dust spray by horses' hoofs and pounding motor cars. The weather foliage has suffered a bombardment from the heat of a hundred summer days, and it hangs its dejected head. Long hours of pitiless sun and stampeding traffic have quenched the early fervor, and wilted all the cool green promise of May mornings and gentle dews. But of a sudden what was parched and tired reveals a capacity for passionate beauty. The life force is ready with another renewal. That draggled veil of grime upon the undergrowth and forest is lifted, and drooping trees are sprinkled with the radiance of the sunset. Dust-splattered wayside tangles leap into glow; lifeless growths are touched with splendor. The enkindling finger of autumn has anointed the leaves with flame. Lustrous colors of the evening sky are let down upon hillside and highway, and the glistening garments of a transfiguration are wrapped around the earth-worn fronds. —Collier's.

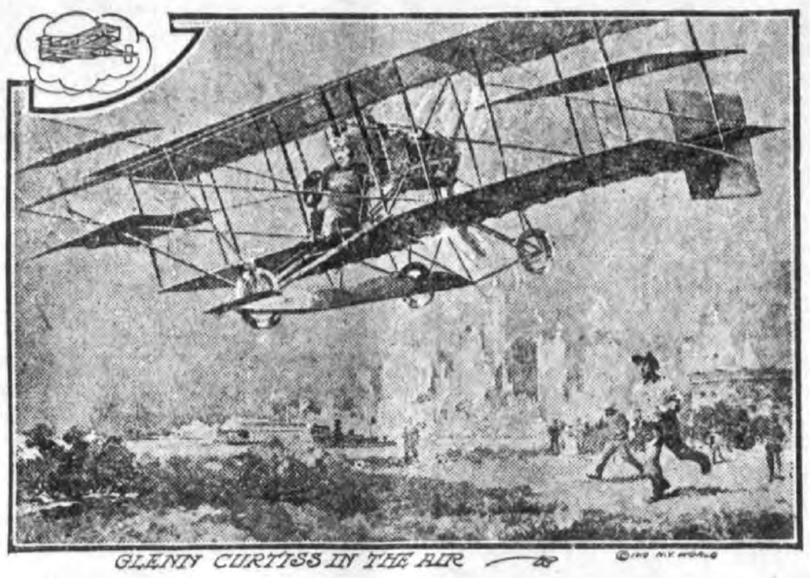
He Knew His Business.

Proprietor of Millinery Store—Why didn't that lady buy anything?

New Assistant—Because we hadn't got what she wanted.

Proprietor—You'll kindly remember in future, miss, that you're here to sell what I keep, and not what people want!—London Opinion.

Curtiss a Hero of His Townsfolk



GLENN CURTISS IN THE AIR

THE inhabitants of Hammondsport, N. Y., first headquarters of the first aero experimental association formed in this country and where Glenn H. Curtiss planned and developed his famous air crafts, know less about when local flights are to be made and about things aeroplane in general than do people living at far distances from that charming village. And these inhabitants have also a wonderful lack of knowledge of what is being done today, or what is proposed to be accomplished tomorrow in the workshops. Hammondsport is a small place—1,500 or so people—a place where everybody, according to the old saying, should know everybody else's business. But so far as aeroplane affairs are concerned their ignorance of and apathy toward one of the greatest of aviators and designers living in their midst is almost unbelievable.

You see, it's an old story with these people. Their apathy is only a natural consequence, for they have been treated to aeroplane flights for three years. When the Aero Experimental association was formed and trial flights were made every day that the weather permitted the people of Hammondsport turned out as one person—men, women and children. The field where the trial flights were made was located about four miles from the village and when it became noised about that a flight was apt to be made Hammondsport would be deserted for hours. Sometimes the people would be rewarded with the sight of an aeroplane flying ten feet or maybe a hundred feet at a distance of five or six feet from the ground. Once in a great while a machine would go a thousand feet or so. Often it would come to grief.

This was in the first year of the experiments—in 1907. Faithfully the people of Hammondsport followed the progress of the heavier-than-air machine with their individual eyes. When Mr. Curtiss flew 25 feet 1,000 people applauded and grew almost hysterical and there was a scramble among the

Alexander Graham Bell.

small boys to have the honor of carrying a message to a telegraph office which Mr. Curtiss wrote out to be dispatched to Dr. Bell in Nova Scotia. There were doubting Thomases, of course, but the vast majority of the people of Hammondsport were with Curtiss and the other aviators. For Curtiss had previously demonstrated that he had brains, skill and daring.

Hopefully the daily audiences watched. They saw the flights grow and grow—25 feet, 50 feet, 100 feet, 200 feet, 500 feet, 1,000 feet—until, on July 31, 1908, Curtiss flew a little over a mile. Telegrams had been sent to Dr. Bell giving the result of each flight, but none had the consequence of this dispatch announcing to him the "long flight." Up to that time it was the longest public flight made in America. A scientific journal had offered a prize of $1,000 to the first man who would fly one mile without mishap and this prize Curtiss and his associates were bound to capture. It had been agreed that Curtiss would make the attempt on July 4, 1908, and it was only the evening before that the distance had been safely negotiated for the first time!

Prior to that day of days, however, newspapers had been devoting considerable space to the experiments at Hammondsport, and as many as 20 newspaper men were there at one time. Several of these stayed for one, two and three weeks. Where there were so many reporters there must be something doing, thought the public wisely, and so as the fact that they were there became known people journeyed to Hammondsport daily throughout a radius of hundreds of miles. The hotels were packed from cellar to garret. Private houses had no trouble in renting rooms and furnishing meals. The good people of that village reaped a harvest that year. They have been reaping ever since, but less and less as time goes on. With the influx of so many strangers, all come for the same purpose, the natives gradually ceased to become excited themselves in witnessing the excitement of those strangers. Soon the inhabitants assumed an air something weary-like-sort of a bored demeanor, as it were.

And so it has gone for three years. It is a great privilege for the stranger to mingle personally with these natives who have actually ridden aeroplanes and have had such wonderful experiences—in their minds.

After listening awhile to these tales the stranger goes to the aerodrome field. There he finds a half dozen men working at an aeroplane—repairing rents in canvas, testing the engine, replacing ribs. These men are looked upon with awe. You see, they make aeroplanes. You watch them from the outside. The aeroplane is in a barn-like building with a huge door that slides just like a barn door, and this is open as the men work. Perhaps you may, in your eagerness, step inside to get a better view of what that fellow is doing with the soldering pot, but they don't notice you. They don't even notice you when they step on your feet. They have a very peculiar habit, these men of stepping on your feet.

Since 1908 hundreds and hundreds of flights, varying from 25 feet to several miles, have been made at Hammondsport, and so today the native pays little or no attention to flights. If he sees an aeroplane flying ahead of his he may follow it with his eyes until either he or the machine turns. If he has to turn around to follow its flight—well, he simply wouldn't turn. Aeroplanes to him are like automobiles on Broadway to a New Yorker. Three years ago the native eagerly picked up his daily paper and scanned it for a Hammondsport date line. Now aeroplane news appears not to interest him. Whereas he used to tramp four miles almost daily to the original aerodrome field, now he seldom, if ever, goes to the new field located right in the village—unless a game of baseball is to be played. The diamond is on the aerodrome field. The young men of the village play baseball while Curtiss or some other aviator, is circling over the field, and no errors are made through a fielder having his eye on the aeroplane. Dick Brown will tell you that once Aviator McCurdy, who some time plays center on a Hammondsport team, played that position in an aeroplane and made four put-outs and two assists out of six chances.

Millions of people would deem it a great boon to get just a glimpse of an aeroplane in flight. Thousands and thousands have gone great distances and spent much money to witness flights, and he who came back from one and told about it to his fellow citizens was looked up to. But the Hammondsport inhabitant doesn't turn his head. But they're proud of Curtiss.

When Curtiss evolved the aeroplane with which he has been so successful he interested Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, of Bell Telephone fame, who spends large sums of money for experiments, but who closes his purse when the experiments have reached a successful stage and the matter takes on a commercial aspect. Then the Aero Expermiental association was formed. The aeroplane with which Mr. Curtiss flew down the Hudson to New York, and the one which he flew last summer from Cleveland and return are practically of the same make as the June Bug, built in 1908 and one of the first made.

The immediate surroundings of the aerodrome building, which houses the aeroplanes with which Mr. Curtiss broke many records and made his longest flights, are commonplace enough. A dozen cows roam the fields. With these cows the story is also old. The noises made by the engine and whirring of the propellor no longer cause them to lift their heads. As said before, the building itself is a barn-like structure, unpainted. Weeds grow abundantly. The men go about their work of making and repairing aeroplanes much as do others at digging potatoes—with no thought, seemingly, that they are engaged in building objects that now hold the attention of the whole world.

ROAD and FARM IMPROVEMENT

GOOD VENTILATOR IN CELLAR

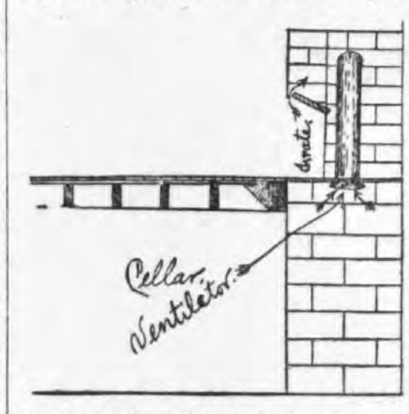
To Insure Good Health Too Much Attention Cannot Be Given to Sanitary Conditions.

Many cases of typhoid and other malignant fevers may be traced to the pile of decaying vegetation or moldy piles of old carpets and rubbish in the cellar.

Let us clean up, take everything out of the cellar that can be moved easily and air it out, whitewash the side walls and ceiling with plenty of carbolic acid in the whitewash.

Put a ventilator in something like the one shown in the accompanying sketch.

The draught in the chimney will be improved by the addition of an open-



ing from the cellar into the chimney about two or three feet above the fireplace or grate.

There is generally a wardrobe or closet at the side of the chimney through which the pipe may run. The pipe should be 8 or 10 inches in diameter, made of galvanized iron and perfectly air tight.

The pipe should fit the openings in the floor and the chimney so as to allow no gases to escape in the closet, and to make the draught stronger.

The drawing shows plainly the position of the pipe in the floor and the chimney.

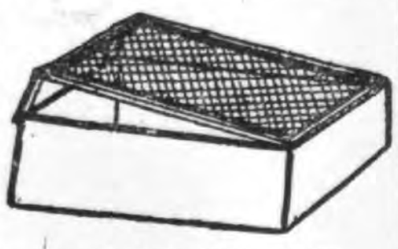
The pipe should be made to correspond with the distance from the floor to a distance two or three feet above the fireplace.

When a heater is located in the basement of the dwelling the ventilator may be run in connection with the heater pipes.

EASILY MADE POTATO SORTER

Tedious Labor Can Be Relieved by Use of Device Shown in Illustration—Much Time Is Saved.

The tedious labor involved in sorting many bushels of potatoes can be relieved with the device shown in the illustration, and the amount of work



Easily Made Potato Sorter.

done in half or a third of the time possible under the hand method. A frame is built to go over a large box or bin. This, says Orange Judd Farmer, is covered with one-inch mesh chicken wire and set so that it slants upon the box or bin. The potatoes are placed upon this screen, and the small ones pass through the meshes into the box or bin below.

The larger potatoes roll down toward the lowest end of screen. Two men standing on each side of the device can pick out all the damaged potatoes as they roll down over same, thus securing perfectly sorted potatoes with but a fraction of the time, labor and expense required to sort them by handling each one.

If the device is placed on a bin that is several feet from the ground an inclined surface should be placed at the foot of the screen so the tubers will not be bruised by dropping directly to the floor or ground.

METHOD OF DESTROYING RATS

Carbon Bisulphide Is Used With Excellent Results by Agricultural Bureau of Java.

A consular report gives the following method of destroying rats adopted by M. de Kruyff, of the agricultural bureau of Java. All visible rat holes were first stopped with earth to ascertain which holes were inhabited, for the inhabited holes were found reopened on the following day. Half a teaspoonful of carbon bisulphide was poured in each of these holes, and after a delay of a few seconds to allow the liquid to evaporate, the mixture of vapor and air was ignited. The result was a small explosion, which filled the hole with poisonous gases and killed all the rats almost instantly. A pound of bisulphide is sufficient for more than 200 rat holes. One hundred and thirty-one dead rats were found in 43 holes which were opened after the operation. It is further stated that satisfactory results in exterminating porcupines have been obtained by this method.

FARM TOOLS CHEAPLY MADE

By Little Ingenuity Many Useful and Necessary Implements Can Be Contrived.

(By J. W. GRIFFIN.)

To make a good roller at the cost of $7 or $8, take four old mowing machine wheels all of one size. Use the axles of the machines for the roller shafts.

Break off the lugs on the rim of the wheels, then have your blacksmith drill ⅝-inch holes four inches apart. For the drum or roller staves use 2x4-inch scantlings cut to three-foot lengths, bore ⅝-inch holes in these near each end to make the ends even with the edge of the rim of the wheel.

Bolt these onto the wheel, using washers under the heads of the bolts and the nuts against the inside of the rim of the wheel.

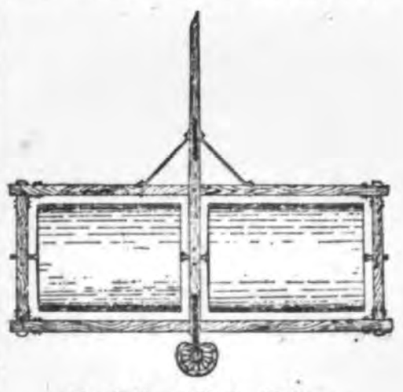
The piece of scantling should be beveled slightly, so as to fit closely against the rim of the wheel. Now we are ready for the frame, which should be of 4x4-inch stuff. Cut two pieces which should be 7½ feet long. Two inches from each end cut a 1x3-inch mortise. In the center of each of these pieces cut a 2x4-inch notch for the tongue to rest in. Cut the end pieces long enough to clear the rollers when the frame is put together.

Cut tenons on each end of these pieces to fit the mortises in front and rear pieces of the frame.

Have the blacksmith make four corner irons with four holes in each ⅜-inch; pin corners securely, then put corner irons on and tighten up the bolts.

If you can find four old machine boxings that will fit the roller shafts, bolt to under sides of frame as shown in cut; if not, make some out of hard wood. The wooden boxings—lay two pieces of 2x4-inch hard wood together, clamp them and bore a hole about 3-32 of an inch larger than the roller shaft. Let the worm of the auger run directly between them, so one-half of the hole will be in each piece.

Putting rollers and frame together—place the shaft in each roller and make fast by means of a set screw in



Good Home-Made Roller.

the hub of each wheel; the shafts should turn in the boxings, not the wheels on the shafts.

Now place the frame over the rollers and adjust to proper position, that is, have the space around the rollers between them and the frame the same distance at all places.

Raise the roller frame slightly and slip in place the upper half of each boxing; let down frame on shaft, put lower half of boxings in place, then bore holes through the frame 2½ inches from the shaft, and bolt all together with ⅝-inch bolts.

Value of Corn Crop.

The farmer makes the most money who devotes his fields to the growing of crops to feed stock making use of all the raw products at home, thereby not only saving much of the cost of transportation, but also maintaining the fertility of the soil. Taking everything into consideration, corn will probably produce more food per acre for domestic animals than any other plant and there are but few feeds which can be fed in a greater variety of ways.

FARM NOTES

The stone silo when properly built has always given satisfaction.

Study and master at least one farm problem during the leisure time this winter.

Get the habit of hauling manure to the field every day as it is taken from the barn.

Rubber hose must be hung in a dry place if you expect it to last long enough for you.

Give the asparagus bed an overcoat of manure before hard, freezing weather comes on.

A few hours' attention to the implements when storing saves days of work in the spring rush.

Potatoes for seed should be carefully stored where the temperature will be as low as possible without freezing the potatoes.

Bees all safe for the winter? If they are in the cellar, see that the hives are raised from the floor. Remove the bottom board.

Hog millet is correctly known as broom corn millet. It produces more grain and slightly less forage to the acre than common millet.

Don't allow grain or fodder to waste after a season's labor has been spent to produce it. Every stalk represents a money outlay.

A supply of rhubarb may be had during the winter, if a few clumps are taken up before the ground freezes and put in boxes or on the cellar floor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all blood humors, all eruptions, clears the complexion, creates an appetite, aids digestion, relieves that tired feeling, gives vigor and vim.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called **Sarsatabs.**

PREVENTION is better than cure. Tutt's Pills if taken in time are not only a remedy for, but will prevent **SICK HEADACHE,** biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases.

Tutt's Pills

AGENTS WANTED to sell our high grade, fully guaranteed nursery stock. Best terms. Fine outfit free. The Chase Nurseries Geneva New York

JOHNSTOWN floods the country with high-grade gold watches; sold on small monthly payments; send for description and price. The Park Watch Co., Dep't 1, Park Bldg., Johnstown, Pa.

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR ALL SORE EYES

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 50-1911.

Two Women.

"I'm going to Vassar and try for a degree this year. Better come along."

"Thanks, dear, but I'm going to Reno and try for a decree."

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form. For grown people and children. 50 cents.

Touching.

Jennie—Everything he touches seems to turn to gold.

Jim—Yes; he touched me today for a sovereign.—London Opinion.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

New View of It.

"I envy the man who believes that superstition about Friday," said Mr. Growcher.

"I consider it depressing."

"Not at all. A man ought to be mighty comfortable who can feel sure there's only one unlucky day in the week."

Measure of His Intelligence.

Fido's Mistress (sobbing)—I've lost my dog; my sweet little innocent pet!

Friend—I'm so sorry. Have you put an advertisement in the newspaper?

Fido's Mistress—Oh, what would be the use? The poor darling doesn't know how to read.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Difference.

"John M. Harlan," said a Chicago lawyer, in a eulogy of the late Supreme Court Justice, "had a way of pointing an observation with a story. Once he wanted to rebuke a man for exaggeration, so he said he was as bad as a Pittsburgh millionaire who was being interviewed by a New York reporter.

"'Where, sir, were you born?' the reporter, as he sharpened his pencil, asked.

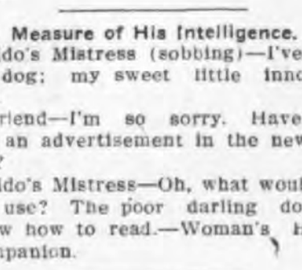
"'I was born in Pittsburgh,' said the millionaire.

"'And when did you first—er—see the light of day?'

"'When I was nine,' the millionaire replied. 'My people then moved to Philadelphia.'"

For Instance

Post Toasties



The Memory Lingers

—Grocer says because they are

GOOD

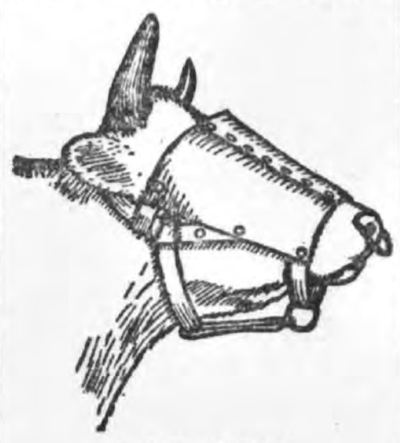
The DAIRY

HOODWINKED BULL IS SAFE

Leather Device Can Be Put Over Eyes of Ugly Animal, Giving Good Ventilation and Light.

The following description of a hood for a bull that has become breachy is written by a contributor to Hoard's Dairyman:

I got a flank of leather for about $1.25, took a good five-ring halter that fit (you can vary the size), cut the front, 13 inches at top by 8 inches at bottom and 12 inches long; two side pieces 8 inches wide at top by 6



Bull Hoodwinked.

inches bottom, 12 inches long; cut front of side pieces square, back on a miter. Put inside of leather together, black side down of front and up of side, rivet about three-fourths of an inch from edge with copper belt rivets and burs long enough to rivet well, and 1¼ inches apart center to center (as he will try it severely).

The hood will stand open like a box at corners over his eyes, giving good ventilation and some light. Rivet back of side pieces to side strap of halter between the rings, make a loop around back of upper ring and rivet; rivet a strap to lower corner of side piece; rivet bottom of front to nose piece of halter.

The drawing shows how it is used. Those who have tried it recommend it.

KICKING COW IS ELIMINATED

Rods Arranged in Manner Shown in Illustration That Will Do Away With Vicious Animal.

Draw the rods out, lead the cow in from behind, place the rods in position again, tie the cow to manger post and go to milking. The cow can't kick, says a writer in the Farm

Stops Kicking Cow.

and Fireside. I am using one of these devices and find it a pleasure to milk now, when I was always in fear before.

The Kerry Cow.

The Kerry cow is a light framed cow of varying size, but generally smaller than the Ayrshire. She is black in hair. The Dexter, although derived from the same stock, is quite different, being thick and blocky, and in color may be either black or red. Both of these cattle are particularly good dairy cows, doing well in moderate feeding and giving surprisingly large quantities of milk, very rich.

Many Kerries give quite as rich milk as is produced by the Jersey. The Kerry does not fatten kindly until she has reached full age, but the Dexter may be fattened younger.

Does Silage Affect the Flavor?

Have you noticed anything different in the flavor of the milk since you began feeding silage? If there is any change at all the flavor will be a little more pleasant, says O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department at the Kansas State Agricultural college. But if the silage is allowed to ferment too long and then fed, the milk will have a taint much like that noticed when weeds are eaten in the summer.

Ground Grain Is Best.

If a farmer who is really trying to learn how to conduct his business most economically will make a common-sense test during a season of, say, six months, feeding a portion of his cows ground grain, and the same number whole grain, noting the difference in milk flow, he will then come pretty near knowing the truth.

Profits From a Creamery.

The total profits from a creamery will depend largely upon the amount of cream that can be bought. If the factory can be run at its capacity, it will be much more profitable than if only half the amount of cream desired is secured.

Warmth Is Necessary.

Warmth is as necessary in a dairy in the winter as cold is in the summer.

IMPROVEMENT IN CITY MILK

Restoration of Sale to Bottles in Chicago Has Been Means of Lowering Infant Mortality.

Restricting the sale of milk to bottles, in the city of Chicago, has been the means of improving the quality and lowering the infant mortality.

The new city ordinance which went into effect in Chicago the first of this year requires all cows to be tested or the milk pasteurized, and the result of this measure is expected to be most beneficial to the consumer. In cooperation with the weeding out of insanitary milk rooms in the city—a campaign inaugurated by the authorities—marked improvements are looked for in the quality of milk sold to the consumers.

"Milk bottled in the country," is a slogan which has been extensively employed by dealers. It has increased the sale of milk delivered in this manner and earned for Chicago the distinction of having the supply bottled in the country instead of in the city as is the case generally.

The inspection of retail milk rooms in Washington, D. C., requires more time and labor than in other cities of like size because the number of small dealers is large. Owing to the limited volume of business handled, many of these milk rooms are intermingled with domestic and business life, which, compared with other cities, might be considered a prominent fault. General conditions, however, show a steady improvement, and the efforts of the health department are meeting with success.

CONVENIENT TRUCK IN BARN

Dairyman Cannot Afford to Slight Any Implement That Will Lighten His Labor—Car Is Handy.

No dairyman can afford to ignore that which will lighten his labor in any way whatever. Be his stable ever so conveniently constructed, he has enough to do. Hence the importance of his considering the truck or car

Convenient Truck in Barn.

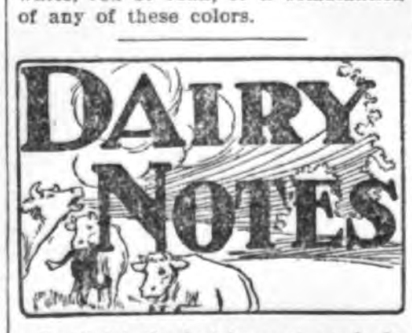
presented in the cut, for which we are indebted to an exchange. Made of good lumber, the only iron about it is the handle at each end by which to draw or push it, and the straps which are screwed against the ends, engage the ends of the axle outside the wheels and are screwed flat against the bottom of the truck.

MILK STRAIN OF SHORTHORN

Found Excellent Breed Where Dairying Is Not Specialized and but Few Animals Kept.

Where dairying is not specialized but a few cows are kept to supply the household with milk and butter, and to give an abundance of good milk for family use, the milking strain of Shorthorns finds its place. This breed has, in Canada, been bred for beef so exclusively that the milking qualities have suffered; but there are great possibilities in this fine type of cattle, with their placid disposition and general good health. They are growing in favor with dairymen. The male calves can be reared for beef, and, if anything happens to the cows they can be easily made ready for the butcher.

The Shorthorn is of English origin, is above the average in size and weight, and gives a medium flow of standard quality milk. She may be white, red or roan, or a combination of any of these colors.



Don't let the butcher get good, desirable heifer calves.

A good supply of pumpkins will now be relished by the dairy cattle.

Cold fall rains will cut down the milk flow unless the cows are protected.

As a rule, cows should be bred so they will freshen once in twelve months.

Skim-milk is such a necessity on the farm that no dairy farmer can afford to be without a separator.

The milk vessel should be smooth on the inside. There should be no crevices and cracks that are difficult to clean.

Better dairy farmers as well as better dairy cows are necessary before dairying reaches the plane which it well deserves.

One way to set a good example for the young farmers in your neighborhood is to keep pure-bred dairy cattle and keep them right.

The best of feed will not make a good cow out of a poor one, but indifferent feed is sure to make a poor cow out of a good one.

It pays to begin stabling the cows when the nights first become chilly. They can shiver off a lot of milk and butter-fat in a short time

SQUIRRELS OR TREES?

SERIOUS PROBLEM CONFRONTS EXPERTS IN FORESTRY.

Little Animals Cause Serious Trouble Wherever Forest Service Has Tried to Reforest Cut-over or Burned Areas.

Whether we have squirrels or forests in the United States is a question that is now presenting itself urgently to the department of agriculture. Dr. H. H. Henshaw, chief of the biological survey, has just returned to Washington after a tour of the west, where the forest service is worried over this problem.

The squirrels that are forcing themselves into the balance against the trees are the gray squirrels of the west and the Pacific coast. There has been an immense amount of trouble wherever the forest service has tried to reforest either cut-over or burned areas from the small rodents that ate the seeds before they sprouted. The gophers, field mice and ground squirrels have been the worst offenders, and it has been found necessary to exterminate these little pests over large areas before reforesting was at all successful.

This has been done in some cases with the aid of the biological survey, and in cases where from 75 to 80 per cent, of the seed were formerly eaten within 36 hours after planting, it has been found possible to kill off the small ground animals and get a good stand of new timber. In fact, in the Cochapaw forest of Colorado it is probable that the stand of young trees will have to be thinned out to give room the trees ought to have.

But now comes the gray squirrel and presents a new problem to the forester. In most of the reforesting areas the seed of the yellow pine is the most desirable seed to be planted. The gray squirrels, it is found, not only eat the seed that are planted, but if the seed crop is at all light they eat the seed before the foresters can collect them for planting. The rangers have tried the experiment of watching the squirrels and find they frequently can locate the hoards of the little red squirrel, getting as much as a bushel of seed sometimes from a single granary. But the gray squirrel does not hoard the seed. He either eats as he goes or else buries scattered seed so it is useless to look for them.

The biological survey does not want to exterminate the squirrels, and does not intend to poison them, at first at any rate, but will send out hunters to kill them off by shooting in the worst infested regions to see whether they can be held in check till the new trees get a start.

Doctor Henshaw said he made a visit to the national bison range, where 20,000 acres have been fenced on the Flathead Indian reservation, and found the herd of bison installed there doing well and taking kindly to their new surroundings. The Flathead Indians have several thousand acres of land they want to irrigate, and they cannot readily get water to do it without running an irrigation ditch across the bison park. They are willing to do the work of ditch digging themselves or pay the department of agriculture for having it done, but the department does not want to risk this invasion of the bison territory, and the method by which the question shall be settled has not yet been worked out.

Golden Gate Fogs.

The fogs of the Pacific, and especially those on the coast of California and Washington, present some characteristic features of their own. They are low lying, dense and of frequent and regular occurrence, and have been the cause directly and indirectly of a large percentage of marine disasters in the vicinity of San Francisco. Owing to the general movement of the air from the sea toward the land, and the climate of the great interior valley, fog is frequent and well marked. In summer the afternoon sea fog varies in depth from 100 to 1,700 feet, but it rarely reaches far inland.

On some afternoons the velocity of the wind at San Francisco rises with almost clocklike regularity to about twenty-two miles an hour, and a solid wall of fog, averaging 1,500 feet in height, comes through the Golden Gate, causing a fall in temperature to about that of the sea—namely, 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

The upper level of the fog can be plainly seen from the hills in the vicinity. Above the fog level the air is cloudless, and the afternoon temperature ranges from 80 degrees Fahrenheit to 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Chance for Profit.

Considering the accommodations the young doctor thought the rental asked for the office exorbitant. He enumerated the drawbacks: no sunshine, limited space, stuffy elevator, threadbare and insufficient furniture. The agent listened in tolerant silence, then he turned and looked out of the window at the frenzied crowds dodging to protect life and limb from the onslaughts of trucks and four different car lines that crossed at that corner.

"Yes, sir," he said, "I admit all that, but just look at the opportunity for accidents."

Problem in Natural History.

"Evolution tells us," said the scientist, "that the ear is modified breathing apparatus of the fish."

"Don't believe it," replied the superficial person. "It's utterly impractical. How could the fish manage to snore without waking himself up?"

BOY CARRIED OFF HONORS

Inquisitive Person Probably Still Is Looking for Information That He Didn't Get.

Every one who has lived in a small town knows the type of person generally detested there for his inquisitive habits. That even children delight in thwarting the purposes of such a person is shown by an incident related by a New Englander.

A woman in a New England town wished a friend to share her cider vinegar and sent her nine-year-old son to deliver it. He returned quickly, his fact wearing a satisfied smile.

"Mrs. Brown was much obliged, ma, but I met Mr. Parker just after I got there. He said, 'Hullo, sonny! I wonder if you've got molasses in that jug?' and I said 'No, sir.' He said, 'Got vinegar?' and I told him 'No, sir.'

"At last he said, 'Well, that's a jug in your hand, ain't it?' and I put my jug on the ground and said, 'No, sir.'"

SCALP ITCHED TERRIBLY

"One evening while combing my hair, I noticed a few brown crustlike spots on my scalp and, of course, I thought it was only a little dust that had settled there during the week. So I washed my hair thoroughly but I saw that they wouldn't come out. Then at the end of the next week I washed my hair again, and to my astonishment I saw not only those few but many more had come. Then my head became worse and worse, and my scalp started to itch terribly, so that I could not sleep nor keep from scratching my head.

"The crustlike places later opened and made sores which bled, and they also itched something terrible. I tried many remedies but none helped and instead they made my head worse. This condition of my scalp kept up for a month, and then one day I met a friend and she advised me to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment which I did. In two weeks I was rid completely of this trouble, through the use of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I am never without them, for they are my most highly valued friends." (Signed) Miss Alva Gustafson, 677 Second Ave., New York City, May 17, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 19 K, Boston.

We are apt to speak of a man as being lucky when he has succeeded where we have failed.

It Means Health For the Child

The careful mother, who watches closely the physical peculiarities of her children, will soon discover that the most important thing in connection with a child's constant good health is to keep the bowels regularly open. Sluggish bowels will be followed by loss of appetite, restlessness during sleep, irritability and a dozen and one similar evidences of physical disorder.

At the first sign of such disorder give the child a teaspoonful of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at night on retiring and repeat the dose the following night if necessary—more than that will scarcely be needed. You will find that the child will recover its accustomed good spirits at once and will eat and sleep normally.

This remedy is a vast improvement over salts, cathartics, laxative waters and similar things, which are altogether too powerful for a child. The homes of Emma Steward, 2418 E. Main St., Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Sadie Parham, 47 Mosely St., Norfolk, Va., are always supplied with Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and with them, as with thousands of others, there is no substitute for this grand laxative. It is really more than a laxative, for it contains superior tonic properties which help to tone and strengthen the stomach, liver and bowels so that after a brief use of it all laxatives can be dispensed with and nature will do its own work.

Anyone wishing to make a trial of this remedy before buying it in the regular way of a druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a large bottle (family size) can have a sample bottle sent to the home free of charge by simply addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

Above Him.

"You say that she married beneath her?"

"She certainly did; her father was an aviator and her husband a chauffeur."

For HEADACHE—Hicks' CAPUDINE

Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capudine will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c., and 50 cents at drug stores.

Judging from her passion for hats, how can a woman expect to be happy in heaven and make one halo last her through eternity?

Many people have receding gums. Rub Hamlins Wizard Oil on gums and stop the decay; cause the disease germs with a mouth wash of a few drops to a spoonful of water.

You have a corking good memory if you don't tell the same story to the same crowd twice.—Atchison Globe.

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

There isn't much home for the man who has no self-respect.

The Human Heart

The heart is a wonderful double pump, through the action of which the blood stream is kept sweeping round and round through the body at the rate of seven miles an hour. "Remember this, that our bodies will not stand the strain of over-work without good, pure blood any more than the engine can run smoothly without oil." After many years of study in the active practice of medicine, Dr. R. V. Pierce found that when the stomach was out of order, the blood impure and there were symptoms of general breakdown, a tonic made of the glyceric extract of certain roots was the best corrective. This he called

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Being made without alcohol, this "Medical Discovery" helps the stomach to assimilate the food, thereby curing dyspepsia. It is especially adapted to diseases attended with excessive tissue waste, notably in convalescence from various fevers, for thin-blooded people and those who are always "catching cold."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps for the French cloth-bound book of 1008 pages. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Smokeless Odorless Clean Convenient

The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater warms up a room in next to no time. Always ready for use. Can be carried easily to any room where extra warmth is needed.

A special automatic device makes it impossible to turn the wick too high or too low. Safe in the hands of a child.

The Perfection burns nine hours on one filling—glowing heat from the minute it is lighted. Handsomely finished; drums of blue enamel or plain steel, with nickel trimmings.

Ask your dealer or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Atlantic Refining Co.

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$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

All Styles, All Leathers, All Sizes and Widths, for Men and Women

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FOR OVER 30 YEARS

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If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then realize why I **warrant** them to hold their shape, fit and look better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom

Shoes Sent Everywhere — All Charges Prepaid.

How to Order by Mail. — If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send direct to factory. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light sole. *I do the largest shoe mail order business in the world.*

Illustrated Catalog Free.
W. L. DOUGLAS,
146 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2, $2.50 or $3.00 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

The Famous **Rayo** Lamps and Lanterns

Rayo lamps and lanterns give most light for the oil used.

The light is strong and steady. A Rayo never flickers. Materials and workmanship are the best. Rayo lamps and lanterns last.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps and lanterns, or write for illustrated booklets direct to any agency of

The Atlantic Refining Co.

(Incorporated)

FEAR AS A MALADY

Physicians Now Recognize Many and Strange Phobias.

PHASES OF MORBID FRIGHT.

Persons Otherwise Strong Mentally May Develop a Dread of Open or Closed Places, of Crowds, of Solitude and, in Fact, of Anything.

Fear as a disease had not received serious attention until recent years. Now it is recognized by the medical profession that there is a whole list of phobias, as they are called, which are quite distinct from a normal and legitimate condition of fear due to some natural cause.

Thus there is the fear of open or closed places, says the Medical Record, fear of high places, fear of men or women, fear of crowds and of solitudes, fear of animals, fear of insects, fear of darkness, fear of accidents, fear of fire, fear of travel and, in fact, fear of anything.

There is no end to the absurdity of acts which may be occasioned by these persistent ideas of fear. Those that possess the fear of riding on a train find no pleasure in traveling; those that have fear of closed places do not enjoy going to church and generally always sit near the door ready to fly at the first sign of danger.

Various fears may also develop in connection with the occupation of the patient—for instance, barbers sometimes suffer these attacks whenever they see a razor, or telegraphers when they catch sight of their instruments, which finally necessitates giving up the occupation.

Among women especially there occurs the fear of dirt, contagion or infection. The countless bacteria always present in the air are the chief source of annoyance. The patients are always complaining of bad air and are always throwing open the windows. Books are especially avoided as a possible source of contagion. In patients with fear of injury they will throw away all needles in the house or they will no more wash windows for fear that the glass might break and cut them.

The intellect in these cases is not only undisturbed, but may be unusually good. Patients exhibit throughout a pronounced feeling of mental illness and frequently a clear insight into the morbidity of the individual symptoms.

The more common of the various phobias as classified by Beard are as follows: Claustrophobia, fear of narrow or closed places; agoraphobia, fear of open places; astraphobia, fear of lightning; monophobia, fear of being alone; pathophobia, fear of disease; mysophobia, fear of contamination; siderodromophobia, fear of railroad travel; acrophobia, fear of being at a height or looking over precipices; thanatophobia, fear of death.

It is to be emphasized that the phobias in question are not normal fears, based, as normal or natural fears are, on some reasonable justifying experience. A reasonable and justifiable normal fear of lightning might arise after the experience of having been at some time in a house struck by lightning.

Other fears, such as the fear of riding in a buggy after having been in a runaway or the fear of a voyage at sea or railway after a frightful shipwreck or railway accident, is a more or less natural or reasonable fear, as the fear of hoodoos and ghosts is among the superstitious or those accustomed to ghost stories and tradition of goblin visitation, etc.

These fears do not require a warped brain for their lodgment, though the weakened brain may be more vividly impressed by them. To be regarded as symptoms of disease these fears must be groundless so far as influences external to the brain are concerned. They must proceed from a morbid state of the brain and not from properly exciting external causes. They must be fears peculiar to the individual under peculiar circumstances of cerebral disturbance and not fear common to others and due to causes that naturally cause alarm and frighten.

Monkeys and Gum.

In tropical countries the natives have many unique ways of catching monkeys. One of them, as explained by a traveler, is this: The hunters walk about in short boots in sight of the monkeys. Then they take the boots off, place some gum in the bottoms and leave them on the ground, withdrawing themselves to a great distance. Presently the monkeys come down from the trees and try on the boots, and when the hunters come after the boots stick to the feet of the monkeys and they are unable to climb. Thus the imitative little animals are captured.

Executive Ability.

"You say Mr. Flubson has great executive ability?"

"Yes," replied the cynical office holder.

"What makes you think so?"

"Because he manages to hold a job without being competent to do any kind of real work."—Washington Star.

Cute Girl.

"How did she manage to get so many offers of marriage?"

"She had her picture taken with a frying pan in her hand."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

POULTRY

DUAL-PURPOSE FOWL HOUSE

How to Construct Building for Keeping More Than One Breed and for Small Matings.

In many cases where a person wishes to keep more than one variety of fowls or have more than one mating of the same variety, it devolves upon him to construct such buildings as will best serve his purpose. If he only wishes to make small matings and has only a limited amount of space to devote to poultry, the continuous breeding house will probably appeal to him.

In a house of this kind it is found advisable to construct it of such dimensions as will allow pens about eight feet by eight feet and also have an alley about four feet wide which can be used with great convenience for cleaning, feeding and watering, says Farm, Stock and Home. Pens of this size will easily accommodate about eight or ten females and one male bird.

Each pen should also have a window of fair dimensions facing the south. Dropping boards, roosts and nests should all be made movable so that they can be the more easily cleaned and disinfected.

Good dimensions for such houses will be found to be five feet from sill to eaves in the rear or north side and

Dual-Purpose House.

seven feet from eaves to sill in front or south side and twelve feet wide. Any length can be used to contain any number of pens.

The walls of these buildings may be constructed to suit one's fancy, but a good substantial wall can be made by placing boards vertically between the sills, covering with a layer of tar-paper or other building paper and then a layer of drop-siding. This will be found to protect fowls well under ordinary conditions. Of course, the building may be lathed and plastered if desired. The roof can be made straight or broken, but the broken style will be found to give the best satisfaction. The front slant should be about five feet from eaves to peak, which will leave about nine feet for the rear slant on a building twelve feet wide. Any material may be used, but be sure that the roof is air-tight as it will keep the building warmer and also allow a better working of the ventilating system.

Roosting Platform.

A—Dropping board. B—Roost support. C—oost.

In the matter of nests one may indulge his fancy. There are so many patent nests, both with trap and without, that it would be no hard matter to get what one wants. However, the old soap box, with one side removed, still continues to be the favorite as it answers the purpose and Mrs. Hen doesn't seem to care whether it's patented or not.

If one has plenty of area in which to raise poultry he may desire to have colony houses instead of a continuous breeding house. In this case he will use small movable houses, probably about 10 by 10 in dimensions. There will be no need of an alley in a house of this kind. This building should accommodate from fifteen to twenty hens on free range. These houses may be placed at intervals on the space devoted to poultry and this system is generally conceded to be most successful.

Of course, one may construct the interior of these buildings to suit his fancy, but he should always bear in mind that at some time he will find it most convenient to have as many parts removable as is possible. The dropping boards may be placed on cleats and the roosts on loose standards. A strip 2 by 2 will be found to make a good roost and good standards may be made from a 10-inch board.

Guard Against Lice.

Just before the chicks are due to arrive, give the hen a good dusting with insect powder, even if she seems to be free from lice. Let the chicks stay in the nest with their mother for at least thirty-six hours and then place them in a suitable coop with her. Provide the floor of the coop with chaff or fine straw for the babies to walk on and scratch in. Give them light feeds at first of water, fine grit, hard boiled eggs and dry bread crumbs. Keep them dry and the hen will keep them warm.

Signs of Indigestion.

If a bird is noticed to be moping around and breathes with difficulty, such are signs of indigestion and should be taken care of at once.

Getting Winter Eggs.

Winter eggs, are of course, desired, and we can only get them by making our hens comfortable by day and night.

POULTRY

FRESH AIR WITHOUT DRAFTS

Poultrymen Beginning to Appreciate Advantages of Open Front Type of Buildings for Fowls.

Poultrymen are beginning to learn that if biddy has a house all her own, whose side walls are made of feathers, the best non-conductor that she can get, and that if she is allowed to have plenty of oxygen to burn up with the carbohydrates of her food she will very easily keep herself warm in almost any reasonable temperature. The only practical way to give her this very necessary fuel is by giving her plenty of fresh air, but drafts always mean roup, and every poultryman knows what that means, writes Ellis Santee of Essex County, N. Y., in Farm and Home.

I think all are coming more and more to appreciate the open front for fair weather, with muslin to cover the opening during bad weather. This means that the rest of the house will have to be as tight as possible in order that there may be no dangerous drafts. Experience has also shown that it is well to make the front tight for about two feet above the floor. Everyone has his own particular ideas about shape and size. I like best a square house, with the roof as low as convenience in doing the work will permit. Our most satisfactory house, as shown in cut, is built on the continuous house plan, 20x20 feet, with the eaves 6½ feet from the ground in front and no eaves at the back, the roof coming down even with the back of the house, which is 4½ feet high. The roofing material extends to the

Santee's Model House.

bottom of the sill. This gives us a double pitched roof, with the maximum of head room and a minimum of air space.

We are satisfied that concrete is the ideal material for a poultry house floor if it is properly constructed. It must not be laid in close contact with the ground unless it is insulated by putting in a thickness of roofing material to keep down the dampness. Tar felt is the most economical and is effective. A foot of small stone is best.

It is important that the partitions be made solid at least as far front as the door, and at least two feet high the balance of the way to prevent drafts.

If possible to have the yards in the rear it is well to have the windows made in one sash, extending from the roof to near the floor, hinged at the side next the partition, to be used as a clean-out door for taking litter in and droppings out. It is important that there be some glass in each room, even though muslin be used. This window should always be in the southeast corner of the room, so that you get the greatest amount of sunlight early in the morning.

The walls of the house should be not over one inch thick and covered with some kind of roofing material to make them tight. Matched lumber will shrink and make a chance for drafts that must be avoided. Roofing boards, planed on one side, put on with the planed side inside and covered over on the outside back and ends with the roofing material are economical and satisfactory. We like tar felt—some object to its color. Whatever is used, the three walls, roof and floor should be tight. The old idea of making the walls double thick with sawdust or building paper between made a fine condensing chamber and a damp place that is unprofitable for poultry. Dry cold is far preferable to damp warmth.

The tendency all along the line seems to be toward larger flocks on account of the labor problem. One man will take care of as many hens in a large flock as two will in small flocks. Thus far we have not gotten beyond pens holding 125. The question of free range will largely influence the size of the pens. We prefer to fence the garden rather than to confine the hens except during a very short breeding season. Even then it is better to confine the ones not in the breeding pen and give the breeders free range. Of course, where one breeds more than one variety this is out of the question.

To sum up, then, make the rooms square, large, tight on every side except above two feet from the floor on the south side. Make the floor of concrete and get it up off the ground.

Rat-Proof Poultry Houses.

Poultry houses may be made rat-proof by placing dirt or sand floors on a good concrete foundation, and then can be readily cleaned. In stables wooden floors on concrete, while costing more than the ordinary floor, will keep out the rats. Galvanized wire netting with a half-inch mesh will prevent rats from gnawing the wood beneath granaries, poultry houses and small buildings, but the whole structure will need to be covered. Cellar windows should be protected in the same manner. Do not place poison where fowls, other birds or domestic animals can get at it.

Classified Ads.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS 6 lbs. each, $1.50, W. C. Diven, Livermore, Pa. 49

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FOR SALE—500 LARGE FANCY SQUAB BREEDERS Red and Yellow Carneaux, White and Colored Homers, White Duchess, Maltese Hens, Dragoons, Runts, French Mondaines. Will make price right on large order. M. E. Ridgely, Benson, Md. 49

FOR SALE 500 WHITE LEGHORNS Yearling hens, early pullets and cockerels. Heavy egg strain and good size birds. M. E. Ridgely, Benson, Md. 49

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SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1911.

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the subscription price of the "Advocate", containing the "Weekly Philatelic Review Department", will be raised to 50c per year. Until then, we shall continue to enter subs. for a quarter.

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Advertising in its broad sense is the medium between dealer and customer. Most advertised articles are luxuries, or, at least, they are such that they do not constitute the necessities of life. Yet it pays to advertise them, since the dear public has a tendency to buy many other things than the absolute necessities.

Now let us confine ourselves to the philatelic world, and look our subject squarely in the face.

The philatelic world is composed of stamp collectors who have entered it voluntarily, and who want to buy stamps, subscribe to stamp papers, etc. Otherwise they wouldn't be in it. They are all waiting to be asked to get specimens for their collections. They subscribe to stamp papers so that they may be asked in the most direct way. And the dealer who doesn't ask them to patronize him will not be a dealer very long.

In the everyday world a dealer in every day articles may advertise in an every day periodical, and get excellent results, yet his ads. doubtless interested only a small fraction of those whom it reached, since the every day world is such a broad field that a dealer in a certain line of goods has a small chance of interetting every person whom his ads. may reach. But the periodicals charge for their entire circulation, just the same. And the dealer finds advertising profitable.

Then how much more profitable is philatelic advertising! Philatelic periodicals reach only active stamp collectors, waiting, just waiting, **to be asked.** A stamp dealer's ad. in a stamp paper reaches stamp collectors, and no others. He pays for circulation, and knows that every subscriber will take an interest in his ad. He makes his appeal to a body of subscribers interested in his line, and not to a fraction of the whole, as does the every day dealer.

While the ads. in general magazines are glanced at casually by subscribers, the philatelic ads. in stamp papers are often of greater importance to collectors than the reading matter. Philatelic ads. very often are of considerable news value, a fact which is doubtless recognized by every philatelist. Every philatelist, accordingly, reads philatelic ads. with possibly as much interest as he does the "literature" of stamp papers.

Personally, we should be in favor of admitting philatelic ads. to stamp papers as reading matter, altogether free of charge. This is undoubtedly an impracticability, however, owing to the cost of handling display ads. and setting them up.

We are doing the next best thing, however. **Any reliable dealer who allows us 10 cents an inch, may have as much ad. space as he needs in this paper.** And we will give three insertions for the price of two. All we want is to be paid for our trouble in handling ads.

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WEEKLY PHILATELIC REVIEW.

No. 9.

New Facts About Recent U. S.

Director Ralph of Bureau of Engraving and Printing Gives Important Information

The current U. S. stamps are extremely interestfng, and doubtless afford the specialist more varieties for his collection than the stamps of any other period in the history of U. S. specialism. Among the most interesting of these varieties are plate numbers, and different spacings between vertical rows of stamps.

It is well known that there are plate numbers with stars, and with "A's" between them and bureau imprints; also that there have been some without either symbol. But the whys and the wherefores of these varieties, and their relation to spacings between stamps, have never been clearly or fully explained. We have, accordingly, made a number of inquiries calculated to bring out important prints, and we have not been disappointed.

Director Ralf, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has very kindly explained everything in detail, which had been nebulous in our mind. The most important facts are as follows:

"Prior to January 14, 1909, all plates from which postage stamps were printed were made with uniform spaces between the stamps." The numbers of these plates had no symbols prefixed.

"After the above date, the vertical spaces were graduated from narrow ones in the middle to wide ones on each side of the plate. The star was placed on the margin of the plate to indicate the above change from the uniform spaces.

"On November 15, 1910, another gauge was used, which gives uniform spaces, but wider ones than those used prior to January 14, 1909. This is known as the "A" gauge. The "A" plates had been used concurrently with the starred plates, on the single line water marked paper, the latter being the most common, however.

"The reason for the change to the graduated spaces, and afterwards to the uniform spaces wider than those on the plates prior to January 14, 1909, was to allow for the expansion and contraction of the paper, (which had been wet for printing and afterwards dried out), so that in perforating the stamps the perforating wheels would not cut into the stamps themselves. It was believed that the change from the graduated to the even, but wider, spaces than were originally used, would effect this purpose better than the graduated spaces, and **experience has demonstrated this to be a fact.**" The emphasis is our own. Because of the success of the "A" plates it is a certainty that no more starred plates are being made, or will be made. This means that the proposed new issue will be printed from "A" plates entirely. In fact, the new registry stamps have "A" plate numbers. We will doubtless continue to "see stars" before plate numbers for a short time yet, until the old starred plates are worn out. Then the "A's will have an absolute monopoly.

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Beaver Springs, : : : Pa

PUCKERLESS PERSIMMONS.

Apparently the scientists cannot be prevented from robbing us of all our cherished traditions and privileges. After having upset about everything else in the world they have now discovered a way of taking the pucker out of the persimmon, although why they should have thought this necessary no one seems to know. The scientists clearly are interfering with a law of nature and also robbing life of one of its sources of joy. There are few more mirth-provoking things in the world than watching the uninitiated attempting to eat a green persimmon. The pucker of the persimmon comes from tannic acid and we fail to see what the scientists are going to accomplish by removing tannin from the persimmon. One might as well eat a cucumber and be done with it. The danger in the discovery is the harm it may do to the persimmon in the later stage of its development. How do the scientists know that nature did not put the tannic acid into the persimmon as one of the elements that, when the frost comes, conspires to make the once puckery and unedible persimmon a richer, riper, sweeter morsel than science ever smacked its lips over?

In favoring a liberal appropriation by the state to pay the tuition of boys and girls at colleges already established, rather than to found a new state university, Governor Foss advocates a very sensible policy, says the Boston Globe. If the state is to aid deserving young men and young women in their efforts to obtain a college education, it would certainly seem wiser, for economical reasons, if for no other reasons, to take advantage of the many excellent institutions of the higher learning already existing in Massachusetts. The problem of selecting the right boys and girls upon whom to bestow free scholarships ought not to be difficult to solve, for that might be left to the judgment and fairness of high school teachers and boards of education in every community, who certainly would have means of knowing whether the scholarships were well bestowed. Neither political "pull" nor other improper influences need enter into the decision.

From the effete east comes word of the intuitive kiss. The intuitive kiss is one which you are sure you are about to get, but you never get it. You feel intuitively that you are to become a kissee. But you don't, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The fact that the kiss is never delivered is what makes the girls so angry.

There is a man in Texas who prefers solid home comfort to pedigree and prestige. He is looking for a widow to marry, whose first husband was hanged, so he may be secure from having his predecessor held up to him as model. For genuine, long-seeing philosophy, this Texan challenges the wisdom of Solomon.

Another pretty American heiress is to marry a foreign nobleman. This shows our young American men are too busy making money to think of other things—that the real prizes, both in beauty and millions, are being carried off by the leisure class so despised here.

That German doctor who predicts that American women will have fewer toes a thousand years hence seems bound to scare the life out of us some way. He now tells us that riding up and down in skyscraper elevators is shortening life. Well, life would have to be considerably prolonged to enable us to make many round trips by stair way.

New York aldermen are trying to pass a resolution to prohibit women from smoking in public places as injurious to public morals. The practice aimed at is neither pretty nor elevating, but as picked out for the subject of special legislation in defense of public morals, the proposed ordinance is distinctly, though unconsciously, humorous.

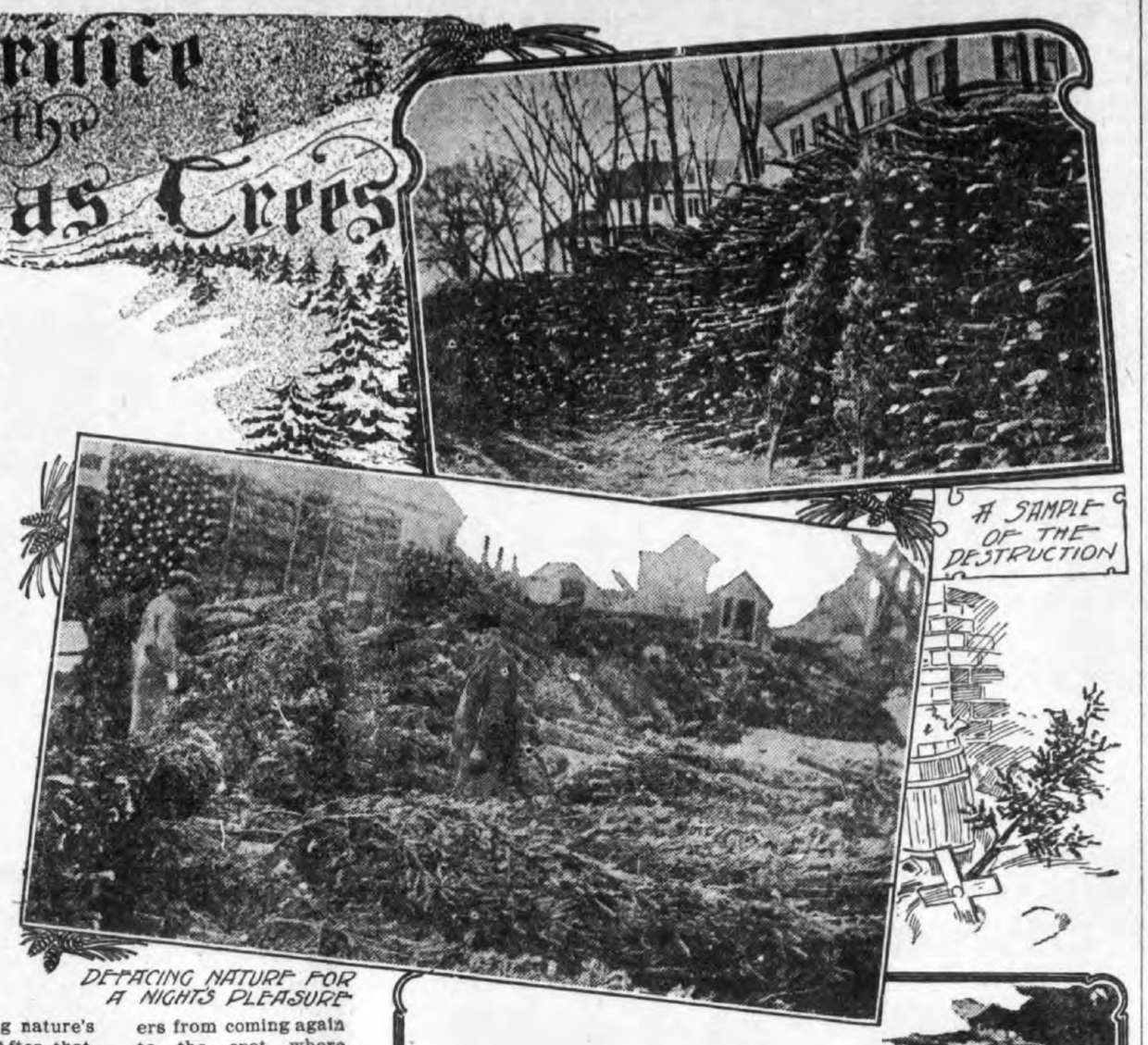
Indianapolis ministers denounce motor racing as being as vicious as bullfighting. Indianapolis has had more than its share of the tragedies of the game.

A Massachusetts preacher who is under indictment charged with having murdered a young woman has quit his pulpit. It seems a natural thing to do, considering the circumstances.

A California poet allowed his wife one cent a day, thus setting a bad example for poets.

Edison says that he likes America better than Europe. We knew he would.

Sacrifice of the Christmas Trees



DEFACING NATURE FOR A NIGHT'S PLEASURE

WHAT MAN WILL DO FOR TWO CENTS

WILL the children in 1925 have Christmas trees? This question is being asked by thousands of people throughout the United States. Indications point to the supposition that within the next 15 years the supply of the evergreen trees with which we deck our living rooms annually at the feast of St. Nicholas will be so small that folk in the ordinary walks of life will not be able to afford a tree.

Year after year the forests have been denuded. New England, a generation ago, was thought to have an almost inexhaustible supply. Today her hills are bare. Nearly all her immense forests of spruce and fir have been sacrificed to the sentiment of Yuletide.

The middle states have been ransacked for their treasures. The farmer, although he receives but two cents apiece for the trees, is afraid to look the future in the face and wait until the tree is full grown. Neither does he show any discretion in cutting, but every year he rushes to the woods and cuts everything that he can lay his hands on in order that some one may have a night's pleasure by defacing nature's work with cheap tinsel and candles. After that, what would have been the forest of the future is discarded forever, beyond the power of man to restore and the work of nature for years to replace.

The bulk of the trees now come from Canada. More than 300,000 are used annually in Philadelphia alone. New York, Chicago, Baltimore and a hundred towns between them use three times that number every year.

In the wild hills of the Canadian provinces the trees are still plentiful. But it is only a question of a few years' time, with the increased demand for them, when their price will soar. No attempt is made, apparently, to rejuvenate the forests.

In a few scattered places throughout the country, it is true, one or two men have started nurseries in Christmas trees. Intelligent planting and cutting within three generations may make them useful patches from which to glean hardy trees.

But elsewhere, in spite of the talk of conservation which we hear so much about nowadays, the trees are stripped ruthlessly from the hills and valleys and no attempt is made by the greedy marketer to replace them.

This has resulted in the present dearth of the much-desired spruce trees. Vermont already charges an additional stumpage of five cents, upon trees which are shipped out of the state.

Let us consider the Christmas tree situation in Philadelphia. Each year more than 1,000 flat freight cars, loaded with the trees, which are piled in double tiers, reach the city. The capacity of the flat car averages 300 trees.

Therefore, approximately 300,000 trees are used in Philadelphia annually. Sentimentality apart, this is an enormous waste of material, when it is recalled that the trees serve no economic purpose, and the majority of them furnish fuel for bonfires on vacant lots two weeks after the holiday.

It is an expensive proposition considered in any light. First comes the cost of sending men into regions where the trees grow. They are experts. They are able to size up the marketable value of a patch of woods after a day's tramp through them. Then comes the cost of cutting, stumpage, hauling and shipping to destination. After that, it is mainly a matter for the retail dealers, who buy trees either as they stand in the forests, or at the freight yards in the cities to which they are consigned.

The small dealer must make his profit. He tacks on an extra price which the consumer must pay. Then comes the expense of decorating the greenwood with tinsel and glistening ornaments. This costs a little fortune in itself. Finally, it is usual to pay the ashman to cart the tree away, after the holidays are over.

It has been estimated that from first to last, from the time that the seedling is planted in the soft, friable soil, to the moment it returns to its primal element, the dust, as a handful of embers on the city lot, a Christmas tree represents a money valuation of $25.

This is a total expenditure of $7,500,000 annually. Of course, this figure is purely imaginary. The trees do not actually cause that amount of money to change hands in a simple buying and selling transaction. But there is actually that much loss to the regions which supply trees.

If all the trees in an average loaded flat car were to be stood upon their butts, in the natural way in which they would grow, they would cover a ten-acre lot. Multiply this by 1,000 and the amount of timber stripped annually from the hills will become apparent at once.

Just at this time of the year the Christmas tree industry is in its most flourishing condition. All of the trees for this year's market have been cut. Many of them are in transit, but some of them are even now standing in the freight yards of the railroads, waiting for the retail dealers to purchase them.

Dealers are gradually awakening to the fact that it is better to ship their trees early, sell them all at a low price, and save the trouble and expense of remaining a long time in the city bartering their wares.

The dealers in Christmas trees are types. They are all queer characters. You cannot pick out one that has not some peculiarity. As in all trades, there are tricks to the business of buying and selling Christmas trees.

You would think that the disposal of a car load of railroad ties, with a layer of trees piled on top, to an unwary customer, would bar the dealers from coming again to the spot where they had practiced such deception.

Yet it never does. Year after year they practice the most dishonest tricks upon their patrons. One man last year got a high price for 20 of the finest trees ever seen in Philadelphia. He told the buyer that the rest of the car on which the 20 were loaded was just like them, but when they were unloaded and placed for sale, they proved to be small and scrubby, many of them being utterly unfit for use. Dealers such as these are rare, it is true; the majority of them are honest.

To the dealers, whom the railroads designate as the consignees, come the little fellows, the traders. These also represent almost every phase of human character. Many save up a few hundred dollars and visit the freight yards with their teams, buying the trees in less than carload lots. In this way they can see just what they are getting. Most of them are shrewd fellows, and drive a hard bargain. Your upcountryman is ofttimes as shrewd, however, as the "piker" dealer, and many amusing hours may be spent frequenting the freight yards in the railroads where the trees are stacked or exhibited for sale.

Each year there are many new additions to the company of dealers. The lure of the adventure, the chance to realize money upon an investment that is practically certain to bring a 50 per cent. return, attracts many to the business. Trees can be purchased in half carload lots, or even in hundred lots for about 60 cents apiece. If they can be sold for a dollar, or perhaps more, the chance to make money quickly is irresistible to many investors.

Not always does the investor succeed. His fingers are sometimes pretty badly burned. The market may be glutted, he may have a rival on the next corner, or perhaps his trees are not sufficiently attractive to cause the public to patronize him. Perhaps he has held off, waiting for better prices, till the last moment, and finds himself with half a hundred spruce on his hands, which he must dispose of as best he may.

Usually, however, the business is lucrative. The wise dealer buys trees in hundred lots, peddles them out quickly, and comes back for more. He does not wait for high prices, but sells his trees for what he can get.

As you pass some windy corner one of these blustery nights before Christmas Eve and see the long rows of evergreens laid against the wall, or ignobly lying prone upon the ground, bethink you of the place in which they first saw the light. The kindly hills, snow-covered engirdling valleys fragrant with spicy odor; picture them bare, littered with the waste of cuttings, and the unsightly stumps of trees.

Picture the brooding of those trees as they grew. It took them 20 years to reach an age and size where they might prove marketable. No more will the wind moan and sough through their branches. The hills are bare. The snow will melt in the spring, and the soil will not absorb it. Water will run into the streams and the streams become floods, and the floods breed calamities.

The trees, noble fellows all of them, will have their tops hacked off to accommodate them to the stuffiness of our little box-like homes. As the heat of our rooms dries up their sap, their lives will go out, slowly, day by day. They will end on the bonfire.

Yes, buy a tree. Buy one and take it home to your children. When it is bravely decked out in all its gala finery, gather your family about its spreading branches, which are exhaling their last breaths for you, and tell them the story of the life and death of the tree.

THE SPIRIT OF THE DAY.

Have you time for a little sermon? It will take but a few minutes, and today, if ever, our thoughts should be turned toward inward to the heart of things. To you, whose hands rock the cradles of humanity and indirectly rule the world, let us ask a question: Are you forgetting the real spirit of the day? Gift giving on this anniversary of the Nativity is in danger of losing its loving purpose. It has degenerated in many cases to a mercenary exchange—a gift for a gift. The spirit is frequently absent.

This should not be. Women represent the greater number of gift-givers. Let us then revert to the underlying love and reverence that prompted the Wise Men to lay their offerings at the feet of the Holy Baby. Let us give a little of our hearts with each present, and if we cannot give a tangible expression of our love, let us give a heart's wish instead.

In your hands lies great power for good or for evil. A woman influences thought and action. It is your duty then, to discountenance the heartless offer and to smile your approval of the spirit of the day.

Then, indeed, Christmas will mean all that he would approve. The guiding star of love and good will that shone so clearly in the blue night long ago should never be lost in our minds, and the love to which it pointed should epitomize our efforts to honor this great day.

A SURPRISE BOX.

Something which would delight any little invalid is a "surprise box." This may be planned to last a week or any length of time one wishes and should contain a package for each day, with the date on which it is to be opened written plainly on each one. Dolls, toys, books and many other things dear to the childish heart may be put in these packages and the little one will surely rejoice to have his "Merry Christmas" last so many days.

Christmas in Old Time.

Heap on more wood!—the wind is chill.
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.

Each age has deem'd the newborn year
The fittest time for festal cheer;
And well our Christian sires of old
Loved when the year its course had roll'd
And brought blithe Christmas back again,
With all his hospitable train.
Domestic and religious rite
Gave honor to the holy night;
On Christmas eve the bells were rung;
On Christmas eve the mass was sung:
That only night in all the year
Saw the stoled priest the chalic rear.
The damsel donn'd her kirtle sheen,
The hall was dress'd with holly green;
Forth to the wood did merry men go
To gather in the mistletoe.
Then open'd wide the baron's hall
To vassal, tenant, serf and all;
Power laid his rod of rule aside
And Ceremony doff'd his pride.
The heir, with roses in his shoes,
That night might village partner choose;
The lord, underogating, share
The vulgar game of "post and pair."
All hall'd, with uncontroll'd delight
And general voice, the happy night,
That to the cottage as the crown
Brought tidings of salvation down.
The fire, with well-dried logs supplied,
Went roaring up the chimney wide;
The huge hall table's oaken face,
Scrubb'd till it shone, the day to grace,
Bore then upon its massive board
No mark to part the squire and lord,
Then was brought in the lusty brawn
By old blue-coated serving man;
Then the grim boar's head grown'd on high,
Crested with bays and rosemary.
Well can the green-garb'd ranger tell
How, when and where the monster fell,
What dogs before his death he tore
And all the baiting of the boar.
The wassail round, in good brown bowls
Garnish'd with ribbons, blithely trowls.
There the huge sirloin reek'd; hard by
Plum porridge stood and Christmas pie;
Nor fail'd old Scotland to produce
At such high tide her savory goose.
Then came the merry maskers in,
And carols roar'd with blithesome din;
If unmelodious was the song,
It was a hearty note and strong.
Who lists may in their mumming see
Traces of ancient mystery.
White shirts supplied the masquerade
And smutted cheeks the vizors made:
But, O! what maskers, richly dight,
Can boast of bosoms half so light!
England was merry England, when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.
'Twas Christmas broach'd the mightiest ale;
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft could cheer
The poor man's heart through half the year.

—Sir Walter Scott.

BATTLE WITH "SOL'S" RAYS

Girl Who Loved Sunshine Finally Finds Material for Cushion That Won't Fade.

"My big south bay window seat is the dearest part of my room," said a real "home girl," who is gaining much useful experience since her monthly allowance has been counted on for the adornment and "replacements" of her pretty, sunshiny bedroom, "but for a few months the matter of keeping it respectable threatened to keep me poor. All the sunshine there is I want, so it comes in without hindrance, and right across the seat cushions and the pillows that I set up to lean against. The consequence was the denim covers faded almost as I looked at them. It took seven yards of 30-inch denim to re-cover the tops of those seat cushions and I couldn't get anything respectable in appearance under twenty-five or thirty cents a yard.

"I would take a half day off and have a beautiful 'spree' putting on the new covers, shaped to fit. The room would brisk up and be twice as livable as ever before, so it seemed. Then one day I would lift up one of the loose cushions and find that under it the denim was six shades brighter than out where the sun had shone on it. Nothing that I could afford seemed proof against fading until one day, when I was studying over the problem, I happened to notice that the plain ingrain filling around the edge of the big rug was just the color I wanted and always had been.

"It got just as much sun as the window seat, in that part of the room, and had not altered its hue. It took me no great while to figure out that ingrain carpet filling, even if I paid a dollar a yard for it, would outlast a dozen sets of denim covering and save the work of recovering every few weeks. So I saved up and saved up until I could afford the carpet. Work? It does! It is as nice and fresh looking now as when I put it on, six months ago."

Chinese Talleyrand.

Every Chinese is an enigma to the western mind, but the greatest enigma of them all is the man who has been called to the helm of state in this storm, the only man, if there be any, who can save the empire from shipwreck, Yuan Shi-Kai. He has been suspected and trusted alternately by Manchu and Chinese, reformer and conservative, foreign and native. The late emperor, who had made him his chief adviser, cursed him with his last breath as a traitor and cause of all his misfortunes. The late empress dowager, who had favored him above all others, denounced him at her last council. The present regent, his bitter enemy, has now made him virtually dictator of the empire. He is a possible intermediary between Manchus and rebels, because each party believes he is on their side; the Manchus trust him to support the dynasty, the rebels trust him to promote reform. Trained in the school of devious diplomacy under that consummate master of the craft, Li Hung-Chang, he has pursued a tortuous course through the troubled waters of Chinese politics ever since. His career would make the plot for a melodrama were it not too sensational and improbable for the stage.—New York Independent.

Three Curious Wills.

Becoming a woman hater because, as he said, his wife deserted him after inducing him to assign half his property to her, an Evansville (Ind.) man stipulated in his will that none but men should attend his funeral.

By the will of an Upper Sandusky, Ohio, man the income of $15,000 will be used for the benefit of church and university work. He provides for a fund to maintain preaching services each Sunday and Sunday school as well. The testator requested that a copy of a portion of his will be printed in large letters and hung in the church.

After directing that her body be cremated and the ashes scattered around the rose bushes in her garden a Quakeress of Moorestown provides by her will that $5,000 shall be held in trust, the income of which shall be paid annually to the National Woman's Suffrage association until such time as women shall have the right to vote at all elections in all the states. At that time the principal of the trust fund is to be paid to a niece of the testatrix.—Case and Comment.

Seek Rest in Churches.

"Quite astonishing is the number of male and female derelicts who float into church at this time of the year," observed a veteran New York sexton. "Particularly on stormy days is the attendance big and there is a line already formed before we unlock the doors in the morning. These unfortunate humans seek rest and refuge from the inclement weather. Why, it often happens that I have to awaken these friendless beings from sound slumbers. Not content with sleeping while in attitude of prayer, they frequently stretch themselves full length on rear pews, and I get my cue from the well-developed snores."

Safe.

Flubdub—Why have you never married, Singleton?

Singleton—Well, the women have always regarded me as an unfortunate fellow who wasn't bad enough to need reforming or good enough to make a desirable husband.—Life.

No Cash.

"Did you get that old miser to spend much at your charity bazar?"

"Oh, yes; he spent our time."

"PICKLE" THE TIMBER

ENGINEERS SEE MEANS OF ADDING LIFE TO TIES.

Their Possible Preservation for Increased Usefulness Is Suggested —Scheme Is at Least to Be Given a Trial.

A new method of solving one of the biggest problems faced by the railroads, that of finding a means of increasing the life of the timber used for their ties and piling so as to offset as far as possible the increase in their cost and the rapid increase in the demand for lumber for railroad purposes, has been discovered by western railroad engineers.

The preserving of ties and piling by "pickling" in Great Salt Lake may become an important industry, if the experiments now being worked out prove as successful as they have thus far given indications.

Ten thousand railroad ties that have been "pickling" in the salt lake for the last three years have just been removed from that body of highly mineralized water and are now being transported to Hazen, Nev., there to be given a trial on the new Hazen cutoff of the Southern Pacific. "Pickling" ties in the lake is by no means a new experiment on the part of the railroad company, but the preserving quality of the lake's brine has but recently been discovered to be sufficiently great as to justify its possible use on a large scale.

There are ties on the old Promontory line of the Central Pacific railroad, which were placed there forty years ago and have not decayed, proving the preservative qualities of the salt formation in which they lay for years before being placed in the roadbed. Piling is also being preserved in the lake, as excellent results have been obtained by the piling in the great trestle across the lake, which since the day it was first placed in the first part of the Lucien cutoff has shown no deterioration. Through the genius of E. H. Harriman in building the cutoff at a cost of $10,000,000, nearly 100 miles in the route to the coast has been saved to the road by the lake. If it can be used on a large scale as a substitute for the costly creosote and chloride of zinc preserving processes, which nearly all roads have employed to a great extent, it may turn out that the lake will be of even greater service.

The ties that have just been removed will be subjected to a hard test in the alkali soils of Nevada. The "pickling" process has caused them to be heavily impregnated with salt and they act as a "ground" for the electric current in the block signal circuits. This fact makes them unfit for use on the main line of the road over which the block signals play an important part, but there are many miles of track in which they may be safely used.

Tramps and the Railroads.

Writers who have studied the problem agree that tramps could not exist in the present numbers without the railroads. They afford a means for tramps to get from place to place.

From time to time the railrods have succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of various communities in punishing tramps with very good results, but instances of this zeal on the part of municipalities have been too sporadic to accomplish any permanent good.

The vagrant problem has been solved in other countries, notably in Switzerland, by establishing labor colonies, some for forced and some for voluntary labor. If the tramp is a confirmed loafer who does not want to earn his livelihood he is sent to one of the former, while if he is honestly seeking employment without success he is sent to one of the latter institutions, where he is paid wages until other work can be found for him. A bill providing for a farm of this nature was recently passed by the New York state legislature. Like bills have been introduced in four other states.

Daily Earnings of a Locomotive.

A writer in the Railway and Engineering Review recently gave the interesting results of a computation of the average daily earning capacity of the American locomotive. The estimate took account of time spent in the repair shop, increased cost of repairs and renewals, and the cost of fuel, water and the engine crew. The average earnings per locomotive per day in the east are $124,84, and on the western roads, $130.84. The highest earnings in the west are those of the Santa Fe locomotives, which work out of $149.53 per day. The highest earnings in the east are on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, where the average is $147,06 per day.

Favor Overhead System.

After seven years of study, a commission appointed by the Swiss republic to investigate various methods of electrification has decided to recommend the overhead rather than the third rail system for the Swiss National railways. There will be 1,830 miles of railroad in the Swiss system, and it recommends that a single-phase alternating current be used at a pressure of 15,000 volts. The cost of the entire system will be about $13,000,000.—Scientific American.

TO BUILD AFRICAN RAILROAD

It Is Intended to Do for That Continent What the Union Pacific Did for America.

The prospects of the vigorous exploitation of north and west Africa, as the result of the Franco-German settlement of the Morocco-French Congo questions, have evoked a proposal for the construction of a vast trans-African railway, to do for the African continent what the Union Pacific has accomplished for the western states of America.

M. Andre Berthelot, formerly a deputy of the French chamber, outlines the scheme in Le Matin as a railway starting from Algiers or Oran, and extending to Katanga to join the Cape-to-Cairo line, which he argues ought to be modified to join Algieria, instead of Egypt, with the Cape.

The trans-African line would have two branches, one running from the Sahara to Nigeria, joining west Africa with Algeria, and the other connecting the western Mediterranean section of the continent with the Indian ocean by means of the Uganda railway.

M. Bethelot estimates that the railway will reduce the distance to London from Johannesburg to nine days, and to Paris from Lake Chad to four. He points out that the British have already built 1,860 miles of the Cape-to-Cairo line, the Belgians 310 miles of track, and the French in Algeria 372 miles. Thus, of the 6,572 miles from Algiers to the Cape, only 4,000 miles remain to be built. He regards it as a perfectly feasible scheme, considering the trans-Siberian railway from Moscow to Vladivostok, which is 5,332 miles long.

FOR THE TRAIN DISPATCHER

Portable Telephone That Does Away With Many of the Worries of Important Official.

If a railroad train does not reach a certain station or other point at the scheduled time, the train dispatcher is not only annoyed but worried.

The Kellogg portable train telephone removes this worry and saves delay. A jointed pole in three parts,

Using Portable Train Telephone.

a small folding cross arm and a telephone set enable the conductor to connect with overhead wires and tell the dispatcher all about it in two minutes after a stop is made. He can also inform the dispatcher within a minute of when the train will be able to proceed.

The outfit is compact and weighs a few ounces over six pounds.—Popular Electricity.

Armored Trains in Russia.

As bandits hold up trains and carry off large sums of money almost daily, the Russian government has decided to construct armored carriages for the use of the State bank. They will run regularly between St. Petersburg and Russia's principal towns.

They are to be of iron and will contain accommodation for a strong convoy of soldiers. Each wagon will be so planned that the guard can fire from it as from a fort. Each train will be under the command of an officer, who is to have full powers to open fire on all suspicious persons approaching the train.

The authorities have come to the conclusion that this is the only means of putting a stop to the prevailing lawlessness on Russian railway tracks. As the ordinary postal trains can only carry a small convoy the raiders have things all their own way, and have grown so daring that they now hold up trains in broad daylight and quietly bury their booty in a neighboring forest while the panic-stricken passengers wait for them to set the engine driver free.

In future only mails and small sums of money will be sent by ordinary trains. Private banks will be able to hire accommodation in the armored trains. They will begin to run in a couple of months' time.

Japan to Spend Money for Lines.

The estimated cost for the construction of the narrow gauge railroads for which licenses have been granted is $21,000,000, according to the press of Tokyo. In addition, a considerable number of locomotives and cars are required for the government railroads already constructed and orders for the same are being placed through the representatives in Japan for foreign manufacturers and sales agents.

Device Makes for Economy.

Tests made by a French railroad of a device for heating water before it reached the boiler by exhaust steam showed a fuel economy of more than 12 per cent.

YOUNG WIFE IS TIED TO A WILD BRONCHO

Body Found With a Lariat About the Neck and Husband Is Accused.

San Rafael, N. M.—The torn and bleeding body of Mrs. Juan de la Chamzal, the young wife of a prosperous ranchman living near here, was found lying on the plains miles from the ranch. About the neck of the young woman was the noose of a lariat, one end of which had been frayed by being dragged across the rough expanse of country until the rope had been cut through. This gave the mounted sheriff and his deputies a clew which they followed to the ranch itself.

There it was found that two weeks ago while her husband was absent

Dragged by Wild Broncho.

from home some one called her to her window and an instant later carried her to the compound where she was tied to the wildest broncho on the ranch. The authorities claim the feat was accomplished only after the woman's assailant had shown the rarest horse subduing qualities.

Chamzal, the husband, was found by a sheriff's posse 100 miles from his ranch home. He was arrested, charged with the crime. The authorities expect to prove that he was enraged because during his absence from home his wife went into town to a theater with a male relative.

ELKS FIGHT OUT KINGSHIP

Younger Buck Masters the Older in a Terrific Combat Before the Startled Herd.

Danville, Pa.—Moving picture men lost a grand opportunity by not being in the vicinity of the game preserve of Alexander Billmeyer, at Washingtonville, when they might have snapped a fight for supremacy between the monster elk Jumbo, and his younger rival Job. The fight, which was a thriller from the start, lasted one hour, and resulted in the downfall of Jumbo and the exaltation of Job. The wild animals fought ferociously and without a minute's let-up. Mr. Billmeyer describes the fight as unparalleled by anything he has ever seen.

The bulls were dehorned about the last of August, and it was the first time they have been permitted to come together since. Jumbo weighed about 1,400 pounds while his rival weighs but 1,200. Job, however, is younger

Dehorned Elk Fight.

and had the advantage of agility and endurance.

Time after time the animals would retreat a distance from each other and then come together with such force that they were thrown by the recoil back on their haunches.

The herd of elks stood about watching the fight and ready to accept the victor as their leader. From now on Jumbo takes second place.

Deer Disputed With Locomotive.

Trout Run, Pa.—Disputing the right of way of a passenger train on the Northern Central railroad, a buck deer was run down and killed. He was loping along the tracks and when the engineer blew his whistle the deer lowered his head and tried to buck the engine off the track.

WOMAN SUSPECTED OF EIGHT MURDERS

Sinister Trail of Death Is Left by Mrs. Louise Vermilya, Now Under Arrest.

MAY BE NEW BORGIA

Puts Arsenic in Pepper and Attempts to End Her Own Life When Arrested—Police Claim She's a Moral Monster of the Gunness Type.

Chicago.—From obscurity to infamy in a day is the surprising record of Mrs. Louise Vermilya, "the woman of death," as she has become known in local criminal annals. One day an ordinary woman, with nothing to differentiate her in public estimate from thousands of other women, she suddenly loomed up as one of the arch-poisoners of modern times.

Among those with whose murder she is charged are two husbands, a son, a stepson, two stepdaughters and two men who were her intimate friends and who had lived in her home. Only a few weeks ago one of these friends, Police Officer Arthur Bisonette, to whom the woman says she was engaged, was taken sick in Mrs. Vermilya's home on East Twenty-ninth street, and later died in Mercy Hospital. The viscera of Bisonette were subjected to chemical analysis and enough arsenic to kill five persons was found in the liver. Mrs. Vermilya was placed under arrest, although permitted at first to remain under guard in her own home, and was charged with the crime, which she indignantly denied. Then, one morning after eating breakfast in her room she was taken sick suddenly and her case was at once diagnosed as one of

poison. The poison was traced to a pepper box, which she had insisted upon being placed on her breakfast tray.

The investigation which the police have made into the woman's career has brought to light a remarkable story, which goes back a period of 18 years, when Mrs. Vermilya was living with her first husband, Fred Brinkamp, on a farm near Barrington, Ill. Brinkamp, who was twice his wife's age and prosperous, was taken suddenly sick and died, leaving his wife $5,000 worth of property. His death saved him much sorrow, for in close succession, his daughters, Cora and Florence, aged 8 and 4 years respectively, took sick like the father and died. Mrs. Vermilya, thus relieved of domestic responsibility and with considerable money in her possession, removed to Chicago and here in a short time married Charles Vermilya, a widower, with one son, Harry G. The latter was taken sick in 1904 and Mrs. Vermilya nursed him. He died.

Mrs. Vermilya now began keeping boarders. The first of these was Richard T. Smith, a railroad conductor, whose relations with his landlady are said to have been unduly intimate. Possibly the husband, Charles Vermilya, was not wanted around. At any rate in 1909 he was taken sick and died, leaving his widow an insurance policy of $1,000 and the boarder, Smith.

There now remained in the Vermilya home her son, Frank Brinkamp, by her first husband and the boarder, Smith. The son was taken sick, was nursed by his mother and died, leaving her an insurance policy of $1,200. This was last year. Early last spring Smith sickened and died of "acute gastritis."

Officer Bisonette now became the star boarder. According to Mrs. Vermilya they were engaged to be married. Recently he acquainted Mrs. Vermilya with his engagement to another, and his sickness followed. It was diagnosed as acute gastritis. The chemical analysis showed, however, that death was caused by arsenical poisoning.

Mrs. Vermilya is emphatic in her denial of guilt. She claims her life has been an open one and that she always has been a religious woman. The police assert that she is a moral monster, patterned after the Gunness woman, who maintained a plentifully tenanted graveyard at La Porte, Ind.

CEILING FALLS DOWN AS GIRL PLAYS PIANO

Big Section of It Lets Go Following Rendition of Rag-Time Piece.

New York.—Miss Margaret Dean, who loves music dearly, was singing a brand new rag-time piece entitled, "Don't You Mind It Honey." She had just reached the refrain—"Don't mind the trouble, Honey. Life is just a bubble, Honey." Then there was pounding overhead and a big section of the ceiling came down.

Naturally Miss Margaret was surprised. By quick induction she reached the conclusion that Mrs. Kate Monnikendan, who lives on the floor above, was doing the pounding. There

Ceiling Falls on Pianist.

was an angry conference between the two tenants, and the woman "higher up" admitted having made a noise like a person who wanted to go to sleep, it being then 10:30 p. m. The next morning Miss Margaret went to the police court Brooklyn, and got a summons from Magistrate Hylan for Mrs. Monnikendan.

In court all that is told here was told, and much more. "Young woman, you must begin your piano playing and singing earlier in the evening," said the magistrate, adding as he addressed the defendant, "and you, madam, must promise not to hammer on the Dean's ceiling any more." Both promised and were discharged.

ATTACKED BY MAD HORSE

Pet Animal Snaps Boy Rider Up in His Teeth and Tramples Him Under Foot.

Perth Amboy, N. J.—Edward, the seven-year-old son of Morris Braun, was so badly injured by a maddened horse that caught him up in his mouth and then trampled him under foot that physicians say he cannot live. The lad had ridden the horse, of which he was almost a constant companion, and then turned him loose in a field. The animal wheeled about, snapped the boy up in his teeth and trotted off wildly.

The lad's cries of pain and fear brought help, and as the animal was beaten it dropped the boy and then trampled him with its hoofs, crushing in his face and causing serious internal injuries. The boy was hur-

Horse Snaps Up a Boy.

ried to doctors in this city, but they say he has no chance of recovery.

The horse was shot, and its head will be sent to the state board of health for inspection. It had been a pet in the family for ten years.

Left $25,000 Under a Walk.

Westminster, B. C.—Twenty-five thousand dollars in gold and bank notes, identified as part of the money stolen from the local branch of the Bank of Montreal, has been found by workmen under a sidewalk a few blocks from the bank. That is the first of the $335,000 loot recovered. None of the bank robbers have been captured.

Husband and Wife Shot in Duel.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Settling family differences with pistols, Perry Clevenger and his wife fought a duel at their home here, in which she was killed and he fatally wounded. The trouble was caused by Mrs. Clovenger's objection to a "wine room" run in connection with her husband's "soft drink" stand.

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Hicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c., 25c., and 50c. At drug stores.

The Paradox.

"My doctor is a paradoxical one."

"How so?"

"The more he reduced the swelling the higher the bills grew."

A Born Quibbler.

"Didn't I tell you not to shoot any quail on this place?"

"Yassuh," replied Uncle Rasberry. "You done tole me an' I done heard you. Dis ain' no quail. Dis is a partridge."

Particular Woman.

"She insisted on having a woman lawyer secure her divorce."

"Why was she so particular?"

"She did not want to go contrary to that portion of the marriage ceremony that reads, 'Let no man put asunder.'"—Judge.

Somewhat Inconsistent.

The young woman had spent a busy day. She had browbeaten fourteen sales-people, bullyragged a shop-walker, argued victoriously with a milliner, laid down the law to a modiste, nipped in the bud a taxi chauffeur's attempt to overcharge her, made a street-car conductor stop the car in the middle of a non-stop run for her, discharged her maid and engaged another, and otherwise refused to allow herself to be imposed upon. Yet she did not smile that evening when a young man begged:

"Let me be your protector through life!"

Fellows in Distress.

An efficient woman principal of a New York grammar school, though devoid of good looks and bearing the marks of long service in her profession, still retains the charm of a delightful frankness. One day while watching the pupils pass out of her building two by two, as usual, she noticed one boy marching alone, with his arm to his eyes, sobbing tumultuously. In answer to her solicitous inquiry as she drew him from the line, the little fellow wailed: "I—I haven't g-got no pardner!"

The principal extended a prompt and sympathetic hand. "Shake, dear boy, shake!" she invited. "I haven't, either."

THE LITTLE WIDOW

A Mighty Good Sort of Neighbor to Have.

"A little widow, a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino Co., Cal.

"I had been ill and confined to my bed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair until the little widow's advice brought relief.

"I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In 2 months my weight increased from 95 to 113 pounds, my nerves had steadied down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly, and still more so when they heard that Grape-Nuts alone had brought the change.

"My 4-year-old boy had eczema very bad last spring and lost his appetite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczema disappeared and now he is fat and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. *without a cent deposit* in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and *remarkable special offers* to **rider agents.**

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with $1.00 profit above factory cost.

BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from $3 to $8 or $10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the regular retail prices.*

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The regular retail price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 (cash with order $4.55.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D" also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

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We will allow a **cash discount** of 5 per cent (thereby making the price **$4.55** per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at **OUR** expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

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As sung in the Opera Bouffe

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

Based on GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S "ARMS AND THE MAN"

English words by STANISLAUS STANGE — Music by OSCAR STRAUS

Andante.

Oh, when you smile and feel like cry - ing, And when you can - not tell the rea - son why,..... You're in love when you smile while you are cry - ing, Or when you laugh when you would rather sigh..... I am no

when at night you should be sleep-ing You rest-less lie and toss a - bout the bed..... You're in. love when you watch the shadows creeping, Or when at dawn you rise with ach - ing head..... I am no

schem - er, nor a fool-ish dream - er, I am a girl, a girl of com-mon sense..... But could I

find a true and hon - est lov - er, Oh, I would love him with a love in - tense.....

cres. *dim.*

I am he, yes, I am he the lov - er you seek, I..... Oh, when you

dolce.

smile and feel like dy - ing, Or when you laugh while you are sigh - ing, and you can give no rea - son

why, But still you long to sing or cry, Oh, when the woods to you are call - ing, It is a

mf *cresc.*

rit. *dim.*

sign that you are fall - ing, fall - ing in love, yes, deep in love, fall - ing

f *mf* *rit.* *dim.*

fall - ing, deep in love. Then

p dolce. *pp* *pp*

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NOT LOST!

Mrs. Subbubs—I know you lost those letters I gave you to mail last week.

Subbubs—I expected you'd say that, and to prove you're wrong I have them right here in my pocket. See?

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1912 Almanac.

Before the great Drouth of 1901, the **Hicks Almanac** gave timely warning. For over **two** years prior to 1911, the **Hicks Almanac** again sounded a warning of **drouth danger**. And so for **forty years** this same friend of all the people has steadfastly refused the offers of speculators and continued to warn the public of coming dangers of **storm and weather**. As they should have done, the people have nobly stood by Professor Hicks, their faithful public servant, who has grown old in their service. Send only **one dollar** to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 3401 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, and get his Magazine and Almanac both for one year. The Almanac alone, a fine book of 150 pages, is **only 35c.** by mail. Let everybody respond and receive the warnings of our **National Seer** for the coming year.

The New State Penitentiary.

It appears to be pretty well settled that the new state penitentiary, authorized by the legislature at the recent session, will be erected in Centre County. Other counties in the central part of the state offered sites, but those who are authorized to recommend the location of the new prison seem to have been very well pleased with a tract of land in Centre County, especially as there is said to be sufficient quantity of sandstone and limestone on the land to build the penitentiary buildings and the wall which will surround the three thousand acre plot of ground upon which they will be erected.

The new penitentiary will take the place of the two prisons of the state, the one in Philadelphia and the other in Allegheny county, and it is expected that the state will save a great deal of money under the new arrangement. In the new new prison the prisoners will be housed more comfortably than is now the case, and as farming and other useful occupations will keep the prisoners busy they will doubtless be much more satisfied than they would in the old and dilapidated Eastern and Western penitentiaries. It will cost the counties less to send the convicts to the new prison than it now does to take them to Philadelphia or Allegheny county.

Scarcely a day passes that the newspapers do not chronicle the sad news of the death of one or more hunters as victims of the shot gun, instead of the deer or turkey, pheasant or rabbit. The fellow with the gun should exercise the best care and judgement, ere he pulls the trigger, and ascertain to a certainty as to what the object is, ere he pulls the trigger. Carelessness is the primary cause.

AMBIGUOUS

Gertrude—I'm having an awful trial with my husband. He drinks something terrible.

Ellen—I never believed in these trial marriages, anyway.

MORE NURTURE THAN NATURE

Character Depends Especially on One's Surroundings, His Conduct and His Habit.

A Chicago preacher gives this definition of character: "The mutual product of nature and nurture, with more of nurture than of nature." One's surroundings, his conduct, his habit, are more important than his ancestry and his blood. We note this every day—how children of alleged blooded stock drop out of the race and other fellows, with no heredity behind the old cottage or dusty shop, forge ahead. If there is spirit in a man's blood he is all right. He will win. But this blood may have been pounding nails or hoeing corn for fifty years before.

It is the knack of getting at a thing that tells, and when one stops to count the profit of it he will likely fail. It is the doing of the thing unselfishly and almost blindly that commands success. Let any man go over his life and pick out some work or success that he is proud of, and he will find he didn't think it out, but rather strayed into it; saw an opening and wandered in. That is why so many poor boys get rich—they had to do something, and did it.—Ohio State Journal.

ALTITUDE AND THE VOICE

Races Living in Loftier Countries Speak in Higher Tones, As a Rule.

Generally speaking, races living at high altitudes have weaker and more highly pitched voices than those living in regions where the supply of oxygen is more plentiful.

Thus, in South America, among the Indians living on the plateaus between the ranges of the Andes, at an elevation of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, the men have voices like women, and the women like children, their singing being a shrill monotone.

The Australian native have a weak voice, but a knack of sending it a long distance, and the lowest tribes of African Bushmen would come into the same category; but, it is said, of all human beings, the pygmies of central Africa have, in point of volume and compass, the weakest of human voices.—Harper's Weekly.

FEARED LIVING BURIAL.

A weird incident occurred lately in the cemetery of Pausa, a village in Saxony. The clergyman of the parish was preaching a funeral sermon at the grave of a seven-year-old girl when he astonished the mourners by asserting that he had dreamt that the girl was not really dead. The clergyman called upon the pall-bearers to open the coffin, and although they at first declined finally yielded. The clergyman approached the corpse, but after waiting in vain for the body to show signs of life, allowed the coffin to be lowered into the grave.

IN HIS LINE

"I'm surprised that you should be so interested in watching those silly dudes."

"Force of habit, I guess. I'm president of a real estate improvement company."

"Well?"

"Well, they're a vacant lot."

NO TIME TO PRAY FOR RAIN

Wise Old Negro Slave Knew It Would Not Come Till the Wind Shifted.

During slavery times my father owned a splendid negro man who, however, was rather liberal in his religious views, and was classed by his more emotional fellows as a "plumb infidel." There had been a continued drought, and pious believers, black and white, were to pray for rain. On Sunday morning my father found Henry surreptitiously hoeing a bit of late corn of his cabin, instead of going to church.

"I'm surprised, Henry," said my father. "Why are you not at the meeting to pray for rain with the others?"

Henry shifted from one foot to the other and looked at his master quizzically.

"Now, Marse George," he said, apologetically, "you know, an' I know, 'tain't gwine to rain nohow till de win' shifts."—Exchange.

ROASTED ALIVE.

Agnes Kone, a farmer's wife, at Gortschach, in Carniola, Hungary, recently committed suicide in an appalling way. She was the recognized beauty of the district, lived very happily with her husband and four children, and was known as an extremely devoted Roman Catholic. The other day, on returning from church, where she had received the communion, she sent her children and the servant to her husband, who was engaged in field work. Then she kindled a big fire in the oven, lighted six candles and put them on this improvised altar, undressed, and crept into the red-hot oven, where the husband and children found her charred body. From a note she left it was found that she had roasted herself alive in the kitchen oven in a frenzied desire to die like the martyrs at the stake.

CARDINALATE REDUCED.

The Catholic college of cardinals has now the smallest membership recorded in centuries, and the smallest proportion of Italians ever known. The traditional membership is 70, and by the recent death of Cardinal Cavicchioni it is reduced to 49. It is three and a half years since any cardinals have been created, and it is likely to be a year before a consistory is called, whereat alone new cardinals are proclaimed.

YOUTH AND AGE.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, at a wedding breakfast in Danville, indicated in a telling way one of the great differences between youth and age.

"When a man is young," he said, "he is anxious to display his knowledge; but, when he gets old, his desire is to conceal his ignorance."

A FINANCIAL QUERY.

"Are night banks in finance what they are in nature?"

"What do you mean?"

"Are they to collect what's due?"

WHY A BACHELOR

Hinton—I've a mind to get married.

Henpeck—If you had a mind you wouldn't think of such a thing.

County Prison Maintenance in State of Pennsylvania

Dauphin County Costs $2 20 a Week Against Average of $4.54 Elsewhere

Since the official inquiry into the management of the Dauphin County Prison by a committee of the State Board of Charities this week many people are wondering what all the sensational racket was about. Outside the loose charges of poor food, which were disproved on the hearing by the testimony of Major Lane S. Hart and other inspectors, and the alleged abuse of prisoners on the testimony of ex-convicts, the whole thing narrowed to a criticism of the compensation received by the warden. Critics of the local prison contend that the warden receives a compensation too large in comparison with other counties of equal population, but they carefully avoid saying anything about the larger total cost of maintaining prisoners in the same institutions as compared with the prison here.

It is difficult for these critics to explain how the Dauphin County Prison is extravagant as compared with others when the cost of maintaining a prisoner per week is only $2.20 as against an average of $4.54 per prisoner per week in the sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania. As a matter of fact, there are only three other counties in the whole State where the cost of maintaining prisoners is lower than here and in one of these prisons labor helps to keep down the expense.

It having been shown that the sanitary and health conditions of the Dauphin County Prison are entirely satisfactory, the fact that the emoluments of important officers in this county, including the City Treasurer, Sheriff, Recorder, Prothonotary and Prison Warden, run from $12,000 to $6,600, the last being the compensation of the warden, has opened the eyes of a great many people to the realization that there has been a lot of sensational talk and little basis for the complaints which have been spread broadcast. It is pointed out that the position of a prison warden is one of great responsibility and as he must live in the prison with his family, the compensation of $6,000 a year is not extravagant or unreasonable. He must deal with the worst element of the community and his duties are not so pleasing as those of officials who receive much larger compensation.

Different members of the Board of Prison Inspectors of this county were interviewed to-day and emphatically denied the charge of extravagance and mismanagement at the local prison. They insist that if the warden's compensation in Dauphin County is greater than the salaries paid wardens in other counties the results as shown by the official reports of the State Board of Charities, which are printed in book form and can be obtained upon application, should be highly satisfactory to taxpayers of this county.

They believe it is only fair to emphasize the point that of the sixty-seven counties with prisons in Pennsylvania only three have a lower maintenance charge than Dauphin county, and of these three one has the benefit of prison labor.

WORKS FOR ENDOWMENT FUND.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker of Austin, Tex., is chairman of the field committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which is working for a $100,000 endowment fund. The money is to be used for traveling expenses of the members of the board, for council meetings and biennial conventions. Mrs. Pennypacker says that clubwomen must appeal to the emotions as well as the intellect of those whom they ask to help them collect this big sum of money.

THE PERILS OF HONOR.

Scene 1—Gouty and grimly humorous old gentleman wires to his doctor.

Scene 2 (doctor's wife reading telegram)—If you are interested in a pretty foot and ankle come over this evening.—Punch.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

EVEN IN THE DEEP.

Mr. Sunfish—I hear that Mr. Black Bass couldn't get on the police force.

Mr. Eel—No, they drew the color line on him.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Hon. George Kunkel, President Judge, and Hon Samuel J. McCarrell, Additional Law Judge, of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the Twelfth Judicial District, composed of the County of Dauphin, having issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of December, A. D. 1911, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Harrisburg for the County of Dauphin, and to commence the second Monday of January, being the 8 th day of January, 1912, and to continue two weeks.

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Given under my hand at Harrisburg, the 14th day of December, A. D., 1911, being the one hundred and thirty-sixth year of Independence of the United States.

J. ROWE FLEICHER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., December 14, 1911.

OTHER PART ALL RIGHT.

He—When we are married we will live on bread and kisses, won't we, darling?

She—Oh! I don't like bread.

"The Land of Irrigation" Series of Pictures.

Utah Lake, a Vast Water Supply
Utah Valley

On the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT

IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model **"Ranger"** bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.*

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. *without a cent deposit* in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and *remarkable special offers* to **rider agents.**

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with $1.00 profit above factory cost.

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$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof Self-healing Tires *A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY* **$4.80**

The regular retail price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 (cash with order $4.55.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D" also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

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We will allow a **cash discount** of 5 per cent (thereby making the price **$4.55** per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at **OUR** expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it **NOW.**

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HANLEN BROS.,

331 Market St.,

The Old Reliable Liquor Dealers.

Horlacher's Nine Months Old Beer.

Telephone. Free Delivery.

FALLING IN LOVE

As sung in the Opera Bouffe

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

Based on GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S "ARMS AND THE MAN"

English words by STANISLAUS STANGE — Music by OSCAR STRAUS

Andante.

Oh, when you smile and feel like cry - ing, And when you can - not tell the rea - son why,..... You're in
when at night you should be sleep-ing You rest-less lie and toss a - bout the bed,..... You're i.

love when you smile while you are cry - ing, Or when you laugh when you would rather sigh..... I am no
love when you watch the shadows creeping, Or when at dawn you rise with ach - ing head..... I am no

schem - er, nor a fool-ish dream - er, I am a girl, a girl of com-mon sense,..... But could I

find a true and hon - est lov - er, Oh, I would love him with a love in - tense..... .

dim.

I am he, yes, I am he the lov - er you seek, I..... Oh, when you

dolce.

smile and feel like dy - ing, Or when you laugh while you are sigh - ing, and you can give no rea - son

why, But still you long to sing or cry, Oh, when the woods to you are call - ing, It is a

mf *cresc.*

rit. *dim.*

sign that you are fall - ing, fall - ing in love, yes, deep in love, fall - ing

f *mf* *rit.* *dim.*

fall - ing, deep in love. Then

p dolce. *pp* *pp*

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New, Old and Rare Books Bought and Sold. Apply at the
Old Book Store.
913 N. Third St., near Forster St.

NOT LOST!

Mrs. Subbubs—I know you lost those letters I gave you to mail last week.

Subbubs—I expected you'd say that, and to prove you're wrong I have them right here in my pocket. See?

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1912 Almanac.

Before the great Drouth of 1901, the **Hicks Almanac** gave timely warning. For over **two** years prior to 1911, the **Hicks Almanac** again sounded a warning of **drouth danger**. And so for **forty years** this same friend of all the people has steadfastly refused the offers of speculators and continued to warn the public of coming dangers of **storm and weather**. As they should have done, the people have nobly stood by Professor Hicks, their faithful public servant, who has grown old in their service. Send only **one dollar** to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 3401 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, and get his Magazine and Almanac both for one year. The Almanac alone, a fine book of 150 pages, is **only 35c.** by mail. Let everybody respond and receive the warnings of our **National Seer** for the coming year.

The New State Penitentiary.

It appears to be pretty well settled that the new state penitentiary, authorized by the legislature at the recent session, will be erected in Centre County. Other counties in the central part of the state offered sites, but those who are authorized to recommend the location of the new prison seem to have been very well pleased with a tract of land in Centre County, especially as there is said to be sufficient quantity of sandstone and limestone on the land to build the penitentiary buildings and the wall which will surround the three thousand acre plot of ground upon which they will be erected.

The new penitentiary will take the place of the two prisons of the state, the one in Philadelphia and the other in Allegheny county, and it is expected that the state will save a great deal of money under the new arrangement. In the new new prison the prisoners will be housed more comfortably than is now the case, and as farming and other useful occupations will keep the prisoners busy they will doubtless be much more satisfied than they would in the old and dilapidated Eastern and Western penitentiaries. It will cost the counties less to send the convicts to the new prison than it now does to take them to Philadelphia or Allegheny county.

Scarcely a day passes that the newspapers do not chronicle the sad news of the death of one or more hunters as victims of the shot gun, instead of the deer or turkey, pheasant or rabbit. The fellow with the gun should exercise the best care and judgement, ere he pulls the trigger, and ascertain to a certainty as to what the object is, ere he pulls the trigger. Carelessness is the primary cause.

AMBIGUOUS

Gertrude—I'm having an awful trial with my husband. He drinks something terrible.

Ellen—I never believed in these trial marriages, anyway.

MORE NURTURE THAN NATURE

Character Depends Especially on One's Surroundings, His Conduct and His Habit.

A Chicago preacher gives this definition of character: "The mutual product of nature and nurture, with more of nurture than of nature." One's surroundings, his conduct, his habit, are more important than his ancestry and his blood. We note this every day—how children of alleged blooded stock drop out of the race and other fellows, with no heredity behind the old cottage or dusty shop, forge ahead. If there is spirit in a man's blood he is all right. He will win. But this blood may have been pounding nails or hoeing corn for fifty years before.

It is the knack of getting at a thing that tells, and when one stops to count the profit of it he will likely fail. It is the doing of the thing unselfishly and almost blindly that commands success. Let any man go over his life and pick out some work or success that he is proud of, and he will find he didn't think it out, but rather strayed into it; saw an opening and wandered in. That is why so many poor boys get rich—they had to do something, and did it.—Ohio State Journal.

ALTITUDE AND THE VOICE

Races Living in Loftier Countries Speak in Higher Tones, As a Rule.

Generally speaking, races living at high altitudes have weaker and more highly pitched voices than those living in regions where the supply of oxygen is more plentiful.

Thus, in South America, among the Indians living on the plateaus between the ranges of the Andes, at an elevation of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, the men have voices like women, and the women like children, their singing being a shrill monotone.

The Australian native have a weak voice, but a knack of sending it a long distance, and the lowest tribes of African Bushmen would come into the same category; but, it is said, of all human beings, the pygmies of central Africa have, in point of volume and compass, the weakest of human voices.—Harper's Weekly.

FEARED LIVING BURIAL.

A weird incident occurred lately in the cemetery of Pausa, a village in Saxony. The clergyman of the parish was preaching a funeral sermon at the grave of a seven-year-old girl when he astonished the mourners by asserting that he had dreamt that the girl was not really dead. The clergyman called upon the pall-bearers to open the coffin, and although they at first declined finally yielded. The clergyman approached the corpse, but after waiting in vain for the body to show signs of life, allowed the coffin to be lowered into the grave.

IN HIS LINE

"I'm surprised that you should be so interested in watching those silly dudes."

"Force of habit, I guess. I'm president of a real estate improvement company."

"Well?"

"Well, they're a vacant lot."

NO TIME TO PRAY FOR RAIN

Wise Old Negro Slave Knew It Would Not Come Till the Wind Shifted.

During slavery times my father owned a splendid negro man who, however, was rather liberal in his religious views, and was classed by his more emotional fellows as a "plumb infidel." There had been a continued drought, and pious believers, black and white, were to pray for rain. On Sunday morning my father found Henry surreptitiously hoeing a bit of late corn of his cabin, instead of going to church.

"I'm surprised, Henry," said my father. "Why are you not at the meeting to pray for rain with the others?"

Henry shifted from one foot to the other and looked at his master quizzically.

"Now, Marse George," he said, apologetically, "you know, an' I know, 'tain't gwine to rain nohow till de win' shifts."—Exchange.

ROASTED ALIVE.

Agnes Kone, a farmer's wife, at Gortschach, in Carniola, Hungary, recently committed suicide in an appalling way. She was the recognized beauty of the district, lived very happily with her husband and four children, and was known as an extremely devoted Roman Catholic. The other day, on returning from church, where she had received the communion, she sent her children and the servant to her husband, who was engaged in field work. Then she kindled a big fire in the oven, lighted six candles and put them on this improvised altar, undressed, and crept into the red-hot oven, where the husband and children found her charred body. From a note she left it was found that she had roasted herself alive in the kitchen oven in a frenzied desire to die like the martyrs at the stake.

CARDINALATE REDUCED.

The Catholic college of cardinals has now the smallest membership recorded in centuries, and the smallest proportion of Italians ever known. The traditional membership is 70, and by the recent death of Cardinal Cavicchioni it is reduced to 49. It is three and a half years since any cardinals have been created, and it is likely to be a year before a consistory is called, whereat alone new cardinals are proclaimed.

YOUTH AND AGE.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, at a wedding breakfast in Danville, indicated in a telling way one of the great differences between youth and age.

"When a man is young," he said, "he is anxious to display his knowledge; but, when he gets old, his desire is to conceal his ignorance."

A FINANCIAL QUERY.

"Are night banks in finance what they are in nature?"

"What do you mean?"

"Are they to collect what's due?"

WHY A BACHELOR

Hinton—I've a mind to get married.

Henpeck—If you had a mind you wouldn't think of such a thing.

County Prison Maintenance in State of Pennsylvania

Dauphin County Costs $2 20 a Week Against Average of $4.54 Elsewhere

Since the official inquiry into the management of the Dauphin County Prison by a committee of the State Board of Charities this week many people are wondering what all the sensational racket was about. Outside the loose charges of poor food, which were disproved on the hearing by the testimony of Major Lane S. Hart and other inspectors, and the alleged abuse of prisoners on the testimony of ex-convicts, the whole thing narrowed to a criticism of the compensation received by the warden. Critics of the local prison contend that the warden receives a compensation too large in comparison with other counties of equal population, but they carefully avoid saying anything about the larger total cost of maintaining prisoners in the same institutions as compared with the prison here.

It is difficult for these critics to explain how the Dauphin County Prison is extravagant as compared with others when the cost of maintaining a prisoner per week is only $2.20 as against an average of $4.54 per prisoner per week in the sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania. As a matter of fact, there are only three other counties in the whole State where the cost of maintaining prisoners is lower than here and in one of these prisons labor helps to keep down the expense.

It having been shown that the sanitary and health conditions of the Dauphin County Prison are entirely satisfactory, the fact that the emoluments of important officers in this county, including the City Treasurer, Sheriff, Recorder, Prothonotary and Prison Warden, run from $12,000 to $6,600, the last being the compensation of the warden, has opened the eyes of a great many people to the realization that there has been a lot of sensational talk and little basis for the complaints which have been spread broadcast. It is pointed out that the position of a prison warden is one of great responsibility and as he must live in the prison with his family, the compensation of $6,000 a year is not extravagant or unreasonable. He must deal with the worst element of the community and his duties are not so pleasing as those of officials who receive much larger compensation.

Different members of the Board of Prison Inspectors of this county were interviewed to-day and emphatically denied the charge of extravagance and mismanagement at the local prison. They insist that if the warden's compensation in Dauphin County is greater than the salaries paid wardens in other counties the results as shown by the official reports of the State Board of Charities, which are printed in book form and can be obtained upon application, should be highly satisfactory to taxpayers of this county.

They believe it is only fair to emphasize the point that of the sixty-seven counties with prisons in Pennsylvania only three have a lower maintenance charge than Dauphin county, and of these three one has the benefit of prison labor.

WORKS FOR ENDOWMENT FUND.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker of Austin, Tex., is chairman of the field committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which is working for a $100,000 endowment fund. The money is to be used for traveling expenses of the members of the board, for council meetings and biennial conventions. Mrs. Pennypacker says that clubwomen must appeal to the emotions as well as the intellect of those whom they ask to help them collect this big sum of money.

THE PERILS OF HONOR.

Scene 1—Gouty and grimly humorous old gentleman wires to his doctor.

Scene 2 (doctor's wife reading telegram)—If you are interested in a pretty foot and ankle come over this evening.—Punch.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

EVEN IN THE DEEP.

Mr. Sunfish—I hear that Mr. Black Bass couldn't get on the police force.

Mr. Eel—No, they drew the color line on him.

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J. ROWE FLETCHER,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., December 14, 1911.

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She—Oh! I don't like bread.

POULTRY

SOME MISTAKES IN POULTRY

Too Many Beginners Start on Too Large Scale—Most Common Error Is "Learning Too Fast."

It is well for the beginner to adopt the advice of men who are veterans in the service, in order that they may avoid many of the stumbling blocks, says the Poultry Journal.

Too many novices start on too large a scale. They are not content to begin at the bottom round of the ladder and gradually climb to the top. That is too slow for them. If blessed with sufficient capital they are pretty sure to start on a large scale. Without experience, is it any wonder that they do not succeed?"

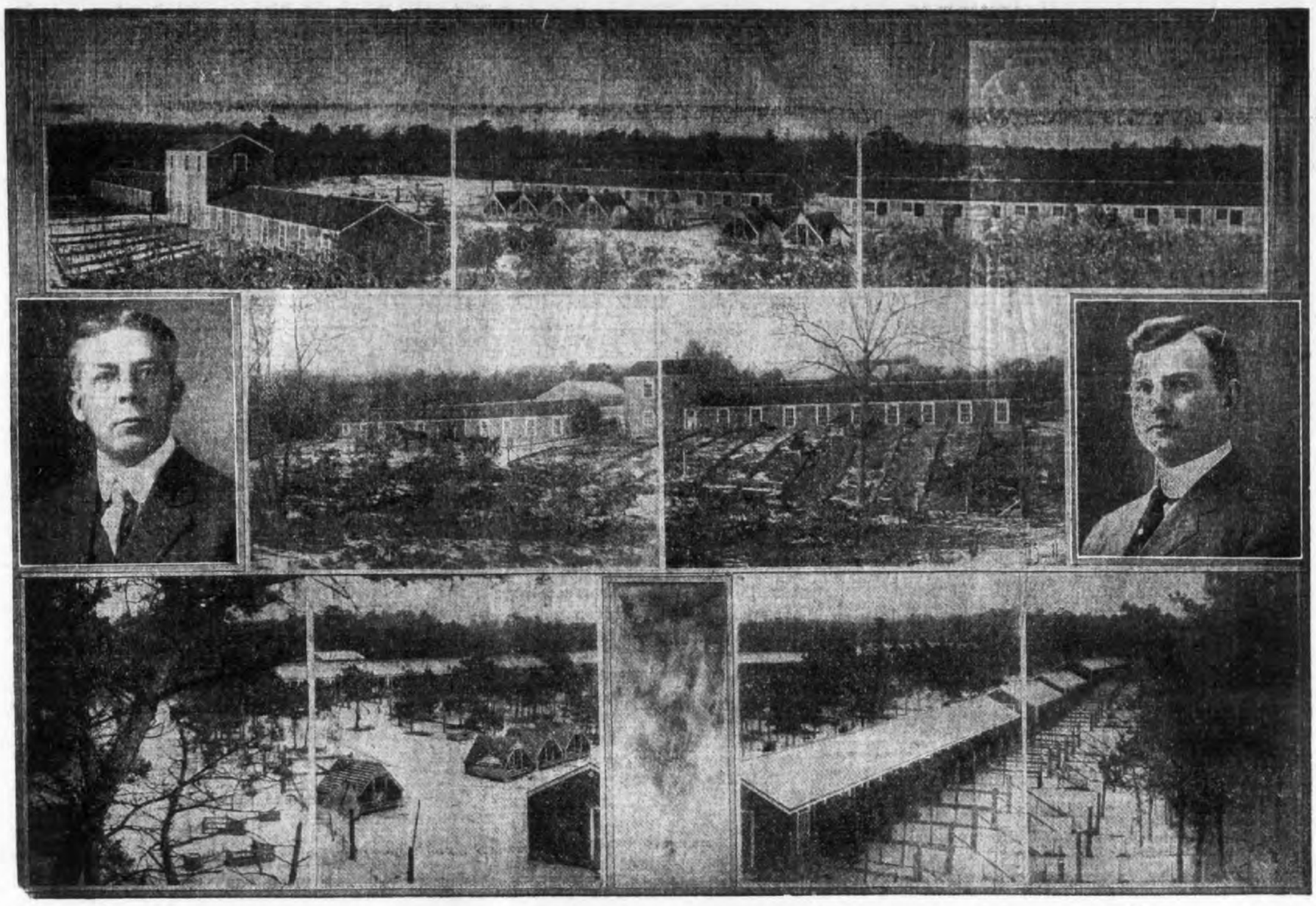
But this is not the only cause of failure with the beginner. The others might briefly be stated as having too much land; buildings too scattered, entailing too much unnecessary labor; the breed or breeds selected not being suitable for the purpose intended; house not built upon the sanitary plan; too much changing of the bill of fare; unmindful of small details; harboring too much unprofitable stock; carelessness in caring for ailing birds; relying too much on hired help, and learning too fast.

It is a waste of money to buy too much land. From 5 to 10 acres is sufficient for the largest kind of plant.

A general mistake is the continual changing of the bill of fare. There should be one system of feeding and that regularly followed. The bill of fare should contain the greatest variety possible, but the system should not be changed. New articles of food should not be given to the exclusion of others until the fowls have had a chance to become acquainted with them. All additions or changes should be gradually made. If the fowls are doing well on what they are getting, no change should be made at all.

Probably the most common error is "learning too fast." It is a noteworthy fact that, as a rule, by the close of the first year the beginner forms the opinion that he knows it all. Thirty years spent in the poultry yard has taught the writer that he has much yet to learn. There is always something new turning up.

The wise man reads, studies, practices and investigates, thus daily adding to his store of knowledge.



Scenes on the Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

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FOR SALE AT $2 EACH—S. C. B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns, S. C. Reds, Pit Game Cockerels, White Holland Turkeys, $10 per pair. Also registered Ayrshire Bull Calf. Write for price. Geo. M. Lewis, R. 5, Hornell, N. Y. 50

EGGS—S. C. White Orpingtons; great laying strain. Pens headed by birds from Madison Square Winners. Fertility guaranteed. Stock for sale. Write for mating list and prices. Truxton Poultry Yards, Truxton, New York. 9

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Advertising Rates—3d words or less, 1 week, 10c; 3 weeks, 25c; 12 weeks, 60c. Cash or stamps with order.

FOR SALE—BLACK SPANISH Cockerels. Best breeding. Milton E. Staley, Yellow Springs, Maryland. 48

WHITE ORPINGTONS $6 A TRIO Cockerels, $1.50 and $2 each. Kellerstrass strain. Box 92, East Downingtown, Pa. 49

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY RAISING RABBITS

If you start right by getting full-blooded thoroughbred pedigreed Rufus Red Belgians from such sires as Sir Albert and Buckeye Result. Prices reasonable, considering quality. Write me. Jess McCully, North Lewisburg, Ohio. 48

ARNCROFT P. T. L. FARM, H. A. Milliron, Prop., Sabula, Pa. R. D., 1. S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks. 48

FREE A Real Egg Getter Recipe. Hens lay whether they want to or not.

A. R. SAYLOR DRUG CO.,
ALLENTOWN, PA. 7

BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON, Hawkins and Bradley strains. Shipped on trial "approval" or "C. O. D." Pullets and cockerles $1.00 up. Mrs. Edith Chelton, Landonville, Md. 7

AT THE
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY POULTRY SHOW
BETHLEHEM, PA.

On Buff Leghorns I won 1st cockerel and special from American Buff Leghorn Club for best shaped cockerel. Some choice birds for sale. Orders booked for eggs
P. W. YOST,
Breeder and Exhibitor,
231 New Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. 7

GREAT WIN ON S. C. Buff Orpin'tons at Dallastown, Pa, Thanksgiving week 1 & 2 Cock; 1, 2 & 3 Hen; 1st Ckrl, 1 & 2 Pullet, 1st Pen. Silver Cup for best display. Stock and eggs for sale. A. J. Streett, Forest Hill, Hartford Co., Md. 15

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKEREL 6 lbs. each, $1.50, W. C. Diven, Livermore, Pa. 49

CHEAP IF SOLD AT ONCE; Barred Rock, Bantams, S. C. B. Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes. Joel Ridgeway, Point Marion, Pa. 49

FOR SALE—500 LARGE FANCY SQUAB BREEDERS

Red and Yellow Carneaux, White and Colored Homers, White Duchess, Maltese Hensl Dragoons, Runts, Freuch Mordaines. Will make price right on large order. M. E. Ridgely, Benson, Md. 49

FOR SALE
500 WHITE LEGHORNS

Yearling hens, early pullets and cockerels. Heavy egg strain and good size birds. M. E. Ridgely, Benson, Md. 49

CLEAN SWEEP AT
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CODORUL PIGEON LOFTS
AGAIN WIN.

Maltese hens in all colors White Kings, Carneaux, Dragoons and Homers for sale.
STERNER BROS., Prop.,
CODORUS, PA. 49

WHITE, BUFF AND BLACK
ORPINGTONS
AMERICA'S BEST STRAINS

Cockerels, Pullets and Yearling Hens, for sale. Range grown, vigorous, quality birds. Prices reasonable.
LANGHORNE POULTRY FARMS,
Langhorne, Penna. 49

SHOE CUTTERS AND TRIMMING CUTTERS wanted. Steady employment and good pay.
LAIRD, SCHOBER & Co.,
19th and Buttonwood Streets,
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS,
Blue Ribbon Winners,
Built for Eggs.
Eggs, $1.50 per 15,
$8.00 per 100.
RAAB'S POULTRY FARM,
Dallastown, Pa. 8

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Bred for Utility,
As well as Quality.
Winners Wherever Shown.
Eggs $2.50 per 15.
S. G. RAAB,
Dallastown, Pa. 8

TOY WHITE, SILKY, CURLY French poodles, puppies, cheap, real small, beautiful Christmas presents. 4 months old, prize winning; father and mother for sale. Call or write Mr. J. Kelly, 2957 Rutledge St., Phila., Pa. 49

AT THE
NORTHAMPTON CO. POULTRY SHOW,
BETHLEHEM, PA.

My wonderful White Rocks demonstrated their class by winning The North American Cup for the best Pullet in the show; also 1st cock, 2d and 4th hen; 1st, 2d and 4th pullet and 2d and 3d cockerel. Stock for sale. Eggs in season
MEADOWBROOK POULTRY YARDS
A. G. Connolly, Prop.,
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FOR SALE—Fancy pigeons No. 1 stock, wing turbits, all colors. Solid white turbits, Owls, Fans, Tumblers, Jacobins, Homers, Mags at one to two dollars a pair mated any color. Can give any variety in pigeons cheap. Grand View Poultry Yards, Springvale, Pa. 48

HOUDANS

FOUR TRIOS OF EXTRA FINE HOUDANS.

for sale, six dollars per trio takes them; hens, two years old, cockerels, April hatch. Guaranteed to please or money back. A. G. Stauffer, Palmyra, Pa. 48

OUR PARTRIDGE AND WHITE Wyandottes won at Maryland State, Hanover, Lancaster, Hagerstown, 3 specials. 13 first, 9 second, 8 third, 5 fourth, 3 fifth. Stock, eggs, for sale. Baby chicks after January 1st. Prizes and Utility stock, White and Buff Leghorns. Send orders, some cheap to make room. 7
HANOVER POULTRY FARM,
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600 ANGORA CATS & KITTENS In all the leading colors, from pure white to jet black, Maltese, Blue, Tiger, Gray, Yellow, Cream, Tortoise-Shell, and mixed. Beauties with long fluffy coats, large ruff and tail, the kind you pay $10 to $20 for from your dealer. My price $3 up. If you wish one for a Pet, or to raise them for a profit, write, 30
MRS. WARREN PEASLEE,
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SWINDLERS, QUACKS and humbugs exposed. The latest book on the above subjects are just off the press. It tells about the tricks and traps of America. Don't get "Stung." Hard to sell a gold brick now, but remember as soon as the public gets wise, the swindler gets "wiser' and uses other methods. Get wise. Send 25c for the book. Circular free. Address Feringer Pub. Co., Box 445, Beaumont, Texas. Dept. B. 49

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Order early; day old Ducklings, 25c each. Fernwood Farm, Melrose, N. Y. 50

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
SELECT COCKERELS.
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EARLY HATCHED S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS
Choice Cockerels for sale, free range and from heavy laying strain, $3 to $4 each. H. B. Shelly, Zionsville, Pa. 50

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Three Cocks their winnerings at poultry shows for 1911. Reading, 1st and 2d; Womelsdorf, 1st, 2d and 3d. I. W. Althouse, Womelsdorf, Pa. 50

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LT. BRAHMAS, WHITE MINORCAS, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Cockerels, $2. Belgian Hares $1 each. A. J. Lobingier, Mt. Pleasant, Pa. 1t

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WILLIAM N. ROCKEL, PROP.
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WHAT? WHAT?—Yes, I make again a clean sweep on Houdan's Golden Wyandottes at Reading, Mohnton and Kutztown; eggs for sale in season; book your orders now; give me a trial. C. B. Rothermel, Bowers, Pa. 9

BEAHAN'S ORPINGTONS, S. C. buff and white. Winners at New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo. 2 buff cocks, $5, $7. 15 hens, $2, $3 each. White cockerels $3; pullets $3; trio $8. Money back if not satisfied. J. Sheridan Beahan, Clearfield, Pa. 50

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Our famous Weja strain. Barred Rocks, Ringlet strain. Stock and eggs for sale. Booking orders for baby chicks 16 cents each. Catalogue free. We have pleased the people for the past seven years. Peerless Poultry farm, Kenton, Ohio. 9

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Tompkins strain; good breeding males, $2, $3, $5, $10; pullets, $1,50, $3, $5; trios, $10; pens, $15 to $25. Exhibiting birds matter of correspondence. Eggs, $2, 3, 5, 15; from utility pens, eggs $5 per 100. Mrs. Sarah Kersch, Beaver Creek, Ill. 9

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Toms $6, Trios $15, not akin; akin $12. Irvin R. Kindig. Littlestown, Pa. 48

WHITE ORPINGTONS—PHILO strain direct. Cockerels 6 to 8 pounds, three to five dollars each. W. C. Diven, Livermore, Pa. 7

FOR SALE—S. C. B. MINORCAS; Standard breed. 5 cockerels, $2 to $10; 10 pulets, $2 to $5; 4 hens at $4. Shipped on approval. Roy Hamilton, Grand Ledge, Mich. Route 6. 50

EGGS—From R. C. White Minorcas; New York State Fair and Madison Square Winners; fertility guaranteed. Write for mating list and prices. Truxton Poultry Yards, Truxton, New York. 9

RAHN'S S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS, winners at the great Reading show; 7 prizes, 8 entries. Silver cup best display. At Mohnton, 9 prizes, 9 entries; best pullet in the show. Eggs from winners, $3 for 15. C. L. Rahn, West Reading, Pa. 9

CHICKEN Gape Worm Extractors. Unequalled. Three, 25c. Guaranteed. Dr. Wm. Hallowell, Johnsville, Pa. 4

WHITE Rock Cockerels, bred direct from Madison Square Garden Winners $1 and $2 each. Henry Heithkamp, New Bremen, Ohio. 4

200 Single Comb White Leghorns, young. Wycoff strain. Cockerels $1 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. Heithkamp, New Bremen, Ohio. 4

FOR SALE—50 R. C. R. I. Red hens 1 year old at $1.00 each. P. C. Tuttle strain. Also 2 fine W. Orpington cockerels at $2 each. F. Lee Rogers. Auburn, N. Y. 3

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1 year——25c.

After January 1st—50c per year.

Concerning Ourselves.

The Review is published every week, as a department in this newspaper, and as a stamp weekly for the medium collector. It contains philatelic information, news, and nonsense from the editor's pen, as well as occasional articles by other writers.

Subscriptions will be received from collectors at a quarter a year, until further notice.

L. P. Miller, Editor,
1622 Penn St., Harrisburg, Pa.

A. M. Aurand, Jr., Pub,
913 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Exchanges will please send a copy of their publication to each of the above addresses.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1911.

January 1st, 1912,

the subscription price of the "Advocate", containing the "Weekly Philatelic Review Department", will be raised to 50c per year. Until then, we shall continue to enter subs. for a quarter.

"The World's Stamps"

will be started soon, and should not be missed by a single active philatelist.

Better Subscribe Without Delay.

Philatelic Advertising.

Advertising in its broad sense is the medium between dealer and customer. Most advertised articles are luxuries, or, at least, they are such that they do not constitute the necessities of life. Yet it pays to advertise them, since the dear public has a tendency to buy many other things than the absolute necessities.

Now let us confine ourselves to tne philatelic world, and look our subject squarely in the face.

The philatelic world is composed of stamp collectors who have entered it voluntarily, and who want to buy stamps, subscribe to stamp papers, etc. Otherwise they wouldn't be in it. They are all waiting to be asked to get specimens for their collections. They subscribe to stamp papers so that they may be asked in the most direct way. And the dealer who doesn't ask them to patronize him will not be a dealer very long.

In the everyday world a dealer in every day articles may advertise in an every day periodical, and get exceilent results, yet his ads. doubtless interested only a small fraction of those whom it reached, since the every day world is such a broad field that a dealer in a certain line of goods has a small chance of interetting every person whom his ads. may reach. But the periodicals charge for their entire circulation, just the same. And the dealer finds advertising profitable.

Then how much more profitable is philatelic advertising! Philatelic periodicals reach only active stamp collectors, waiting, just waiting, **to be asked.** A stamp dealer's ad. in a stamp paper reaches stamp collectors, and no others. He pays for circulation, and knows that every subscriber will take an interest in his ad. He makes his appeal to a body of subscribers interested in his line, and not to a fraction of the whole, as does the every day dealer.

While the ads. in general magazines are glanced at casually by subscribers, the philiatelic ads. in stamp papers are often of greater importance to collectors than the reading matter. Philatelic ads. very often are of considerable news value, a fact which is doubtless recognized by every philatelist. Every philatelist, accordingly, reads philatelic ads. with possibly as much interest as he does the "literature" of stamp papers.

Personally, we should be in favor of admitting philatelic ads. to stamp papers as reading matter, altogether free of charge. This is undoubtedly an impracticability, however, owing to the cost of handling display ads. and setting them up.

We are doing the next best thing, however. **Any reliable dealer who allows us 10 cents an inch, may have as much ad. space as he needs in this paper** And we will give three insertions for the price of two. All we want is to be paid for our trouble in handling ads.

Our proposition is undoubtedly a better one than any ever made by another philatelic periodical, and dealers should take immediate advantage of it. Our readers will be looking for YOUR ad., Mr. Dealer, and if you can't afford 10 cents an inch, to give it to them, they might form an opinion of you which might be—well, never mind.

The Day Special.

500 foreign mixed, neat album, packet hinges, perforation guage, packet ten unused—Colombia, Phillippines, Porto Rico, etc., all for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Answer now and get 1 unused Portuguese Colony free. THE DAY COMPANY, 144B W. 141st St, New York

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This great history is from the pen of Cleveland Bundlie and should be read by every stamp collector

Many other good things.

COLLECTOR'S REVIEW.
Prosser - Wash. - U. S. A.

Subscription price in U. S., 25c, foreign, 35c.
Advertising rates on application.

WEEKLY PHILATELIC REVIEW.

No. 10.

A National Philatelic Union Proposed

All U S. Philatelic Societies to Form One Great Organization

Some time ago there was published an article by William C. Webb, on "The Ideal Stamp Society," in which it was pointed out that a powerful philatelic organization would be possible, if collectors in the U. S. would form local societies, which would combine into state organizations, which would in turn compose one large national association. Later, Rev. L. G. Dorpat commented on the idea, adding several suggestions. He has since laid special stress on the possibility of establishing an annual Philatelic Congress, composed of delegates from all existing U. S. societies. Then, too, Harald Kjellstadt has recently written a very convincing article, advocating the amalgamation of national societies of the U. S.

These three ideas are excellent ones, and all are capable of realization to some extent. They are not opposed to one another, and can easily be blended into one plan. In this one plan can also be included the project of publishing an inter-club paper, to contain reports of local societies, and articles by members. Four fine ideas are thus embodied in the plan, which has been prepared in the following shape by William C. Webb, L. G. Dorpat and L. P. Miller.

It is suggested—

1—That each and every local philatelic society in the United States of five or more members appoint a committee to consider the advisability of forming a National Philatelic Union.

2—That said committees correspond with one another, and after giving the matter most careful consideration, suggest plans for the organization of the union.

3—That a Constitution be drafted by a committee selected by the aforementioned committees from among their number.

4—That every interested society ratify or reject said Constitution by vote of the majority of its members, each society voting as a unit.

5—That the union, when formed, admit to membership only U. S. philatelic societies, having not more than four members.

6—That local, state and national societies which join the union, will in no way lose their respective individualities; said union not to be a **consolidation** of societies, but a **confederation** of the same.

7—That members of societies belonging to the union pay 20 cents a year into the union, or that said societies pay into the union 20 cents a year for each of their members.

8—That a monthly journal be published by the union, to contain reports of societies belonging to said union, together with literary matter and advertisements. Said journal to be sent free to all members of aforementioned societies.

9—That a philatelic congress be established, composed of delegates representing all societies belonging to the union, for the purpose of debating, and acting, upon matters of importance to American Philately, and of conducting the affairs of the union.

These suggestions are merely intended to embody points of most importance, and would of course be amended considerably after being adopted. They will serve, however, to convey an idea of what a National Philatelic Union would consist. They combine the ideas of uniting local and state societies, of bringing national societies more closely together, of establishing a congress, and of publishing an inter-club paper. Could any reasonable person desire more?

Of course, the national associations could not possibly act on the subject before next August. Local and state societies, however, could be conducting a successful organization by that time, and there is no good excuse for delay in the matter.

The Weekly Philatelic Review will act as temporary official organ of the proposed union, and reports will be published constantly regarding the progress of the movement. This issue is being mailed to one or more officers of most of the leading philatelic societies in the U. S., and they are urgently requested to bring the matter before their respective societies, and communicate the result to L. P. Miller, 1622 Penn street, Harrisburg, Pa., for publication.

XOXOXOXOXOXOXOX

PHILADELPHIA STAMP NEWS

THE BEST weekly periodical devoted entirely to stamps, stamp collectors and postal affairs published anywhere in the WORLD. Beautiful illustrations in every issue, first news of importance to collectors of United States stamps, topical articles which are always interesting, OFFICIAL ORGAN of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY, the largest organization of its kind in the UNITED STATES.

Official organ of the Hudson County Stamp Club, The Iowa Stamp Society and the Philadelphia Stamp Club.

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M. P. A. Advertising and Subscription Agency,
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The Weather.

We Wonder

Whether

the proposed National Philatelic Union will be successfully organized, and will fully meet the expectations of its promoters, or

Whether

American philatelists will refuse to budge, and continue to lag behind their European brethren.

Philatelic Aphorism No. 10.

Ye Collector liveth in Watermarks, not years; in Perforations, not Breaths; in Scott's Quotations, not in Figures on a Dial.

Five Hundred Fine Mixed many countries, with album Thirty British Colonies, including Orange River, Natal and many more, ten cents. Both, postpaid for 20c. THE DAY CO., 144B. W. 141 St., New York City. 12c.

Christmas Offering

Cuba 1910 50c violet Cat. 75 20

" " 1p. black Cat. 1.40 30

E. Paimann,
76 Nassau St., New York.

A 2 in. ad. in the "Review" one time would cost you only **20c.**

The Collectors' Monthly

A journal for the Collector and Student of Minerals, Relics, Curios, Coins and Stamps.

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A twenty-five word notice three times, with every subscription for one year or send 29c and receive instead, 50 printed, good quality white envelopes 100 printed envelopes and the paper one year for 50c. Sample copy free.

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1840 Chestnut St.,
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H. L. Lindquist, Editor,
700 E. 40th Street, Chicago.

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Packet contains 18 Diff. Animal and Bird picture stamps, only 10c. 21 Japan postage, inc. 1894 Wedding stamps, 5c. Hawaii 35, 5c. Bargain List Free. GLOBE STAMP CO., Dansville, N. Y. 57

YOU had better send 10c and then you **CAN** get the AM. COLLECTOR for 1 yr. to **READ**, by sending the above amt. in coin **RIGHT** to I.M. Aurand, Beaver Spgs, Pa, **TODAY.**

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Madison, N. Y., will send Sample Copy and Unused Stamps worth 10c together with other valuable information for Dealers and Collectors on receipt of a 2c stamp. 29

Approvals—
50—25 per cent. dis.
The books are of first class and medium grade. British and French colonials—also a few South Americans. The stamps range in value from 2c to 50c ea. Send reference or society number.
J. H. Foster,
515 State St. Watertown, N.Y.

Lucky Horse-Shoe Bank—

The smallest, most practical bank ever made. Cannot be opened until ten dimes have been deposited. It then opens automatically. Price 15c each. Agents wanted. HENRY GEORGE, Dist., 985 7th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 47

Wanted—

Great Britian 1864 1p rose red No. 33 in any quantity—will pay cash or give good exchange.
J. H. Foster,
515 State St. Watertown, N.Y.

IMPORTANT FOR ALL COLLECTORS.

Every collector who desires to maintain good exchange relations with all countries (especially with those of America), should subscribe to and advertise in

The Review of the Cuban Philatelic Club,

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By addressing **The Review** one specimen copy will be sent gratis to all who request it of

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COPY FREE. 12
THE STAMP SALESMAN.
E. S. ALLEN,
18 Cottage Street, Newark, N. J.
I buy stamps. What have you?

Merry Christmas to All!

To make our good wishes real we will send a present free to every applicant for our new list of STAMPS, BOOKS, CURIOS and NOVELTIES if he will mention his specialty.

Beaver Book Co., Dep. H Chemawa, Ore.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

BIBLE STUDIES

WAITING FOR MESSIAH.

Malachi iii, 1; iv, 3—Dec. 24.

"Behold He shall come, saith the Lord, even the Messenger of the Covenant whom ye delight in. But who may abide the day of His coming; for He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers' soap."

MALACHI'S PROPHECY, the most striking features of which constitute the lesson of today, concludes the Old Testament canon. It contains not only a Divine rebuke for sin, but also a Divine promise of rescue. It fits well to the time generally assigned to it—Nehemiah's period. It remained for Israel to show thorough repentance and to institute thorough reforms. The needed reformation fits equally well to our day.

The Jews, comparing themselves with other nations, perceived that as a result of being God's people they had been held to a more strict account than other nations; so that although their nationality was superior, it was through repeated and severe chastisements. They were even questioning the profitableness of being "God's chosen people."

Jews' wailing place—Jerusalem.

This lesson of a future reward is brought forward by the words, "They that feared the Lord spake often one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before Him for them that feared the Lord and thought upon His Name. "They shall be Mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that Day when I make up My jewels."

Israel—Typical and Antitypical.

The foregoing has revealed very much of all prophecies respecting Israel's favors to be fulfilled—a portion in Spiritual Israel's experiences and another portion in Natural Israel's. The faithful of the Jewish Age, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the Prophets, will surely have a great reward. When Messiah's Kingdom shall be inaugurated on the spirit plane, invisible to men, those Ancient Worthies, who were once called the Fathers, will have a very high rank of service in connection with the Kingdom in that they will be its *earthly* representatives and exponents. "Instead of Thy fathers shall be Thy children [of Messiah] whom Thou [Messiah] mayest make Princes [rulers] in all the earth." —Psalm xlv. 16.

Spiritual Israel, as history shows us, is the great Messiah for whom the Jews have so long waited. This Messiah is one that has many members—Jesus is its Head, the Church are His members. This Messiah, Jesus, and His members or Bride, constitute the spiritual Seed of Abraham, "as the stars of heaven." These must first be completed, and will be glorified in Kingdom power before the Ancient Worthies can receive their blessing on an earthly plane, and before natural Israel can be gathered to them as the nucleus of the Kingdom of God on earth, to which ultimately all nations, peoples, kindred and tongues shall flow for a share in Israel's New Covenant blessings. Of the Church St. Paul says, "If ye be Christ's then are ye Abraham's Seed and heirs according to the promise" (Galatians iii. 29). These are God's jewels on the spirit plane.

Messenger of the Covenant.

The Prophet Malachi clearly intimates that there might be disappointment in connection with the much longed for Messenger or Mediator of the New Covenant, in whom His people so delighted and hoped. The declaration is that His day will be a strenuous one. "Who shall stand when He appeareth?" "Who will abide the day of His coming?" The intimation is that not many will abide, not many will stand—the majority will fall.

This great Messiah, the Messenger of the New Covenant, began His refining and purifying work more than eighteen centuries ago. He followed the Divine rule, "To the Jew first." He began to refine and purify a priestly class for association with Himself in the glorious Messianic work. To the Jew first came the privilege of being the antitypical Levites. Thousands of them responded at Pentecost and subsequently, but not enough to complete the fore-ordained number of spiritual Israelites, members of the Body of Messiah.

Dawn of Jewish hope.

Since then the selecting work has been in progress for eighteen centuries. God has been calling and drawing, from all nations, and as many as respond, the great Refiner has been purifying; and if these suffer afflictions for righteousness they are sharing in the sufferings of Messiah that they may be accounted worthy also of a share in His glories to follow. Soon the "elect" number will be completed; the blood of the New Covenant will be made efficacious for Israel and for all the families of the earth, and on that basis the Messianic Kingdom or reign of righteousness will begin.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

DER BICHER AGENT.

"Shwetz net so loud, Ich bin net dawb.
Und wase wos bisht druf ous;
Ich will ken bicher kawfa heit,
So moch dich bletzlich nous.
Dart iss de deer, wun di grose moul
Net shtill iss mit sel'm shplutter,
Nem Ich glei holt um hussa sitz,
Und du fleegsht in der gutter."

"Wos, wit mi buch net kawfa, now,
Sell kon gawiss net si,
En mon fun di'na shtanding kawft
Farcomen tswae und drei,
'Sis nix, of course, far cumna leit,
Mit harn we'n mooly ku;
De bicher wora yusht gadruckt
Far g'sheita leit we du.
En deefer mon we du enjoyed
So bicher wun ehr kawft;
'Sis net we mit so dulla leit
Wu's in der weldt ful lawft.
Ich gleich en gude galarnter mon,
So geb mer mohl di hond,
Ich bin so froh, mi leever freindt,
Das ich bin dich bakond.
Now, oll di nuchber nemma's buch,
Und yaders hut mer g'sawt
Du bisht der leading mon doh rum,
Ich set dich saina grawd,
Mer kon gude wissa ware hoch shtade,
Und ich will net doh fort
Bis ich und du, we guda freindt,
En glainer talk hen g'hot.
Du husht en fina hamet doh,
Und olles gookt so shae,
Ken wunner sawga oll de leit
Du bisht im lead, erlae,
Des weist wos deefa larning dut,—
Mer sait uf olle hond
We du der recht waig immer husht,
Es weist sich in di'm lond.
Sin sell di kinner? Grund-er-weld!
Wos leeva glaina shpringer!
So reichdum fint mer net in geld.
Und 'sin aw shmarta kinner,
Dare bu doh gookt yoh grawd we du,
Um hundt si awra ruppa,
So'n shae kint hov Ich ne' dafor
A-niryends aw-gadruffa.
Mi bizness bringt mich feel drous rum
Bi olla sotta leit,
Und so bin Ich of course bakond
Doh rum far mi-la wide;
Ovver dorrich oll mi travella
Wase Ich ken mon das gate,
Mit so mae sharfer kup we du,
Und immer up-tsu-date.
"Dale kawfa bicher unna g'shwetzt
Und laiga se aweck,
Se sin tsu dul far se fershtae,
So leiya se im dreck;
Ovver leit we du,—so deef im harn,
De shnappa bicher uf;
Mer haert's aw gude un era shproch,
Es weist, farluss dich druf.
Wos? Oh, du sawgsht du wit en buch?
Of course, du nemsht es besht;
Morocco binding,—sign yusht doh,
Sell mocht der barriya fesht.
Ich bin so froh mer sin bakond,
Far oll das Ich bin dum,
Far's dut mer gude wun Ich eb-mohls
So'n shmarter mon rum coom.

SOLLY HULSBUCK

SAY!

Do you know you can add $20.00 to $50.00 a month to your income by raising thoro-bred poultry? Do you know that we sell thoro-bred poultry and complete poultry outfits on the easy payment plan of $1 down and 50c a week? Send 10c for our beautiful colored chick picture and catalog. Western Poultry Farm, Earl St., Winona, Minn. 9

NOSE STOPPED UP WITH CATARRH

A Common Sense Treatment for Catarrh and Asthma Gives Instant Relief.

No matter how miserable you are with catarrh or a cold in the head, nose stopped up, throat sore, eyes running, dull pain in the head, dry cough, fever, breath foul, Ely's Cream Balm will give you instant relief.

It gets right at the root of the trouble, cleanses, heals and strengthens the raw, sore membranes, stops the nasty discharge so that you are not constantly blowing the nose and sniffing. In a few minutes after applied you can just feel it doing its work of clearing the head, the pain and soreness are relieved, the breathing becomes natural and the stuffed up feeling is gone. This cleansing, healing, antiseptic Balm contains no mercury, cocaine or other harmful drugs. It is easy to apply, pleasant to use, and never fails to give relief, even in the worst cases.

Never neglect a cold, and don't suffer the miseries of catarrh nor disgust your friends with your hawking, spitting and foul breath. Get a 50 cent bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist, and start the treatment at once. You will find that it will be the best investment you ever made. If you prefer a spray, ask for Ely's Liquid Cream Balm.

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warble tuneful melodies when they have lost their sweet song from illness or moulting. Sold by druggists at 15 cents. Mailed at the same price by the Phila. Bird Food Co., 400 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa.
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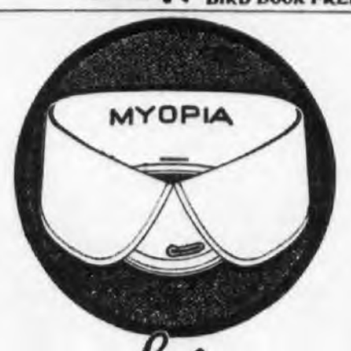

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2 for 25¢
Have LINOCORD BUTTONHOLES—easier-to-button—they don't tear out.
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

The State Pure Food officials are after dealers who are selling nuts of ancient vintage, as is the case about this time of year. Pennsylvania will soon have about the best there is in things to eat, as the State authorities are keeping a watchful eye on every thing.

There has been a big drop during the past week in the price of potatoes. One Pittsburgh commission house has notified a Mercer county dealer not to pay over 55 cents a bushel, and if the yield is what many believe it will be, the price will go below this figure.

It is in New York City that the needy "back to the soil" movement is most appreciated. It is preached the loudest and most insistently there. But in spite of it, the city grows and grows, until the density of population has reached the enormous figure of 43,850 persons per square mile.

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3000 GUMMED LABELS for $1.00 Size up to 1 x 2 inches. Cash with order. All sizes cheerfully quoted. HELMIRS COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J. 6

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A paper published for the interest and benefit of all People who love good reading. Every body should read it. Should be in every home. Only 25 cents a year. $1 for five years. This gives you one year free. Send to D. M. FAHL, Publisher, Auburn, Schuylkill Co., Penna. 49

"The Quick or the Dead"

created the biggest sensation ever caused by a novel appearing in magazine form. To this day there is an incredible demand for the story. Its author, Amélie Rives, now the Princess Troubetskoy, has written a new novel which bids fair to overtop the reputation of its famous predecessor. It is called "*Hidden House*" and appears in the October Lippincott's.

FREE

Three good numbers—October (containing the new Amélie Rives' story) and the November and December issues with each yearly subscription to begin with the January, 1912 number. Send $2.50 to-day and get fifteen numbers for the price of twelve.

Lippincott's Magazine Philadelphia

Note. After January 1st the yearly subscription price to Lippincott's Magazine will be advanced to $3.00 a year.

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The U. S. Army authorities *know* a gun; that is why, when they decided to equip some troops with repeating shotguns, they selected the Winchester in preference to all other makes. The experts of the U. S. Ordnance Board also *know* a gun; that's why, after submitting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun to all sorts of tests, they pronounced it *safe, sure, strong* and *simple*. If you want a shotgun—buy the one whose strength and reliability led the U. S. Army authorities to select it and the U. S. Ordnance Board to endorse it—that's the Winchester.

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In 1912 You Will Elect a President

THIS election is of supreme importance to you. The whole country is divided. On one side the progressive Insurgents, on the other the Conservative Standpatters. Both parties will promise many things. You will have to judge their claims and their fitness to carry them out. In these stirring times

THE AMERICAN

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

is a necessity to the busy man or woman who values being up to date. In a hundred ways its editorials, its character sketches and its timely articles will help you make your choice. It gives you the best, clearest and most accurate, non-partisan and unprejudiced news that money can buy. It is the great monthly newspaper on which intelligent people everywhere rely for their news, and **you get this news almost as promptly as it is given in the great daily newspapers of the country.**

Senator LaFollette says: *"The most concise, accurate, and impartial review of the age. I long have utilized the magazine in its current issues as a valuable means of information."*

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THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE

Vol. 5 HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1912. No. 1.

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PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Hon. George Kunkel, President Judge, and Hon Samuel J. McCarrell, Additional Law Judge, of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the Twelfth Judicial District, composed of the County of Dauphin, having issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of December, A. D. 1911, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Harrisburg for the County of Dauphin, and to commence the second Monday of January, being the 8 h day of January, 1912, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Dauphin that they may be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with records, inquisitions; examinations and their ownremembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Dauphin county be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Harrisburg, the 14th day of December, A. D, 1911, being the one hundred and thirty-sixth year of Independence of the United States.

J. ROWE FLETCHER,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., December 14, 1911.

There's one good thing about politics—you can get out

When a very rich man marries a very poor girl, that is a romance. When a very rich girl marries a very poor man, that's fiction.

Washington is full of statesmen again, and the statesmen are full of projects to save the country, so that all there is for the people to do is just to continue full of hope.

If you cannot exchange the Christmas gifts you do not want lay them away and give them to somebody else next year. There's always a way out of such a dilemma

A Massachusetts youth who reached the age of 21 years without having smoked, drank liquor, cursed, or kissed a girl was awarded a handsome gold watch. They should have given him an alarm clock to wake him up.

It is the intention of the contractors who are building the state road from Mifflin to Lewistown through the Lewistown Narrows to continue operations during all the winter. The road will be completed some time next summer.

Philadelphia has now almost 450,000 miles of telephone wires buried beneath her streets. It is said that if this copper wire were stretched in one long piece, that it would encircle old mother earth fourteen times. All this is under the control of the Bell Telephone company.

Commodore Perry's flagship in the battle of Lake Erie, the Niagara, which has lain on the bottom of the lake for 25 years, will be raised, made seaworthy and taken on a tour of the Great Lakes in 1913 as a feature of the Perry centennial celebration. The state of Pennsylvania will bear the expense.

It has been announced that John C. Bell, attorney general of Pennsylvania, will soon institute proceedings in the name of the Commonwealth to secure lower fire insurance rates in the state. He believes the fire insurance rates are oppressive throughout Pennsylvania and an effort will be made to have the rates made equitable.

Men are now at work putting a wire fence around the 700-acre state game preserve on Laurel Hill Mountain, in Westmoreland and Somerset counties. Joseph Kalbfus, secretary of the State game commission, says that he will have 30 does and five bucks placed in the reservation this month, and that many of the streams will be stocked with trout in the near future.

The Pennsylvania railroad, having experienced much inconvenience in forwarding and receiving train orders and instructions by telegraph and telephone during stormy weather due to broken wires, has installed wireless stations at Altoona and Harrisburg, Pa., a distance of 132 miles. The company is now conducting tests of dispatching by means of the wireless telegraph.

President and Mrs Taft gave a Christmas turkey to each of the hundred or more married employes of the White House. The White House Christmas was a quiet family celebration. In the morning the President and Mrs Taft attended church services. The Christmas dinner took place at the White House at 7.30 o'clock in the evening. There were no outside guests

HARRISBURG'S BEST NEWSPAPER.

The Harrisburg Patriot is the only newspaper in Central Pennsylvania that is uncontrolled in politics by party alliances or political advertising. It is a clean, bright, independent and newsy paper, carrying the Associated Press reports and special features which are unmatched by any paper in the territory which it reaches It is issued every week day in the year and is the paper for the home. The Patriot is the only daily newspaper published at Harrisburg which reaches its mail and rural free delivery subscribers on the same day it is issued.

AT THE ORPHEUM

Gus Edwards' "School Girls and Boys" are in town. Also more songs, more clever kids and some new nonsense. Certainly these rollicking youngsters are kicking up a small riot at the Orpheum this week. Along with Lillian Gonne as Sassy Little there is a clever bunch of clever kids ever seen here in vaudeville. Most of the faces are new and all of the songs except one bave never been heard here before. Packed houses are greeting each performance. There is a wealth of splendid material gronped with them that combines to provide a vaudeville bill for local admirers of the popular type of entertainment. Chief of the myrth producers are Foster and Foster, the celebrated piano playing comedians in a conglomeration of nonsense, and there is Earl and Curtis in a classy song and patter flirtation entitled "The Drummer and the Girl"; Al Lawrence is winning tnem here just as he has been getting them in the big cities wlih his mimetic comedy and bright, witty talk, and still another big hit is a rattling singing act by Bailey, Hall and Burnett.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1912 Almanac.

Before the great Drouth of 1901, the **Hicks Almanac** gave timely warning. For over **two** years prior to 1911, the **Hicks Almanac** again sounded a warning of **drouth danger.** And so for **forty years** this same friend of all the people has steadfastly refused the offers of speculators and continued to warn the public of coming dangers of **storm and weather.** As they should have done, the people have nobly stood by Professor Hicks, their faithful public servant, who has grown old in their service. Send only **one dollar** to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 3401 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, and get his Magazine and Almanac both for one year. The Almanac alone, a fine book of 150 pages, is **only 35c.** by mail. Let everybody respond and receive the warnings of our **National Seer** for the coming year.

Amishman Enters Race for State Legislature.

Jefferson Peachy, one of the new school Amish of the Kishacoquillas Valley, has announced his candidacy for the Legislature. Mr. Peachy is a scholar and lecturer, having spent the past several years in lecturing before the farmers under the auspices of the State Agricultural Department.

The Amish migrated from Lancaster and Berks County in 1791 because they believed that the customs of Menno, then head of the Mennonite Church, were too lax, and for many years took no interest in war, law, fashions or politics, until about twenty years ago, when the younger element took to top buggies and yellow shoes and adopted other customs of the present generation. Mr. Peachy is the first from their ranks to seek political preferment.

Earnest Work For Veterans.

From the Milton Standard, Dec. 22.

"Congressman B. K. Focht, of the 17th District, is always to the front whenever he gets a chance to say a good word for the old soldier. There's no gainsaying the fact that he is sincere. In truth it's a hobby of his and he eats and sleeps with the thoughts of the betterment of the needy Civil War veteran's condition as his companion. Good! In or out of politics, the man who has a reverence for these heroes has a heart as big as a mountain and a soul as pure as gold."

THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

PREPARING FOR THE KINGDOM.
Luke i, 5-23—Jan. 7.
"Without faith it is impossible to please God."—Hebrews xi, 6.

OUR BEREAN STUDY course for the year has been mapped out by the International Committee. It constitutes a very thorough investigation of our Lord's earthly life, from His birth to His ascension. Today's study very appropriately calls for investigation of God's dealings and promises up to the birth of John the Baptist, the Redeemer's forerunner and herald.

Four thousand years before the birth of Jesus, God declared that the Seed of the woman should bruise the Serpent's head. This dark saying we now see signifies that sin with all its work of havoc in the world is to be offset and destroyed in due time, and that the power of God to this end will operate through a wonderful Son of the disobedient Eve. Centuries passed with no sign of a fulfilment of this promise. Our race became more degraded and lapsed more and more into unbelief. Then Enoch was born, of the line of Seth. "He walked with God" and was used as a Divine mouthpiece to give a further prophecy, saying, "Behold, the Lord cometh with myriads of His holy ones, to execute judgment (justice) in the earth."—Jude 14, 15.

"The Seed shall bruise the Serpent's head."

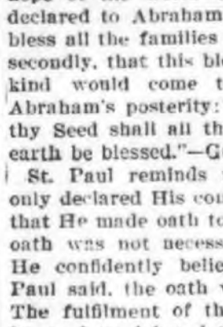
Seeking Abraham's Seed.

Another thousand years elapsed before God made any further suggestion of His benevolent intention of giving the world a fresh trial or judgment. Then to Abraham, the friend of God, He made known more fully still the hope of the world—the Gospel. God declared to Abraham His intention to bless all the families of the earth, and secondly, that this blessing upon mankind would come to them through Abraham's posterity: "In thee and in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."—Genesis xii, 3.

St. Paul reminds us that God not only declared His coming blessing, but that He made oath to the same. God's oath was not necessary to Abraham. He confidently believed; but, as St. Paul said, the oath was for *our* sake. The fulfilment of the promise would be so *long deferred* that we, who are so specially interested in it, might have feared some change in the Divine Program. St. Paul assures us that the oath was in order that, "by two immutable things (God's Word and God's oath), we might have strong consolation (we, the Church), who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us (in 'the good tidings,' the promise), which hope we have as an anchor to our souls, sure and steadfast, within the veil, whither our Forerunner has for us entered." (Hebrews vi, 18-20.) We see, then, by the Apostle's words, that the Abrahamic promise or Covenant has not yet been fulfilled—it is still an anchor for our faith.

Other Gracious Promises.

All of God's promises were to Abraham and his seed (his natural seed, primarily). Consequently all through the Jewish Age, while they as a people were trying to commend themselves as worthy to be the Seed of Abraham, by endeavoring to keep the Law, God spoke to them prophetically. He informed them that it was His intention ultimately to make a New Covenant with them, still better than the one which Moses meditated. Under that New Covenant He would take away their sins and iniquities; but He did not tell them how these would be cancelled; that they would be cancelled through the merit of "better sacrifices" than those which they offered through the Law year by year.


"Fear not, Zacharias."

God assured them that this New Covenant would have a Mediator who would be higher than Moses. Of that Mediator Moses prophesied, saying, "A Prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you from amongst your brethren, like unto me (I am a type of Him); Him shall ye hear in all things—and whosoever will not obey that Prophet shall be destroyed." (Acts iii, 23.) That greater Mediator would be the One by whom they would be really helped up to a place where they could keep the Divine Law perfectly and be used of God in blessing all people.—Jer. xxxi, 31.

Thus the Israelites had the precious promise respecting the coming of the Messiah—and not only so, but intimations that there would be special trials and difficulties on those living at that time. (Malachi iii, 1-3.)

These promises led up to and culminated in the birth of John the Baptist, the incidents of which constitute the study of today. He was not to be Messiah, but His herald. He was not born of a miraculous conception of the Holy Spirit and without human father, but He was announced by a special messenger of God, as our lesson most beautifully tells.

Excited by Report of Finding Treasure.

Considerable exitement prevailed in Lewistown last week over what, it is believed, will result in unearthing the Lewis & Connelly treasure trove which has long been a matter of tradition in these parts.

James Stinebarger, a foreman for the company building the State highway through the Lewistown Narrows, placed a gigantic blast in a deep ravine near the Mifflin and Juniata County Line, when hundreds of tons of rocks came from the mountain side which exposed to the view of those watching a crude wall, certainly built by human hands, and later the workmen picked up a number of small bones, pieces of ancient china and the old-fashioned yellow crockery decorated with blue flowers and a number of old coins between the dates of 1804 and 1847. In shutting down for the holiday season, the contractors placed a guard over the spot.

Many believe this is the cave or hiding place of Lewis and Connelly, the outlaws, who operated extensively in this section prior to the Civil War.

FROST WARNINGS.

Effort to Largely Extend the Government Service.

Washington dispatch to the Williamsport Sun, Dec. 22:

"Congressman Focht, ever mindful of the interests of the fruit growers in his congressional district, and also of those contiguous to it, is making as near perfect arrangements as practicable with Uncle Tama Jim Wilson, the astute secretary of agriculture, to have a concerted system of signals fixed up with the weather bureau and the telephone exchanges whereby when a sudden frost, or other ugly change of weather conditions, is likely to occur that may affect the apples or other fruit crops, the farmers and fruit growers can be promptly notified. All that the farmers will have to do is to call up the central telephone exchange in the locality every afternoon or morning and ask for full information of impending weather changes or probabilities and get the information without cost."

Mysterious Disappearance.

"For a rare case of mysterious disappearance," said Henry Kolker, of "The Great Name" company, "can you beat this?"

"A young man took his sweetheart to a ball. She wore her party dress. As they began a dance he noticed what he thought was a raveling sticking out of her sleeve. He tugged at it. It came easily, and during the remainder of the dance, having started to wind up that raveling, he kept at it. It wasn't until the end of the dance that he had finished winding.

"Next morning the girl said to her mother:

"'Maw, an awful funny thing happened last night. You know I went to that dance. Well, when I got home and got ready for bed I found my union suit had disappeared.'"—Young's Magazine.

Many pocket books have "hollow days" now.

The moral of the Stokes shooting case seems to be that if you keep the footlights between yourself and the show girls you won't get shot in the legs.

Any One Can Do It.

Most anyone can be an editor. All the editor has got to do is sit at a desk six days out of the week, four weeks of the month, and twelve months of the year and edit such stuff as this:

Mrs. Jones, of Cactus Creek, let a can opener slip last week and cut herself in the pantry.

A mischievous lad of Piketown threw a stone and struck Mr. Pike in the alley last Tuesday.

John Doe climbed on the roof of his house last week looking for a leak and fell striking himself on the back porch.

While Harold Greene was escorting Miss Violet Wise from the church social last Saturday night a savage dog attacked them and bit Mr. Greene several times on the public square.

Isaiah Trimmer, of Running Creek was playing with a cat Friday, when it scratched him on the the veranda.

Mr. Fong, while harnessing a broncho last Saturday, was kicked just south of the corn crib.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HAD EYES, BUT SAW NOT.

Then She Realized What It Really Meant to Be Blind.

"Were you ever blind for an entire evening of your life—blind in the midst of a jolly company who were sewing and chatting and didn't in the least realize your plight?" asked a social worker recently. "That was what happened to me not long ago, and I must say it was a most uncomfortable experience. I sympathize with persons who have lost their sight now as I never did before.

"You see, I went to call upon a young girl from my home town who is being educated in a private institution for the blind near here. I had been to see her before, and so I was prepared for the way her companions crowded about me, felt my clothes, my hands and my face and remarked everything I had on, saying, 'How becoming her hat is—how pretty she looks!' and so on. Nor was I surprised when my friend conducted me through the classrooms, pointing out the new work and displaying some fine lace work she had started that morning, quite as though she could see it all.

"But on this visit, for the first time, I was invited to stay for supper and spend the evening with the girls. I was delighted to accept the invitation and enjoyed the meal, which was served by sighted waitresses in a well lighted dining room. But after that my experience came. We walked from the dining room into dim halls, and as we mounted the stairs to the sitting room we walked into utter darkness. I began to envy my friend, who tripped lightly by my side, while I could only grope my way awkwardly. Once in the sitting room I felt for a chair and dropped into it, waiting for the lights to be turned on. But the laughter and the chatter went on unconcernedly about me, and after a few minutes it dawned upon me that lights were not necessary in an institution for the blind at night; that the sitting room was no darker to those girls then than it had been all through the beautiful, sunny day I had enjoyed so much. As my eyes grew a bit accustomed to the darkness I could perceive that the girls had drawn their chairs up around mine and were busy with embroidery and lace making as they talked.

"And for the rest of the evening I sat there trying not to let my blindness fret me, not to appear stupid when the girls, forgetful of my affliction, held up their work for my inspection. That was the time I realized what it really is to be blind."—New York Press.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
Have won everything on Columbians at Womelsdorf for two years, 1910 and 1911. My stock has shape and color. Richardson-Arnold and Statia strains. Eggs for 3 fine matings, $2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Some stock.
THOS. WILHELM,
12 Womelsdorf, Pa.

POULTRY

MAKING MONEY WITH DUCKS

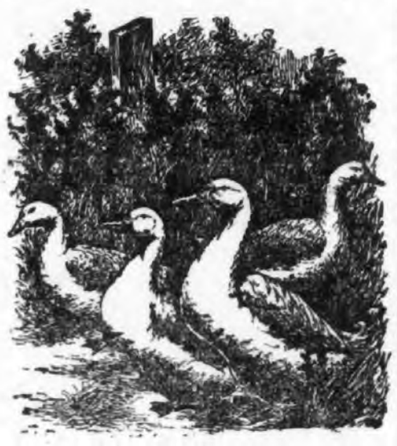
Properly Fed on Sweet, Clean Grain and Pure Water Fowl Produces Egg That Is Delicious.

Nearly all good eaters in England and on the continent relish duck eggs, even more than the hens' eggs.

Properly fed on sweet, clean grain, green stuff with pure water the duck produces eggs that are delicious.

The Indian Runner duck lays better eggs than the Pekin, although the latter is in greater favor in the United States, doubtless because of its pure white color.

Pastry cooks in hotels and restaurants prefer duck eggs and some persons who have learned how pala-



Good Egg Producers.

table they are buy them, but there is a decided prejudice against duck eggs in the general market.

Duck raisers can remove this prejudice by judicious advertising in the local papers, setting forth the advantages of duck eggs and advising as to their palatability.

The Indian Runner is almost as large as the Pekin at ten weeks, although the latter is more heavily feathered and this gives it a larger appearance.

Runner ducks do not need water to swim in but should always be provided with clean water for drinking and if this can be running water so much the better.

PROPER HOUSE FOR POULTRY

Mistaken Idea to Think That Hens Do Not Lay in Winter Because Their Coop Is Not Warm.

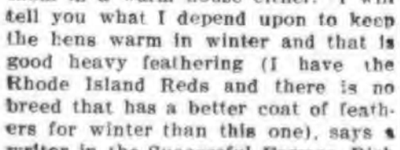
Very often I hear persons say, "Our hens don't lay in the winter because our hen house is not warm enough." I have kept hens, lots of them, for 25 years, and kept them for eggs and I got the eggs, too, and I never kept them in a warm house either. I will tell you what I depend upon to keep the hens warm in winter and that is good heavy feathering (I have the Rhode Island Reds and there is no breed that has a better coat of feathers for winter than this one), says a writer in the Successful Farmer. Rich blood and active exercise keep it in circulation. Yes, I used to try to make my hen houses warm, but only succeeded in introducing a condition which, if followed up, looked to me as though they would be worse than the cold.

I don't wish to have it understood that my houses are open with cracks and knot holes, for they are not; every part is made tight except at the windows where the muslin curtain is in. The question is not how warm you can make your poultry house, but how dry you can make it. There is no danger in having it too dry. When you have built a hen house with two thicknesses of boards and paper between, tight doors and windows and a good roof and lots of glass on the south side, you have what some call a warm house, but you have what I call a damp one, that is if you have very many hens in it, and it will be damp just as long as you keep it tight and close and allow no ventilation. A hen will stand a lot of cold and long, too, if she is in a dry house.

EXCELLENT FEED FOR HENS

Turnips Nailed to Board With Cut Side Up Affords Fowls Green Truck Needed in Winter.

Turnips make an excellent green food for laying hens during winter. The best way to feed them is to cut



Turnips for Hens.

them in halves, nail them on a board with cut side up, and place where the hens can have free access. Turnips take the place of grass and other greens which cannot be had in winter. The object in cutting and feeding in this way is to prevent the hens from scratching them through dirt and litter. Potatoes and apples can also be fed in the same manner.

New Poultry Roost.

A new poultry roost is made of perforated tubing which has been soaked in a solution deadly to insects

POULTRY

FEW RATIONS FOR FATTENING

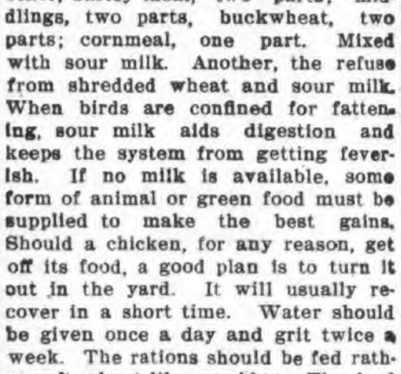
Agricultural Experiment Station of Pennsylvania Gives Combinations Worked Succesfully.

The agricultural experiment station of the Pennsylvania State college suggests the following grain rations for fattening poultry, as having been used with success by them. Where yellow flesh is wanted, a ration should be made of cornmeal, five parts; ground oats (hulls removed) two parts; animal meal, one part. Mixed with sour milk. Where a whiter flesh is wanted, the following rations are recommended. Cornmeal, two parts, ground buckwheat, two parts; ground oats, two parts. Mixed with sour milk. Another, barley meal, two parts; middlings, two parts, buckwheat, two parts; cornmeal, one part. Mixed with sour milk. Another, the refuse from shredded wheat and sour milk. When birds are confined for fattening, sour milk aids digestion and keeps the system from getting feverish. If no milk is available, some form of animal or green food must be supplied to make the best gains. Should a chicken, for any reason, get off its food, a good plan is to turn it out in the yard. It will usually recover in a short time. Water should be given once a day and grit twice a week. The rations should be fed rather soft, about like porridge. The food should never remain before them from one meal to another. Take it away 20 minutes after feeding.

INFERTILITY OF HEN'S EGG

Some of the Principal Reasons Why Some Fail to Hatch—Something Worth Remembering.

Beginners, who are often nonplused because some of their eggs fail to hatch, are given a splendid reason in the accompanying illustration. Dead germs and non-fertility are not the only reasons, however, for poor hatches, but usually these are self-explanatory. If the novice will test out his eggs when about seven days



Character of an Egg.

incubated according to the conformations shown, discarding the "dead" ones, he will have taken a long step forward in securing satisfactory results. The membranes shown in the live germ strikingly show why the old hen turns her eggs; otherwise those would adhere to the shell, and so make the birth of the chick difficult, and often impossible. In artificial incubation it is well to bear this in mind.

POULTRY NOTES

Keep the young chicks out of the rain and dampness.

Corn, with nothing else, is the greatest cause of no eggs.

Artificial incubation in recent years has assumed large proportions.

Over-feeding causes chicks to be inactive and susceptible to disease.

The very best rule is to watch the fowls and feed about all they will eat.

The material used in preparing the nests for sitting hens should be fresh and clean.

Ducks are very dirty about the water pans, making the drinking water unfit for chickens.

If you cannot get one this year, get a brooder and wait for the incubator until next season.

Fowls require the equivalent of about 27 pounds of dry feed for each 500 pounds of live weight.

Hens require plenty of green food, as well as room for exercise, in addition to liberal grain feeding.

A hen that is laying an egg every other day will consume considerably more food than one that is not laying at all.

Chickens and ducklings bred from immature stock have not the same vigor as those whose parents were full grown.

The unsanitary conditions of the coops is the cause of the mortality of thousands upon thousands of chicks every season.

Apply kerosene to the roosts with a cloth or swab twice a week during the summer or warm weather to kill the red spider lice.

There are almost as many ways and methods of feeding and caring for turkeys are there are localities where they are grown.

Frequently cleaning and disinfecting of all the poultry quarters means less trouble and more profits. Use carbolated whitewash freely.

Our Classified Ad Department

POULTRY, PIGEONS AND PET STOCK

Advertising Rates—36 words or less, 1 week, 10c; 3 weeks, 25c; 12 weeks, 60c. Cash or stamps with order.

WHITE ROCKS (FISHEL). Choice cockerels, $2 to $3 each. Eggs in season. Edmund Bundy, Bridgeport, Ohio. 3

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LAKENWELDER Cocks and Cockerels, cheap to make room; eggs from choice matings in season. Frank H. Washburn, Holden, Mass. 12

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CHOICE PULLETS
ABOUT 300 OF THEM
BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS
WHITE AND COLUMBIA
WYANDOTTES

This is, beyond doubt, the finest lot of pullets that has ever been offered at such a price as we are willing to let these go at. We must have the room for a brooder house by the first of February and are willing to let them go at $1 to $2 each, according to quality; all April hatch and most of them laying now. If possible come and see them. If you cannot do this order direct from this advertisement, and if not satisfied return them and we will refund your money.

TWIN OAKS FARM
PALMYRA, PA. 1t

FOR SALE—Extra good pair of Houdans $2 50 for the pair. Pen of good S. C. Brown Leghorns, 4 pullets, 1 cockerel, pullets laying, for $5. 1 fine black Cochin bantam cock, $1. 1 trio of buff cochin bantams, 2 pullets, 1 cockerel; good birds for $2 50; also eggs for breeding from Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rocks and Houdans. Sond 4 cents for catalegue.
GRAND VIEW POULTRY YARDS,
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Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. State breed bands are for. Send 2c for sample.
25 J. MOFFITT, SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.

GEM POULTRY FARM
WINS AT
MYERSTOWN SHOW
IN BUFF ROCKS.
6 ribbons on 6 entries; 10 ribbons on 11 entries and silver cup at Womelsdorf. 50 pullets and cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for eggs
GEM POULTRY FARM
12 G. E. Miller, Prop., Newmanstown, Pa.

ORPINGTONS.
S. C. Buff Orpington Cockerels. Large, selected, vigorous, and buff to the skin. Exhibition and utility birds at prices that will please. Won at New York, Boston, Providence, Brockton Fair. Telephone. Geo. E. Bessom, Mansfield, Mass. 3

S. C. R. I. Reds Winners at
HAMMONDTON.
1st hen, 2d cock 1st and 2d pullet 1st cockerel. Am booking orders for eggs and baby chicks from winter layers. Have a few good cockerels to sell, $3 and $5 each.
BIG CHESTNUT POULTRY FARM
ELWOOD, N. J.
12 Harry G. Kehler & Son, Prop'rs.

Lester Tompkins strain S. C. Reds, Kellerstrass White Orpingtons.
Eggs for hatching for sale from above strains after January 1. I will give you eggs from some pens I set from and guarantee to give you what you order. 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed. Write for prices and mating list Cloverdale Poultry Yards, Boyertown, Pa. 42

S. C. W. Orpington Cockerels, $2.50 and $5, fine quality. Eggs for hatching after January 15. Geo. Branson, West Berlin, N. J. 3

White Wyandottes—Choice Hens, Pullets and a few males for sale cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed. Percy R. Shelley, Guilford, Conn. 1

WHITE CHINESE GEESE
WINNERS MYERSTOWN, PA.
First pen, two geese and gander; for sale, $11, or singly, $4 per goose; $3 for gander. First pen, 4 ducks and drake; Indian Runners; for sale, $8. Other Indian Runner ducks, fawn and white, $1 apiece. Pair of white Indian Runner ducks, $1 Also 4 white China ganders, 1911 broods, $3 each; two pair old white China geese, 1910 brood, $10 per pair.
SAMUEL F. MOSSER,
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S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS; first prize pen at Williamsport show; 4 firsts at Troy fair: pullets laying, $1.50 and $2; good breeding cockerels, $3 to $5; also nice young bull dog for sale. Chas. E. Fanning, Box 42, Alba, Pa. 3

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR 34 YEARS.
I have a strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks that are very heavy layers and large size. My fowls are bred for exhibition as well as for layers. My breeding yards this year are the finest I have ever had. EGGS $2 00 per 15; $6 per 100. Write for circular.
I WILL USE MY PATRONS RIGHT.
E. JOHNSON, Taylorsville, Bucks Co., Pa.
R. F. D. No. 1. 12

FINE, EARLY HATCHED, Single Comb, Black Minorca Cockerels for sale, $3; great laying strain. W. R. Brock, So. Kortright, N. Y. 6

FOR SALE—Trained Rabbit Hounds, Fox Hounds and Broke Coon, Opossum and Skunk Dogs, Deer and Bear Dogs; and young stock and pet stock; Pigeons, Rabbits and Ferrets. Free price list. Brown Kennels, York, Pa. 12

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS
from Kellerstrass $30 mating. Fine Cockerels at $3 each. Pullets $2 each. Eggs 3 per 15. W. H. Gantz, Shrewsbury, Pa. 12

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WINNERS MYERSTOWN, P. A.
R. I. Reds, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet, partridge Wyandottes, 1st and 2d cock, 1st and 2d hen, 1st, 2d, 4th cockerel, 2d, 3d, 4th pullet; silver cup best display Wyandottes.
At Dallastown, 8 1sts, 3 2ds, 5 3ds, 3 4ths, 2 5ths, and special silver cup At Red Lion 17 prizes, 4 1sts; at Glen Rock, 16 prizes, 4 1sts.
Stock and eggs from winners and winning strain for sale
ARBOR VALLEY POULTRY YARD,
E. J. Stiles, Prop., Arbor, Pa. 12

WHITE ORPINGTONS $6 A TRIO
Cockerels, $1.50 and $2 each. Kellerstrass strain. Box 92, East Downingtown, Pa. 49

FREE A Real Egg Getter Recipe. Hens lay whether they want to or not.
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BETHLEHEM, PA.
On Buff Leghorns I won 1st cockerel and special from American Buff Leghorn Club for best shaped cockerel. Some choice birds for sale. Orders booked for eggs
P. W. YOST,
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231 New Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. 7

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Yearling hens, early pullets and cockerels. Heavy egg strain and good size birds. M. E. Ridgely, Benson, Md. 49

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CODORUS PIGEON LOFTS
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Maltese hens in all colors. White Kings, Carneaux, Dragoons and Homers for sale.
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AMERICA'S BEST STRAINS
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Blue Ribbon Winners,
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Eggs, $1.50 per 15,
$8.00 per 100.
RAAB'S POULTRY FARM,
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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Bred for Utility,
As well as Quality.
Winners Wherever Shown.
Eggs $2.50 per 15.
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Dallastown, Pa. 8

TOY WHITE, SILKY, CURLY French poodles, puppies, cheap, real small, beautiful Christmas presents. 4 months old, prize winning; father and mother for sale. Call or write Mr. J. Kelly, 2957 Rutledge St., Phila., Pa. 49

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Order early; day old Ducklings, 25c each. Fernwood Farm, Melrose, N. Y. 50

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
SELECT COCKERELS.
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ALTHOUSE WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR SALE:
Three Cocks their winnerings at poultry shows for 1911. Reading, 1st and 2d; Womelsdorf, 1st, 2d and 3d. I. W. Althouse, Womelsdorf, Pa. 50

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My wonderful White Rocks demonstrated their class by winning The North American Cup for the best Pullet in the show; also 1st cock, 2d and 4th hen; 1st, 2d and 4th pullet and 2d and 3d cockerel. Stock for sale. Eggs in season
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S. C. buff and white. Winners at New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo. 2 buff cocks, $5, $7. 15 hens, $2, $3 each. White cockerels $3; pullets $3; trio $8. Money back if not satisfied. J. Sheridan Beahan, Clearfield, Pa. 50

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—278 EGG strain. We will challenge any duck ranch to beat them for layers, size, color and fertility if they charge $10 per setting. Our prices, $5 per 100; $3 per 50; $1 75 per 25; $1 per 15. We have the ducks—the white eggers. Toulouse Geese, $5 per pair. Bay View Poultry Farms, Shelltown, Md. 50

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EGGS—From R. C. White Minorcas; New York State Fair and Madison Square Winners; fertility guaranteed. Write for mating list and prices. Truxton Poultry Yards, Truxton, New York. 9

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EGGS—S. C. White Orpingtons; great laying strain. Pens headed by birds from Madison Square Winners. Fertility guaranteed. Stock for sale Write for mating list and prices. Truxton Poultry Yards, Truxton, New York. 9

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Whether
they all had the holiday spirit, and the going - to - forget - stamps - a - few - days feeling, like the publisher and editor.

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KNEPPER & CO., MOUNTAIN, PA.

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Packet contains 18 Diff. Animal and Bird picture stamps, only 10c. 21 Japan postage, inc. 1894 Wedding stamps, 5c. Hawaii 35, 5c. Bargain List Free. GLOBE STAMP CO., Dansville, N. Y. 15

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SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1912.

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A. M. Aurand, Jr., Publisher, 913 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.
L. P. Miller, Editor, 1622 Penn St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Exchanges please send their publications to each of above.

No. 11.

Random Notes on U. S. Stamps.

A Third 2c Columbian Variety Discovered at Harrisburg.

The new issue is not yet out at this writing, and doubtless will not be for several more writings. We understand that it is ready to be let loose, and that its forthcoming merely depends on a sign from headquarters. But we have known perforation talk, which depended on fine threads of paper for their jobs, to hang on many years. The simile is a bad one, but we don't expect the new issue for some time, anyway. When it does come, it will be the series of 1912. This sounds much better than 1911-12, which would have been the designation had the stamps been issued when originally expected to appear.

The P. J. of A. announces that changes are to be made in the current 3c, 4c, 5c and 6c denominations, as well as in the other values. We know not on what authority this news came out, but we consider it reliable. At least, we hope it is. Might as well have an entire new issue while we're about it. No use doing things by halves. Go to it, dear Uncle Sam, and give us collectors some more pages to fill. What care we for expenses. Huh!

Don't let any dealers book your orders for spacing varieties of the forthcoming Imperfs. Director Ralph's statement in the paper several weeks ago as to the success of the "A" plates at the bureau shows conclusively that starred plates, with their 2 mm, and 3 mm. spacing varieties, are things of the past, and that the new issue will be printed from plates of uniform spacing, (the "A" guage). Order all the plate number, guide line and arrow blocks you can use, however, as they are being offered very cheaply, and make an otherwise ordinary collection very attractive.

Plate numbers are very popular here at Harrisburg. One or more of the collecting bugs of the city may be found hanging around the stamp window of the local postoffice at various odd hours, solemnly purchasing strips of three, and occasionally throwing fits, when anything unusual turns up. The other day one of the boys had a letter ready for some stamp dealer or other, all but the stamp. He sauntered up to the stamp window, laid down two coppers, and asked for a 2 cent stamp. "Plate number?" inquired the obliging clerk. You see, it's not very hard to train a postoffice clerk, after all.

The Capital City Collector's Club held its anniversary meeting the last week in December, as usual. Several of the members of our local club have a reputation for non-scientific tendencies in philatelic affairs, but on the whole, we're a pretty studious bunch, and know how to study stamps. To go back to the anniversary meeting, after the transaction of business, the newly discovered 2 cent Columbian variety came up for discussion. The meeting was being held in the editor's territory, so it seemed obligatory upon him to haul out his carefully preserved accumulation of 2 cent Columbians. That accumulation didn't look like itself after the members were through with it. They all got copies of the new variety, and yours truly got left. One or two damaged copies of the variety are still in the editor's possession, and he begs that someone take them off his hands, so as to relieve his mind entirely. But we're coming to the climax. In the wild hunt previously mentioned, a startling thing occurred. A new variety of the stamp in question was discovered. We're not very good at descriptions of minor varieties, but here goes: The outer line on the right side of the stamp breaks at its lower extremity, about one-eighth of an inch from the base, as in the case of the other newly discovered variety; and in the approximate middle of the eighth-inch space, appears a small dash, easily seen with the naked eye. Doubtless this variety has been noticed before now, by searchers for the known freak. But we believe that this is the first mention of it in print. In our lot, the frequency of its occurrence is represented by the ratio 1:150.

Coming Attractions.

Next week we will run a philatelic story written for us by A. R. Bodmer. The plot hinges on a great detective's ignorance of philately, and his actions and deductions are very comical to the initiated. This piece of fiction is Mr. Bodmer's best; a laugh goes with every line.

As correspondence on the subject accumulates, we will publish reports on the movement to organize a National Philatelic Union. Watch for them.

"The World's Stamps" is to be started shortly.

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A National Philatelic Union Proposed

All U. S. Philatelic Societies to Form One Great Organization

Some time ago there was published an article by William C. Webb, on "The Ideal Stamp Society," in which it was pointed out that a powerful philatelic organization would be possible, if collectors in the U. S. would form local societies, which would combine into state organizations, which would in turn compose one large national association. Later, Rev. L. G. Dorpat commented on the idea, adding several suggestions. He has since laid special stress on the possibility of establishing an annual Philatelic Congress, composed of delegates from all existing U. S. societies. Then, too, Harald Kjellstadt has recently written a very convincing article, advocating the amalgamation of national societies of the U. S.

These three ideas are excellent ones, and all are capable of realization to some extent. They are not opposed to one another, and can easily be blended into one plan. In this one plan can also be included the project of publishing an inter-club paper, to contain reports of local societies, and articles by members. Four fine ideas are thus embodied in the plan, which has been prepared in the following shape by William C. Webb, L. G. Dorpat and L. P. Miller.

It is suggested—

1—That each and every local philatelic society in the United States of five or more members appoint a committee to consider the advisability of forming a National Philatelic Union.

2—That said committees correspond with one another, and after giving the matter most careful consideration, suggest plans for the organization of the union.

3—That a Constitution be drafted by a committee selected by the aforementioned committees from among their number.

4—That every interested society ratify or reject said Constitution by vote of the majority of its members, each society voting as a unit.

5—That the union, when formed, admit to membership only U. S. philatelic societies, having not more than four members.

6—That local, state and national societies which join the union, will in no way lose their respective individualities; said union not to be a **consolidation** of societies, but a **confederation** of the same.

7—That members of societies belonging to the union pay 20 cents a year into the union, or that said societies pay into the union 20 cents a year for each of their members.

8—That a monthly journal be published by the union, to contain reports of societies belonging to said union, together with literary matter and advertisements. Said journal to be sent free to all members of aforementioned societies.

9—That a philatelic congress be established, composed of delegates representing all societies belonging to the union, for the purpose of debating, and acting, upon matters of importance to American Philately, and of conducting the affairs of the union.

These suggestions are merely intended to embody points of most importance, and would of course be amended considerably after being adopted. They will serve, however, to convey an idea of what a National Philatelic Union would consist. They combine the ideas of uniting local and state societies, of bringing national societies more closely together, of establishing a congress, and of publishing an inter-club paper. Could any reasonable person desire more?

Of course, the national associations could not possibly act on the subject before next August. Local and state societies, however, could be conducting a successful organization by that time, and there is no good excuse for delay in the matter.

The Weekly Philatelic Review will act as temporary official organ of the proposed union, and reports will be published constantly regarding the progress of the movement. This issue is being mailed to one or more officers of most of the leading philatelic societies in the U. S., and they are urgently requested to bring the matter before their respective societies, and communicate the result to L. P. Miller, 1622 Penn street, Harrisburg, Pa., for publication.

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A Twentieth Century Marriage Contract

By EDNA PHILLIPS

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Marriage in one respect is very different from what it was a century ago. Then there was one head to the family, the husband. Now, it is claimed, nine-tenths of the young women of the world, including the wealthy classes, work. This educates them to a self dependence of which their grandmothers knew nothing.

Charlotte Blake was one of these girls who worked. Work to her was not necessary. Her father was abundantly able to support her, but she could not brook idleness. She possessed a good voice and would have liked to go on the stage had her father not objected. As it was, she gave music lessons. But when she engaged herself to Henry Pomeroy her lover objected to her doing anything whatever, so she gave up teaching.

She had been engaged several months without hearing anything from her fiance as to their marriage, and, time hanging heavy on her hands, she spoke to him about the matter.

"I'm getting things into shape for that," he said. "Leave it to me. Just as soon as I'm ready I'll let you know."

"Do you propose always to keep your affairs to yourself?"

"Why would you wish to hear about them? You wouldn't understand them, and your opinions upon them would only bother me. I'm like a horse used to a mountain trail. Give him his head and he'll carry you safely. Try to guide him and he'll spill you."

This was all that was said about the matter at the time. Miss Blake continued to do nothing, while Mr. Pomeroy pursued the even tenor of his way without mentioning his affairs to her. He was devoted to her in other respects, taking her to the theater, to drives and affording her other amusements. Indeed, he treated her in the old fashioned way, as his father had treated his mother, as his grandfather had treated his grandmother.

But Charlotte lived in a different age from his mother or his grandmother. She had been developed. She was itching to assume her part of the family headwork. Self control was one of the features of this development, and that self control enabled her, having spoken once on the matter that most interested her, to refrain from doing so again. Nevertheless, there was a smoldering fire within. Miss Blake was a representative of the twentieth century woman.

Meanwhile the flowers came regularly, and her fiance was not sparing of his invitations. As to the flowers, she sent them to an invalid whom she regarded her especial protege, and some of the invitations she declined. These methods of courtship did not interest her. Pomeroy, not having risen to modern methods, knew of no other way to show his devotion, while she, being a modern girl, had no use for attentions in vogue half a century before.

One evening Pomeroy appeared at her home and said: "I am happy to announce that my affairs are now in condition to take you from your father and support you in the same style as that to which you have been accustomed."

"What am I to do?"

"What are you to do? I don't understand you."

"I infer from what you say that you will be able to hire the best of servants, who will take every care of the house. I see nothing to occupy me. My mind will be a vacuum."

"What have ladies always done?"

"I am not concerned with that. I have never considered marriage even in the present day. I only know that I am a woman, have earned a sufficiency to take care of myself and don't need any one to take care of me. If I could be, as a married woman, a partner in my husband's affairs I suppose I should be interested in matrimony. As it is, I don't think I have any use for it."

The lover stood aghast, and his fiancee continued:

"I have found the period of engagement insipid. You have sent me flowers and theater tickets. I only wondered that you didn't send me a doll. Now you propose to set me up in your home as a wax figure under a glass cover. I decline the honor. I am about to sign a contract to go on the stage. I'm going to try occupying myself in the profession of music for two years, but I am practical enough to realize that if I once enter upon that profession I shall doubtless follow it as long as my voice lasts. That is what others have done, and I see no reason why I should be an exception."

Pomeroy was so taken aback that for awhile he did not know what to say.

"It seems to me," he said finally, "that you are proceeding as much too fast as I am too slow. I see that I am not up to date in the matter of a courtship or in my estimate of the modern position of a wife. I will meet you halfway. I will take you as a partner as well as one to love if you will give up the career you have chosen to accept the partnership."

"Now you are proposing something that meets my concurrence," said Charlotte. "I agree to your terms."

But the care of a family threw the wife back to the status of her grandmother. She found it impossible to supply the wants of her children and learn enough about her husband's business to consult with him intelligently. The consequence was that she naturally dropped into her own sphere, leaving her husband to occupy his alone.

A MATRIMONIAL ASSOCIATION

By HELEN R. OGELSBY

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Miss Matilda Weathersby on opening her morning mail read a circular letter, as follows:

You are invited to be present at a meeting of bachelors and spinsters for the purpose of organizing a matrimonial exchange for elderly persons.

Because that period at which persons usually marry has passed there is no reason why marriage should be entirely given up. The exchange is intended for those who have before them a lonely old age, that they may be thrown together with a view to forming matrimonial copartnerships for their mutual comfort.

Miss Weathersby thought the matter over and concluded to attend the meeting. She was fifty-two, but did not consider herself old enough to entitle her to a membership to the exchange. Nevertheless she was very lonely and ready to catch at any straw that might bring her companionship.

On entering the room where the meeting was held Miss Weathersby received a shock. Men and women whose hair was either sprinkled with gray or had turned white were chatting together, any one of whom, she thought, must be older than herself. She was received by the chairwoman of the ladies' reception committee and made bold to express the opinion that those she saw present were entirely too old for marriage. To her astonishment the lady informed her that most of the women present were her juniors.

A gentleman was presented to Miss Weathersby, whose name she did not hear, who began to chat with her, naturally choosing for a subject the purposes of the exchange. Miss Weathersby declared that she had come simply from curiosity; that she was perfectly satisfied with single life and would not marry on any account.

"Perhaps," said the gentleman, "years ago you loved some young man from whom fate separated you."

"Rather say his own innate wickedness."

"And you were obliged to send him away?"

"I certainly was."

"Sometimes in such matters the woman is partly at fault."

"That was not so in my case."

"I was dismissed by a girl I loved. I was but twenty-two years old, she nineteen. She considered herself very badly treated by me. I felt sure that she was in error, therefore if I yielded to her I would not only make a mistake in that instance, but be obliged to continue yielding to her, right or wrong, throughout our married lives. Therefore I refused, and she dismissed me."

"My case was very different," said Miss Weathersby. "I was entirely right, and my lover was entirely wrong. I had a brother who needed my care. I insisted on his living with me after my marriage. My lover very selfishly declined the arrangement. I naturally clung to my brother and let my lover go."

"Was your brother worthy of the sacrifice of the happiness of two persons?"

"He was."

"Affectionate, unselfish, honorable?"

"All these."

"Is he still living with you?"

"No. He died twenty years ago."

There was a pause in the dialogue, during which the gentleman looked thoughtfully at his companion and with a tinge of melancholy in his eye. Then he said:

"What would you think of your action if it could be proved to you that your brother was unworthy of the sacrifice you made for him—a sacrifice that involved your lover's lifelong happiness?"

"No such supposition is possible."

He drew forth his pocketbook and took out a paper which he handed to her. She read it, and every vestige of color left her face. It was a confession written many years before to her lover by this same brother that he had stolen money from him, the confession being made on condition that the debt was canceled and the theft kept a secret. When Miss Weatherby looked up she gasped:

"And you are Tom?"

"I am Tom."

"Why did you not tell me of this at the time it occurred?"

"I preferred that you should choose between me and your brother rather than between me and a criminal. A lover, a husband who is willing to be second to any one is a weakling."

From the time of her entrance into the world to the present moment Miss Weathersby had been one of those women who are best described by the words, "She knows it all." This trait was strengthened by a strong will. The paper that trembled in her hand had produced in her a revolution. It came late, but it left in her not one trace of her former fault. From a lioness she had become a lamb.

"I beg your forgiveness for showing you that paper," resumed the man. "I had an object in doing so. For two decades I have lived in a foreign country. Returning, I received an invitation to join this exchange and accidentally learned that you were a member. I came here with one object, to meet you, and that we should meet understandingly I preferred to explain the past."

At the next regular meeting of the exchange the president announced that the first match had been made. Mr. Thomas Harrington and Miss Matilda Weathersby were engaged.

Made Mentally a Criminal

By GERALD FERGUSON

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John Williams awoke with a terrible headache. He had a dire remembrance of having been the night before with two friends of his, Borland and Tucker, of taking a number of drinks and smoking a large quantity of cigars. Suddenly he remembered something else. He and his friends had been discussing the various ways criminals gave themselves away. Williams had wondered why they did so, averring that he would suppose every faculty they possessed would be called out to shield them from detection and punishment.

This is as far as Williams remembered. From that time the liquor he had taken affected him so far that he had no recollection of what had transpired. He did not even know how he had got to bed. The experience was a novel one to him, for he had never been intoxicated before. He was employed in a bank and so trusted was he that he was made a keeper of the safe lock combination in order that when the cashier was absent the funds might be available.

Something under Williams' pillow rendered his head uncomfortable. Putting his hand there to discover what it was, he pulled out an oblong parcel done up in brown paper. He opened it and was surprised to see a package of bank bills. Then he remembered something more. He had made a bet with Tucker that he would take a sum of money from the bank, keep it a month, meanwhile proceeding with his duties at the institution without betraying his secret. Then the party had gone to the bank. Williams had opened the safe and had taken the money.

All this he recalled while looking at the package and was horrified at what he had done. If detected what avail would it be for Borland and Tucker to swear that the money had been taken on a bet and was to be returned? He was in the position of a criminal. His first thought was to telephone to the bank that he was ill and would not be there that day. But the loss would be discovered, and his absence would cause suspicion that he had taken the money. No; he must get up and go to the bank as usual. He plunged into a cold bath, dressed, drank a cup of coffee and, leaving the bills locked in an old trunk in a storeroom, went to face the officers and clerks of the bank.

Meanwhile he had been thinking that he would confess the whole affair. Would he be believed? Would it not be considered that he had committed the theft, become frightened at what he had done and made up this story to save himself? His two friends would testify for him, but almost any one would help a fellow out of such a fix, and their testimony would be taken "with a grain of salt." No; his only hope was to carry out the conditions of his bet successfully.

He entered the bank, assuming as careless an air as he could command. Nothing seemed amiss with those assembled there. Williams sat down at his desk and went to work. About 11 o'clock he was called into the president's office, where he found the cashier, both officers showing by their demeanor that the loss had been discovered.

"Mr. Williams," said the president, "$5,000 in bills is missing from the safe. You and Mr. Stivers, the cashier, and one other are the only ones who know the combination of the safe lock. I am not going to accuse you of taking this money. I simply wish to hear what you have to say about the matter."

Williams, whose heart was in his throat, denied any knowledge of how the theft could have been effected. He looked frightened, but that was to be expected. The president, after studying his face carefully, dismissed him. Williams went back to his desk and to misery. As to doing his work that was impossible. What he tried to do he blundered over. After an interminable day of wretchedness he went home and to his room and fell on his bed with a groan.

"If I, who am really innocent of wrong," he said, "am so affected by my position, what must be the state of a real criminal?"

There was no sleep for Williams that night. He dreaded to go to the bank that day and dare not remain away. He went to his desk at the usual hour, and as he sat down, though he looked at no one and no one looked at him, he felt that a battery of eyes was upon him. During the day a trifle of comfort came to him, since he was treated by all in the bank with the same friendliness as before the robbery. But there was a steady wear upon his nerves, and when he reached his room he felt that he had lost much ground on this first day of his trial.

He now knew that he could not stand the strain for thirty days nor for half that time. He must find a way to return the money, covering his tracks at the same time. He was so unstrung that he could not dare not use any method that occurred to him.

On the fifth day he went to the president and confessed that he had been tempted to steal the money, making no mention of his bet.

The omission saved him. His friends told of the bet, and the president understood the mental strain that had led Williams to confess himself the criminal he was not.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

EM BILL SHNOKE SEI MEDAZEN.

Der olt Bill Shnoke hut en hooshta g'hot und hut olsamol aw ganees'd, und endlich ufkors, wor der duckd'r dort und hut g'sawt ar is diseased. Un's neksht, ufkors, wor der Bill im bedt, far der duckd'r hut g'sawt 'sis shlim: "Des is wheezibus-shneezibus, don't you forget; sel is wos is der matter mit him."

Wel, so en Lodeinish disease, beshoor is en shouderhoft, shrkelich soch; ov'r der duckd'r hut g'sawt os ar wase en kure un ar patched der Bill uf bei nocht. Mitera bud'lful druppa so bid'r os gol, un pilla so gros os en oi, is der duckd'r 'mol draw,—und dar alendich karl hut's g'fressa we uksa um hoi.

Ful druppa und pilla, des wor ar gawiss fu'm shnov'l und weid'r; so fet os en gons un da feiardawg is, und rund we en fessliful seid'r. Farhoftich, der duckd'r wor gons ousgabudda—de Lodeinish disease unardrida; ar hut ols gadenkt ar farsouft se mit druppa, ud'r endlich mit pilla farshdika.

Ov'rs medazen hut so agreed mit em Bill, ar hut endlich der hoosta fargessa. So hut ar der duckd'r 'mole g'frogt far sei bill un hut g'sawt ar shdupt's medazen fressa. G'shdupt hut ar grawd dort, ov'r duch net far lung, far em duckd'r sei bill is glei kuma, un sel hut der hoosta frish ufg'shtart b'gum, bychinks, 's hut der Bill sheer ganuma.

Wel, noh hut der Bill gor ken medazen g'hot un hut aw ken duckd'r erlawbt; fun druppa und pilla wor ar endlich sort un hut ola heilmit'l obg'sawt. Wun ar shbert dos ar hoosta set locht ar gadicht, un sel dreibt der hoosta aweck; beim neesa es saim, 'sis de namlich gaschicht. So holt ar sei geld in da sek.

Nou, wos is do drin?—gook 'mol in da Shrift,—dort sawgt's in pawr warta gons plain: En harlich hartz im'r dut bes'r far'n shift dos medazen.—Sel's wos ich mane. En sunich'r mon ween sunich'r dawg, dreibt ol dunkla wulka in's eck. 'Sis blunichful, hunichful,—sel's wos Ich sawg. So en lava holt alend aweck.

O, geb mer en lushdich't, fralich'r chap, dos peif'd mit em bas-ding um fing'r; dos locht mit em moul uf so brade os en map, und Ich wet ar hut harlicha kin'r! En Santa Claus karl oladawg ous em yor, en freindlich'r, wuslich'r mon,—O, sel is der chap dos mer gooka dafor,—un sel's wos mer yaders sei kon.

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THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

THE VERY GREATEST PROPHET.

Luke i, 57-80—Jan. 14.

"Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for He hath visited and redeemed His people."—V. 68.

OF JOHN THE BAPTIST Jesus declared, "Verily I say unto you, of those born of women there hath not risen a greater Prophet than John the Baptist; and yet I say unto you that the least in the Kingdom of God is greater than he." (Luke vii. 28.)

These words are valuable as showing us that John was the last of the Prophets announcing the coming of Messiah and the beginning of the great work of selecting from amongst mankind a loyal class, to be associates with the Redeemer in His Messianic Kingdom.

John could not be of the Kingdom class. His grand work terminated before the Redeemer's sacrifice was finished—before Pentecostal blessings came accepting some as joint-heirs with Christ in His Kingdom. John himself seemed to understand this, for he declared, "He that hath the Bride is the Bridegroom," but I am the Bridegroom's friend and rejoice to hear His voice.—John iii. 29.

"And wrote—his name is John."

The Prophecy of Zacharias.

St. Peter distinctly tells us respecting the Old Testament Prophets, that "Holy men of old spake and wrote as they were moved by the Holy Spirit;" that frequently they uttered deeper and broader truths than they themselves comprehended.

This is true of the prophecy of Zacharias, in this lesson. Verses 68-70 constitute the first division of this prophecy; praise to God. To Him all honor and praise are to be given for the fulfilment of His gracious promises of old, "for He hath visited and brought redemption to His people; He hath raised up a horn of salvation for us in the house of His servant David."

Here, after the usual manner of prophecies, the thing about to be accomplished is spoken of as though it had been done.

As John the Baptist was born but six months before Jesus, it follows that the begetting of Jesus had already taken place at the time of this prophecy. The Holy Spirit spoke of the things begun, but not yet accomplished, as though finished: "He hath visited and brought redemption for His people."

This word *redemption* applies not only to the redeeming work accomplished by Jesus in the consecration of His life at baptism and down to the completion of His sacrifice at Calvary, but it is comprehensive enough to take in all the work of reclaiming humanity.

Deliverance From Enemies.

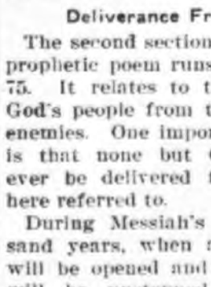
The second section or strophe of this prophetic poem runs from verse 71 to 75. It relates to the deliverance of God's people from the power of their enemies. One important thought here is that none but God's people will ever be delivered from the enemies here referred to.

During Messiah's reign of a thousand years, when all the blind eyes will be opened and all the deaf ears will be unstopped, and when the knowledge of the glory of God's character will be clearly revealed and the horribleness of sin be manifested—then many, now led captive by Satan at his will, will bow the knee and confess to the glory of God.

In other words, as Jesus said, His consecrated followers are His "little flock" of the present time. But during His glorious reign He will gather another flock. As He said, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold—them also I must bring, that there may be one fold and one Shepherd."—John x. 16.

The Preparatory Work.

"One fold and one Shepherd" does not signify that all of the sheep will be of the same nature. On the contrary, the Apostle tells us that God's Plan is ultimately to "gather together under one Head (Shepherd) all things, both in heaven and in earth." (Ephesians i. 10.)



"Visited and redeemed his people."

Of these "all things" the Church, the Bride, will be chief, on the plane of divine nature. The Great Company, cherubim and angels will follow in order, and redeemed and restored mankind in human perfection will be the lowest order in the Divine fold.

The third section or strophe of this prophetic poem tells us of a work to be accomplished before the grand consummation of the destruction of all enemies and the lifting up of all accounted worthy to be sons of God. This is recorded in verses 76-79. It tells how John the Baptist would be the forerunner of the Lord's special Servant, Jesus, to pave the way for His great work. This great work would be to give the knowledge of salvation to thousands who were already God's people, to show them the "high calling" of this present Age.

AT THE ORPHEUM

Thursday afternoon Col. Sam Holdsworth was host at the most unique social event that has ever taken place at the Orpheum. The oldest stage singer of the day reached his 82d birthday that day. It was only fitting that the event should be properly celebrated and in accordance Manager Hopkins announced an old folks party for that afternoon's matinee. Many old persons 80 years of age or thereabouts were welcome guests of the management and after the matinee there was an informal stage reception to meet the veteran singer. Refreshments were served and a general good time was had by all the old folks present. Mr. Holdsworth offers one of the sterling attractions grouped about the Orpheum's sensational triple headline bill. Some of these big attractions include "Five Melody Maids and a Man," a classy girl number; Staley and Birbeck company in a musical transformation act, and John Hensbaw and Grace Avery in "Strangers in a Strange Flat."

HARRISBURG'S BEST NEWSPAPER.

The Harrisburg Patriot is the only newspaper in Central Pennsylvania that is uncontrolled in politics by party alliances or political advertising. It is a clean, bright, independent and newsy paper, carrying the Associated Press reports and special features which are unmatched by any paper in the territory which it reaches. It is issued every week day in the year and is the paper for the home. The Patriot is the only daily newspaper published at Harrisburg which reaches its mail and rural free delivery subscribers on the same day it is issued

The Missing Ducks.

In a country police court a man was brought up by a farmer accused of stealing some ducks.

"How do you know they are your ducks?" asked the defendant's counsel.

"Oh, I should know them anywhere," replied the farmer, and he went on to describe their different peculiarities.

"Why," said the prisoner's counsel, "these ducks can't be such a rare breed. I have some like them in my own yard."

"That's not unlikely, sir," replied the farmer; "they are not the only ducks I have had stolen lately!"

"Call the next witness," said counsel.—London Ideas.

Your Lungs and Throat.

The preparation mentioned by the Rev. Chas. Sager has been for over sixty years of incalculable worth to sufferers from **consumption, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, grippe, coughs, colds** and all lung and throat diseases, and is a household remedy in many, many homes to which it has brought health and happiness.

MR. C. A. ABBOTT, August 11, 1905.
60 Ann St., New York City.

Dear Sir: I have known for over 40 years of the effects of Wilson's Remedy **[Wilson's Preparation of Hypophosphites and Biodgetti]** in cases of pulmonary troubles. At this point I will say to you what you have not before known of; that 42 years since, while I was a resident of N. Y. City, I was severely ill with lung trouble. Physicians said I was a consumptive and my family physician told my wife that he thought I *could not recover*. My attention was directed to the Wilson Remedy, which I used with splendid effect. I have been on my feet and at work ever since *my cure*. Yours truly,
REV. CHAS. SAGER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Hunter, (Greene Co.,) N. Y.

The above letter shows what a great boon the Wilson Remedy was to Mr. Sager, but it is but *one of thousands* received testifying to the *curative powers* of this wonderful remedy. **Write at once** to Mr. Abbott at the above address and he will furnish you *convincing proof* of the *great worth to humanity* of this preparation.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

EFFECTIVE DISGUISE

The Novelist—Did "opportunity" ever knock upon your door?

The Poet—If it did it must have been disguised as a wolf.

FORMATION OF HAIL.

Father Sanna-Solaro has laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris a new theory respecting this meteor, the formation of which he has initiated. At present, meteorologists consider that hail is formed in the atmosphere by successive incrustations upon a nucleus. He believes that hailstones are produced at once nearly in the state in which they fall; that congelation begins with the exterior; that the liquid in contact with the crust cools, and the bubble of air is converged towards the center. This latter finally bursts the shell, and the congelation of a new layer takes place. This latter is formed in two parts—one deprived of air and transparent, the other containing bubbles of air and opaque. If the hailstones reach the ground before perfect congelation, their centers will contain bubbles of air, water and icicles; but if the congelation be suddenly completed, the nucleus will resemble snow. The father has frozen different quantities of water in caoutchouc envelopes quite transparent, and states that he has obtained artificially all the above-mentioned phenomena, and that between the natural and artificial hailstones the only difference is, that the number of layers, for equal volumes, is greater in the latter. The details given in the memoir, which is printed in the "Compes Rendus," will interest meteorologists, whatever opinion they may form respecting the father's conclusions.

TRIFLES AMUSED JOHNSON.

From Boswell's Life of Johnson: "In one of Doctor Johnson's manuscript diaries there is the following entry, which marks his curious minute attention: 'July 26, 1768: I shaved my nail by accident in whetting the knife, about an eighth of an inch from the bottom and about a fourth from the top. This I measure that I may know the growth of nails.' And 'August 15, 1783, I cut from the vine 41 leaves which weighed five ounces and a half and eight scruples. I lay them upon my bookcase, to see what weight they will lose by drying.'"

SAILING ALONG.

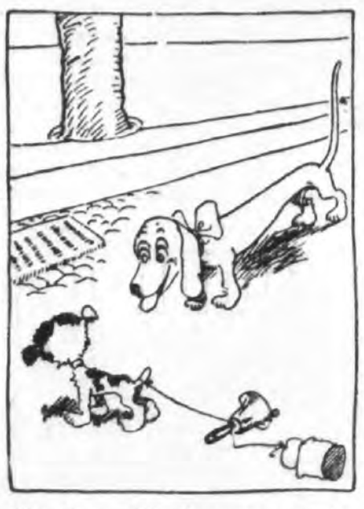
Jack—Once more, Molly, will you marry me?

Village Belle—For the thirteenth time this hour, I tell you I will not.

Jack—Well, thirteen knots an hour ain't bad sailin' for a little craft like you.—Tit-Bits.

Postage stamps will soon be changed. Among the changes announced is that the head of Benjamin Franklin is to be removed from the one cent stamp and to be replaced with the likeness of George Washington. The portrait of President Washington will appear on the one cent, two cent, three cent, four cent, five cent and six cent stamps. Hereafter the eight cent stamp, ten cent, fifteen cent, fifty cent and $1 stamps which now bear the portrait Washington, will bear that of Franklin.

APPROPRIATE



The Cur—What's your name?

The "Dachs"—My mistress calls me "Linked Sweetness," but why, I don't know.

SHOOTING RAPIDS IN JAPAN

Exciting Sport for Tourists Made Safe by Marvelous Skill of Native Boatmen.

The rapids on the Hodzu river near Kyoto must fill even the most blase of tourists with excitement. A train from Kyoto climbs slowly and painfully upward until finally it deposits its passengers at a quaint little siding.

From here, says the Wide World, one goes to the river bank and embarks in a rude, flat-bottomed boat, which is pushed out by four men into the middle of a broad river, reed-edged and sleepy.

For a few minutes one glides dreamily along; then, rounding a curve, one suddenly hears the roar of water and the boat tears down a rapid, just missing the banks on each side. The high banks race past, death appears imminent, and then, with one mad swirl, it is all over and the boat is on the quiet unruffled stream once more.

This happens again and again for nearly an hour. At first one's whole mind is filled with the conviction that an accident must happen, but gradually comes a delicious feeling of safety as one notes the marvelous skill these men show in piloting the boat through the seething rapids and one is able to appreciate the beauty of the scene.

TRUTH IS MOTHER OF VIRTUE

In Ancient Mythology She Was Pledge of Honesty and Bulwark of Honor.

In the ancient mythology, Truth was a goddess and the mother of Virtue. She wore garments as white as snow; her looks were serene, pleasant, courteous, cheerful, and yet modest; she was the pledge of all honesty, the bulwark of honor and the light and joy of human society.

Such was truth, which in these days is much abused. We are so apt to think if we have truth on our side we have a right to be proud, arbitrary and even insolent; but when we act that way we may be sure that the truth is not our ally. Truth is not rude and unkind. It does not bawl and bellow and shake its fist under our nose. Truth is friendly, and when it isn't it is a lie.

There is another thought one gets from the mythological faith, and that is this, that Virtue is the daughter of Truth. So if a man's life is presided over by truth, it is necessarily a virtuous and honorable life, and if it isn't that kind of a life he may know that it is born of error and wrong. When we see a man attacking another or another's cause with prejudice, hate and angry words, we turn about and go up street in sorrow, for that man who has never learned that there can be no truth not born of virtue.—Ohio State Journal.

THE FIRST EXCUSE.

"It's all your fault, Eve," muttered Adam, when he heard that Abel had been killed. "This comes of the way you've been raising Cain."

GOOD TITLE

Ruyter's Kramp—I'm writing a history of the gas company. Can you suggest a suitable title?

Henry Wise—Yes; "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

A WHISTLING WELL.

A resident of West Seattle has in his back yard a whistling well which predicts changes of weather instead of gushing water. With the intention of boring for water this man drove a drill 153 feet below the surface.

The well was abandoned at this depth because no water was in sight. Later the owner noticed that the pipe which capped the bore was spouting wind making a peculiar whistling sound. At other times the pipe seems to suck in wind.

By observation it has been found that the expulsion of air precedes a storm of some sort, and the influx of air a change for the better.—Popular Mechanics.

SHAKESPEARE NOT IN IT.

Richard Le Gallienne, the well-known author, was condemning at a dinner at Sherry's in New York, the conceit of a certain playwright.

"He is indeed conceited," said a young woman novelist. "In congratulating him on the success of his last comedy, I told him he was the greatest living playwright, and—do you know—he didn't seem at all pleased!"

"No, of course not," said Mr. Le Gallienne, "you should have told him he was the greatest playwright that ever lived."

AMBITIOUS YOUNG WOMAN.

Miss Paula Laddy, who was the only woman graduate of the New Jersey Law school, is the daughter of the president of the New Jersey State Suffrage association, whose son took his doctor's degree in the New York university at the same time that her daughter graduated. Miss Laddy was a probation officer and thought that a knowledge of law would better fit her for her work, so took the course.

THE REASON.

"Somehow, the colors in that marine view don't seem to mix properly."

"That's because the artist painted it water colors."

HEARTY ANGEVINS.

The Angevins are substantial eaters and hard drinkers. The wine of the country is stronger than further south, and, as they argue, "bien traitre." They are also fond of "aperitifs" at odd hours, and like their liquors with their coffee. The Count de Millefleurs recently found fault with one of his friends for only having two small glasses of brandy after each meal—"Every one here drinks four"—and then talked of one of his neighbors who said that a bottle of wine felt inside him very much like a mouse in a cathedral. They have, however, been perhaps unjustly maligned in the saying "Angevin, sac a vin," but they certainly do drink more than most Frenchmen, who, particularly in the south, are remarkably abstemious.—Saturday Review.

POULTRY

POULTRY ON AVERAGE FARM

Makes No Great Demands on Strength and Any Person of Intelligence May Make Success.

In this country poultry includes chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowls, pigeons and occasionally pea fowls, pheasants, quail and swans—chickens, of course, being the most important. Something like a quarter of a billion chickens and other poultry are consumed in the United States every year. The consumption of eggs is about eighteen dozen per capita. The last census gave the value of chickens raised on American farms in 1899 as $136,891,877—of eggs as $144,286,158. Today the American people consume about half a billion dollars' worth of poultry and eggs per annum. Exports are increasing and one may enter on the raising of poultry and eggs with little fear of not realizing good prices on all produce.

Probably 90 per cent. of the farms in the United States raise poultry as a side line; feeding is more economical where general farming is pursued. Still there are manifest advantages in specializing—greater attention, knowledge and skill achieve better results.

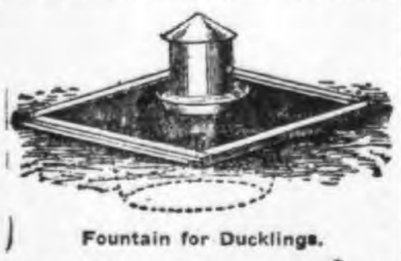
Poultry raising makes no great demands on strength, and any person of intelligence may hope to make a success of it. But some have made the mistake of supposing that the business can be taken up on a considerable scale without any experience. Hens lay all the way from none to 250 eggs a year, and it takes some experience to tell with what kind of hens and under what conditions, the upper limit can be reached.

Probably the best course for the intending poultry raiser would be to work for a year or more on one of the large chicken ranches in order to learn the important points of breeds, feeding, fattening, housing, brooding, incubating, etc. The raising of broilers, roasters and capons for the market may be a paying occupation on an egg farm, if one secures the right kind of stock and gives the work the proper attention and management. No kind of poultry is more profitable than turkeys.

FOUNTAIN BUILT FOR DUCKS

Little Ones Must Be Kept Dry Until Their Feathers Have Formed—Useful One Described.

Since ducklings slop water around considerably when they drink, and since they should be kept dry until after their feathers have formed, the drinking fountain illustrated herewith will be found particularly useful, says the American Agriculturist. A square of quarter-inch mesh galvanized wire cloth, say 18 inches to the side, is tacked to a wooden frame and placed



Fountain for Ducklings.

over a bed of gravel so the water may easily drain away. If the soil is not gravelly, a hole should be dug about two feet deep and filled with small stones. The drinking fountain of any convenient shape should be anchored in the center of the wire screen. For little ducks the weight of a fountain holding one gallon or more will be more than sufficient to prevent toppling over.

POULTRY NOTES

It is better not to keep ducks and chicks together.

The young chicks should be looked over carefully for lice.

The farmer above everyone is the party to succeed with poultry.

Have charcoal, sand and water always on hand, and feed small grain.

Clean and disinfect the brooders at least once a week, and better every day.

Potato peelings fed raw in not too large quantities are good for the laying hens.

Now that the chicks are hatched the main point is to see that they are are kept growing.

Collect eggs every day shortly before noon, or preferably twice daily, at noon and at dusk.

A chick, like a baby, will get good or bad habits according to the way it is started in this world.

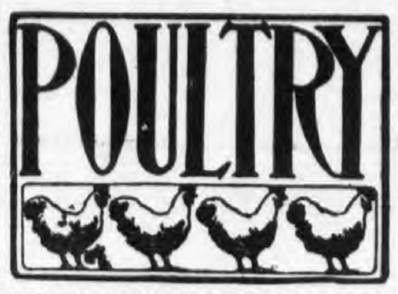
To keep chicks growing and thriving they must be fed well and often, and their crops kept clean.

Separate the chicks as soon as sex can be distinguished, because one will retard the growth of the other.

Move the outside brooders every week. If possible sow the yards at least once a year to rye, barley or oats.

Whitewashing the interior of the poultry house will not rid it of lice unless a little carbolic acid is added to the w

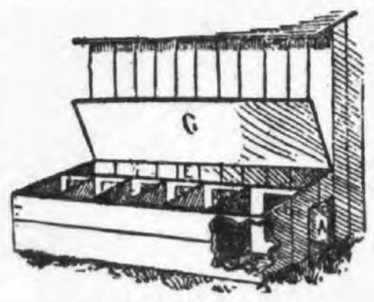
POULTRY



NEST BOXES PLACED OUTSIDE

Convenient Arrangement Which Means Considerable More Room in the Poultry House.

The illustration herewith is intended to show the new boxes on the side of the poultry house. The eggs are collected by raising the lid of the box C, and the hens enter the passageway E at the door A. The interior of the box is shown, the nest box being seen at B, which does not, however, contain the litter for the nest, the bare floor being made plain in order to



Nests on the Outside.

convey a better understanding of the construction of the box, while DDDD show the entrance to the nests.

As laying hens will always prefer a secluded place for a nest, this arrangement will be found excellent. The lid, when closed, prevents water from reaching the nests, and the eggs are taken out by simply raising the lid and reaching them with the hand. The hens can be shut out at any time by closing the opening to passageway at A, and more room is thus gained in the poultry house. The design was originated by J. C. Baker of Illinois.

ADVANTAGES OF DRY FEEDING

Idea Was Agitated Twenty-Five Years Ago, but Not Favorably Received—Now Being Revived.

Of late years dry feeding is becoming quite popular, although it is not a new idea in the poultry ranks. Fully 25 years ago the matter was agitated and adopted by some poultrymen, but as a general thing it was not favorably received.

The arguments used today in favor of the dry mash and whole grain diet are, first, after becoming used to it fowls will prefer the ground grain dry to that which is either cooked or steamed; second, it is a labor-saving method; third, it keeps fowls in a more healthful condition, and fourth, better fertility to the eggs.

At first the fowls will not take very kindly to the dry feed. As meat scrap is mixed with it, they will pick out all such, then probably the cornmeal, or some may prefer the bran, but all of it is seldom consumed until the fowls become accustomed to it. Gradually they will eat more and more of it, finally cleaning the trough.

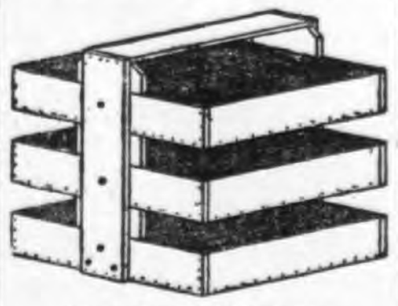
Another benefit is that after eating a few mouthfuls they will repair to the drinking vessel and secure several swallows of water, then back again to the trough, and so on during the entire meal. It is asserted that more water is consumed by dry-fed fowls, and as water enters so largely in the composition of the egg, increased egg production should be the result.

The method is a great labor-saver. It is possible to both feed and water the stock in the same time it takes to prepare the wet mash and feed it.

CRATE FOR SHIPPING CHICKS

One Shown in Illustration Herewith Will Be Found to Be Very Convenient and Cheap.

For shipping day-old chicks, the crate illustrated herewith will be found very convenient. It consists of wooden trays each four inches deep and 18 inches square, inside measurements, says the Orange Judd Farmer. Each tray is divided across the center so as to make four compartments. The top of each tray is covered with



Crate for Day-Old Chicks.

burlap, after the chicks are placed in the compartments. On the bottom of each compartment is a layer of bran or alfalfa meal, so that should the chicks eat some of it, it will do them no harm. A space of three inches is allowed between each pair of trays, which are kept separate by blocks of wood. On the outside a piece of wood is screwed to the trays and on top a handle is nailed. In trays of this size, 20 chicks can be allowed to each compartment; that is, 240 to the size illustrated herewith.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1912.

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L. P. Miller, Editor, 1622 Penn St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Exchanges please send their publications to each of above.

No. 12.

The Stolen Mint.

By A. R. BODMER

Jonah Joshua Jinks, the world-famous detective, lounged leisurely in his sanctum, reading crytograms. On his right was a pile of disguises, on his left some wigs, false whiskers, and other parts of the face. Just now the great detective was effectively disguised as a bachelor. He wore a green coat, dark trousers, high collar, black necktie, and stern look. Just as he had finished reading, "there came a tapping, as of some one gently rapping—rapping at his chamber door." He softly rose, adjusted his disguise, and investigated the cause of the "mysterious sounds arising from without." It was only Watso, his faithful assistant, disguised as a French poodle. Handing his chief the morning mail, he divested himself of his novel disguise, and faithfully watched the detective's every movement.

There were but two letters, about one of which lies the plot of this story. Jinks opened the first letter, only to find a securely sealed envelope. Opening this, he found a neat card, on which was inscribed the following passage: "In case of fire, please wring the towel."

"Foolish jester," remarked Jinks scornfully, as he carefully placed the envelope and its contents in the waste basket, and proceeded to open the other letter. It was an official-looking affair, and had an ising-glass front. The contents were as follows:

Detectiye J. J. Jinks:

Esteemed Sir—There has been stolen a U. S. 5 cent mint, 1847. Proceed on the case without further instructions. Yours, etc.

For the first time in his career, the famous detective was nervous.

"Watso," cried he, "a most awful deed has been done. There has been stolen a United States mint, built in 1847, and used to coin nickels. The letter says so."

Watso looked dubious, but he didn't mention anything. Leaving the room, he went to the pawnbrokers' shops to see if the missing edifice had been offered for sale. Meanwhile, Jinks was absorbed in profound thought, but no solution of the mystery was arrived at.

[To be continued next week.]

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THE RELIABLE REPEATERS

N. P. U. Progress

The movement started a few weeks ago to organize a National Philatelic Union, has met with much favor. Enthusiastic letters have been received from society members, and a number of valuable suggestions made.

In a near number of this issue we shall publish all the important suggestions, a list of stamp papers which have fostered the movement in any way, and the names of such societies which will have acted favorably on the question.

The Philatelic Star,

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Random Notes on U. S. Stamps.

A Third 2c Columbian Variety Discovered at Harrisburg.

The new issue is not yet out at this writing, and doubtless will not be for several more writings. We understand that it is ready to be let loose, and that its forthcoming merely depends on a sign from headquarters. But we have known perforation talk, which depended on fine threads of paper for their jobs, to hang on many years. The simile is a bad one, but we don't expect the new issue for some time, anyway. When it does come, it will be the series of 1912. This sounds much better than 1911-12, which would have been the designation had the stamps been issued when originally expected to appear.

The P. J. of A. announces that changes are to be made in the current 3c, 4c, 5c and 6c denominations, as well as in the other values. We know not on what authority this news came out, but we consider it reliable. At least, we hope it is. Might as well have an entire new issue while we're about it. No use doing things by halves. Go to it, dear Uncle Sam, and give us collectors some more pages to fill. What care we for expenses. Huh!

Don't let any dealers book your orders for spacing varieties of the forthcoming Imperfs. Director Ralph's statement in the paper several weeks ago as to the success of the "A" plates at the bureau shows conclusively that starred plates, with their 2 mm. and 3 mm. spacing varieties, are things of the past, and that the new issue will be printed from plates of uniform spacing, (the "A" guage). Order all the plate number, guide line and arrow blocks you can use, however, as they are being offered very cheaply, and make an otherwise ordinary collection very attractive.

Plate numbers are very popular here at Harrisburg. One or more of the collecting bugs of the city may be found hanging around the stamp window of the local postoffice at various odd hours, solemnly purchasing strips of three, and occasionally throwing fits, when anything unusual turns up. The other day one of the boys had a letter ready for some stamp dealer or other, all but the stamp. He sauntered up to the stamp window, laid down two coppers, and asked for a 2 cent stamp. "Plate number?" inquired the obliging clerk. You see, it's not very hard to train a postoffice clerk, after all.

The Capital City Collector's Club held its anniversary meeting the last week in December, as usual. Several of the members of our local club have a reputation for non-scientific tendencies in philatelic affairs, but on the whole, we're a pretty studious bunch, and know how to study stamps. To go back to the anniversary meeting, after the transaction of business, the newly discovered 2 cent Columbian variety came up for discussion. The meeting was being held in the editor's territory, so it seemed obligatory upon him to haul out his carefully preserved accumulation of 2 cent Columbians. That accumulation didn't look like itself after the members were through with it. They all got copies of the new variety, and yours truly got left. One or two damaged copies of the variety are still in the editor's possession, and he begs that someone take them off his hands, so as to relieve his mind entirely. But we're coming to the climax. In the wild hunt previously mentioned, a startling thing occurred. A new variety of the stamp in question was discovered. We're not very good at descriptions of minor varieties, but here goes: The outer line on the right side of the stamp breaks at its lower extremity, about one-eighth of an inch from the base, as in the case of the other newly discovered variety; and in the approximate middle of the eighth-inch space, appears a small dash, easily seen with the naked eye. Doubtless this variety has been noticed before now, by searchers for the known freak. But we believe that this is the first mention of it in print. In our lot, the frequency of its occurrence is represented by the ratio 1:150.

AN OPEN QUESTION

By M. QUAD

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As per the bills on the farmers' barns for miles around a circus made its appearance in the town of Goshen one day and set up its tents. Among the farmers who drove in to see things was Jabez Stebbins, but he didn't think it a bit wicked to view the elephants and camels as they paraded up and down the streets.

People noticed that he seemed to be feeling extra good as he drove in, but half an hour later he astonished everybody. He uttered a preliminary whoop or two and then got down from his wagon to tackle one of the elephants. Of course the circus men interfered, and then he cut loose and licked three of them before he could be quieted. He was hauled up before Squar' Warner for disturbing the peace, and the squar', who had known him for thirty years, said:

"Jabez, I can't make it out. You are one of the peacefulest men around here, and nobody ever saw you drunk, but you must have taken a swig or two to make you act as you did. I'm going to let you go, but my advice to you is to beware of the flowing bowl in the future."

"Squar', it was hard cider—nothing but hard cider," explained Jabez. "I took a drink of hard cider two years old, and it made me lose my head."

As Jabez was a church member, the brethren had to take up his lapse from grace, and nothing else was talked of for two weeks. Then, at the instance of Deacon Baker, who had been drinking hard cider for twenty-eight years and never stubbed his toe over it, a committee of six was appointed to investigate and report. They drove out to Stebbins' place, and he drew a pail of cider and took them out to the barn.

The deacon led off with about a pint and smacked his lips and passed the cup. There was a wait of fifteen minutes to watch results. They didn't pan out much. Deacon Black got a little playful and threw Goodwill Jones on his back, and Saul Johnson turned the handle of an old fanning mill so fast as to shake the whole thing down, but these things were not recorded.

The pail was emptied and Jabez refilled it. He wasn't in on the drinks, but his face were a broad grin after that second drink had been taken. "Symptoms" soon developed. Deacon Hope, who had been carrying a bland countenance, suddenly sobered up and turned to Deacon Thomas and said:

"Deacon, durn your hide, but I believe you'd hide stones in a load of hay."

"What's that?" shouted Deacon Thomas. "Say, you old hog stealer, don't you go talking about me or I'll knock your head off!"

Peace was made between the two men, but a moment later Goodwill Jones brought Benjamin Schermerhorn a mighty slap between the shoulders and cried out:

"How is it, old man—do you lick your wife as often as you used to?"

"I never licked her!"

"You are a liar!"

"Lemme get at him!"

There were two or three other outbreaks, but by and by the dove of peace came, and all cried on one another's shoulders. Then Deacon Black stepped up to the cider pail for the third time and huskily said:

"Ladies and gem'len, we have met to test this hard cider question, and, by gum, we are going to do it! I say it won't intoxicate, and the man who says it will is a liar!"

"Knock his head off!" shouted Saul Johnson.

"I'll knock yours off instead!" whooped Goodwill Jones.

Deacon Black stopped the row by drinking another pint, and while the cup was going around Jabez Stubbins ran into the house and said to his wife:

"Hanner, you come out to the barn in about ten minutes and you'll see more fun than a hoss can draw."

He made no mistake. Ten minutes after the third pint was down Deacon Black proposed a country dance, and all began to shuffle and cavort and sing.

The horseplay lasted about a quarter of an hour. Then they fell upon one another's necks and cried. Then Deacon Hope charged Deacon Black with putting only a cent in the contribution box the Sunday previous, and the latter called Deacon Hope a human hog. Then the fight began. It went all over the barn and out into the yard and over the fence, and when it ended six men lay where they had fallen and slept and snored.

Jabez had to drive to town to get help to load them into his wagon, and one by one they were delivered to their homes. Of course there was more talk, and it was a week before the committee reported. The substance of the report was:

"Owing to the fact that a cyclone came along and destroyed the barn before we had finished our test we can't say whether hard cider intoxicates or not. We suggest, however, that it be kept mostly for tin peddlers."

To this day the question is still an open one, and whenever an "anti" asks Deacon Black how he came to be under a hayrick fast asleep that day his reply is:

"I was blowed out of a barn, sir, and lay stunned instead of asleep, sir, and I don't want to hear no more talk about it, sir!"

THE ADAMS SEPARATION

By WINIFRED COWLES

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Mr. and Mrs. Adams, having concluded that marriage is a failure, agreed to separate. Mr. Adams owned the house, but Mrs. Adams owned the homestead in which she had been born, and she decided to go there to live. Perhaps I am not right in including Mr. Adams with his wife in considering matrimony a failure. He was a steady going business man whom nothing appeared to trouble, and whenever he took any action it was not on impulse, but after deliberation.

Mrs. Adams departed on Monday and on Tuesday afternoon returned to her husband's house to procure some articles that she had forgotten.

"Who are you?" she asked of the person who received her.

"The housekeeper."

"Well, I'm Mrs. Adams. I have left some things upstairs in my room that I want."

She brushed past the housekeeper, went upstairs, tried her bedroom door and found it locked. She called to the housekeeper for the key. The housekeeper informed her that Mr. Adams had locked the doors of the rooms he wished kept closed and committed the keys to her charge. She did not feel at liberty to permit any one to enter any of those closed rooms.

"But I am—I mean I have been—the mistress of this house. I wish you to give me the key to my room."

"Not without Mr. Adams' order."

Mrs. Adams was nonplused. She had not considered what it would be to find herself locked out of her own bedroom. Flouncing into the library, she threw off her wraps, unpinned her hat and laid it on a table with an air of one who proposed to settle herself and remain till the crack of doom.

"Will you wait for Mr. Adams to return?" asked the housekeeper deferentially.

"What is that to you?"

"Nothing, but I thought it might be something to you since Mr. Adams told me he wouldn't dine at home today, but at his club, and he will spend the evening there."

"I will dine at home," said Mrs. Adams decisively.

"I have no orders as to a guest at dinner; therefore I have not prepared anything."

"I'll not trouble you to prepare anything. Send Susan to me."

"Mr. Adams has discharged Susan."

"Discharged Susan! I told him to keep Susan."

"I thought you and Mr. Adams had separated."

"Never mind about that. I don't propose to give up my house to your management."

She whisked off to the telephone room and shut the door.

"Give me the Athenaeum club—I mean 4568."

When the club answered Mrs. Adams asked if her husband was there, and on being told that he was she desired that he be called to the phone; his wife desired to speak to him.

This was reported to Mr. Adams in the reading room. He noticed that the words wife and husband had been used instead of Mr. and Mrs. Adams. When he took up the receiver and was asked "Who is this?" he replied:

"Mr. Adams."

"I'm your wife," was the reply.

"Oh!"

"I'm at home."

"Your home or mine?"

"Both our homes. I see that I have scarcely left it when you have got in a housekeeper."

"Just so."

"And she has refused me admission to my own room."

"Whose room?"

"My room—mine, mine! Do you hear?"

"Oh!"

"I'm going to stay here till you come home to dinner and let me into my room."

"There isn't any dinner there."

"I shall order one sent in from Blakesley's."

"For one?"

"No; for two."

"Who's the other one?"

"You."

"Oh!"

"Frank, I've come to the conclusion that this separation is all nonsense."

"Nonsense?"

"I'm going to stay just where I am. I wish you to come home at once and discharge this housekeeper. I don't want her in the house."

"Oh!"

"Well, will you come?"

"Of course, if I'm sure of a dinner."

"I'll attend to that."

"Well, I'll be there by 6."

"All right. Goodby."

"Goodby."

When Mr. Adams appeared his wife was somewhat mollified. Indeed, she was quite ready to be very good to him. Her bitterness against the housekeeper, however, remained the same. Mr. Adams greeted his wife as though nothing unusual had happened. He called the housekeeper in and introduced her.

"Miss Ellen Burbank."

"What!"

"My half sister. By the bye, you two have never met, I believe."

"Frank, you have been putting up a job on me."

Adams and Miss Burbank laughed. That ended the Adams separation.

A MATRIMONIAL ASSOCIATION

By HELEN R. OGELSBY

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Miss Matilda Weathersby on opening her morning mail read a circular letter, as follows:

You are invited to be present at a meeting of bachelors and spinsters for the purpose of organizing a matrimonial exchange for elderly persons.

Because that period at which persons usually marry has passed there is no reason why marriage should be entirely given up. The exchange is intended for those who have before them a lonely old age, that they may be thrown together with a view to forming matrimonial copartnerships for their mutual comfort.

Miss Weathersby thought the matter over and concluded to attend the meeting. She was fifty-two, but did not consider herself old enough to entitle her to a membership to the exchange. Nevertheless she was very lonely and ready to catch at any straw that might bring her companionship.

On entering the room where the meeting was held Miss Weathersby received a shock. Men and women whose hair was either sprinkled with gray or had turned white were chatting together, any one of whom, she thought, must be older than herself. She was received by the chairwoman of the ladies' reception committee and made bold to express the opinion that those she saw present were entirely too old for marriage. To her astonishment the lady informed her that most of the women present were her juniors.

A gentleman was presented to Miss Weathersby, whose name she did not hear, who began to chat with her, naturally choosing for a subject the purposes of the exchange. Miss Weathersby declared that she had come simply from curiosity; that she was perfectly satisfied with single life and would not marry on any account.

"Perhaps," said the gentleman, "years ago you loved some young man from whom fate separated you."

"Rather say his own innate wickedness."

"And you were obliged to send him away?"

"I certainly was."

"Sometimes in such matters the woman is partly at fault."

"That was not so in my case."

"I was dismissed by a girl I loved. I was but twenty-two years old, she nineteen. She considered herself very badly treated by me. I felt sure that she was in error, therefore if I yielded to her I would not only make a mistake in that instance, but be obliged to continue yielding to her, right or wrong, throughout our married lives. Therefore I refused, and she dismissed me."

"My case was very different," said Miss Weathersby. "I was entirely right, and my lover was entirely wrong. I had a brother who needed my care. I insisted on his living with me after my marriage. My lover very selfishly declined the arrangement. I naturally clung to my brother and let my lover go."

"Was your brother worthy of the sacrifice of the happiness of two persons?"

"He was."

"Affectionate, unselfish, honorable?"

"All these."

"Is he still living with you?"

"No. He died twenty years ago."

There was a pause in the dialogue, during which the gentleman looked thoughtfully at his companion and with a tinge of melancholy in his eye. Then he said:

"What would you think of your action if it could be proved to you that your brother was unworthy of the sacrifice you made for him—a sacrifice that involved your lover's lifelong happiness?"

"No such supposition is possible."

He drew forth his pocketbook and took out a paper which he handed to her. She read it, and every vestige of color left her face. It was a confession written many years before to her lover by this same brother that he had stolen money from him, the confession being made on condition that the debt was canceled and the theft kept a secret. When Miss Weatherby looked up she gasped:

"And you are Tom?"

"I am Tom."

"Why did you not tell me of this at the time it occurred?"

"I preferred that you should choose between me and your brother rather than between me and a criminal. A lover, a husband who is willing to be second to any one is a weakling."

From the time of her entrance into the world to the present moment Miss Weathersby had been one of those women who are best described by the words, "She knows it all." This trait was strengthened by a strong will. The paper that trembled in her hand had produced in her a revolution. It came late, but it left in her not one trace of her former fault. From a lioness she had become a lamb.

"I beg your forgiveness for showing you that paper," resumed the man. "I had an object in doing so. For two decades I have lived in a foreign country. Returning, I received an invitation to join this exchange and accidentally learned that you were a member. I came here with one object, to meet you, and that we should meet understandingly I preferred to explain the past."

At the next regular meeting of the exchange the president announced that the first match had been made. Mr. Thomas Harrington and Miss Matilda Weathersby were engaged.

As Shakespeare Saw It in His Time

MR. EDITOR—So much is written at this time about greed and predatory wealth that one might be led to infer that such complaints are a new thing, a recent discovery. The following quotation from Shakespeare is about as pointed as any of the more recent indictments:

"Master, I marvel how the fishes live in the sea."

"Why as men do a-land—the great ones eat up the little ones. I can compare our rich misers to nothing so fitly as a whale; 'a plays and tumbles, driving the poor fry before him, and at last devours them all at a mouthful. Such whales have I heard on o' the land, who never leave gaping till they've swallowed the whole parish, church, steeple, bells and all." D.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1912 Almanac.

Before the great Drouth of 1901, the **Hicks Almanac** gave timely warning. For over **two** years prior to 1911, the **Hicks Almanac** again sounded a warning of **drouth danger**. And so for **forty years** this same friend of all the people has steadfastly refused the offers of speculators and continued to warn the public of coming dangers of **storm and weather**. As they should have done, the people have nobly stood by Professor Hicks, their faithful public servant, who has grown old in their service. Send only **one dollar** to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 3401 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, and get his Magazine and Almanac both for one year. The Almanac alone, a fine book of 150 pages, is **only 35c.** by mail. Let everybody respond and receive the warnings of our **National Seer** for the coming year.

Playing with clothespins at a tub near Meadville, Violet, baby daughter of R. V. Brandon, fell in and was drowned.

To date the Goulds and Vanderbilts are even on marriages and divorces but the Vanderbilts are ahead on appendicitis operations.

In a political debate at DuBois former State Treasurer W. H. Berry declared he preferred Socialism to monopolistic Republicanism.

Betting is going on in New York 1 to 5 that Theodore Roosevelt will be the nominee for President in 1912 and handsomely elected. Thus Teddy "will not down."

Focht a Candidate.

From the Duncannon, Perry County, Record, January 5, 1912.

In addition to the already long list of congressmen who seek a renomination for another term, Benj. K. Focht will also be a candidate from the Perry-Juniata-Mifflin-Franklin-Fulton-Union-Snyder-Huntingdon district. Congressman Focht is very much on the job and his friends say his nomination will be accomplished with little or no opposition and that he will be elected in a canter, as his popularity is great in every county of the district, and the schemes of his enemies are of little moment. His work in the past has been appreciated by his constituency and they will use every effort to have him renominated and sent back to Congress.

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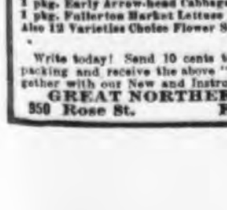

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Warning to American Children.

Solemn warnings that children of foreign-born parents are outstripping American boys and girls in the public schools of the state, because they attend to business, is given in the annual report of Nathan C. Schaeffer, state superintendent of public instruction.

Dr. Schaeffer's unfavorable contrast between the attitude of American children and those of foreign-born parents is drawn in the following paragraph.

"Children born of foreign parents realize the advantages placed within their reach. Many of them study with a zeal and earnestness which will make them winning competitors alongside of American youth, who waste their time in social functions and in the gratification of self, instead of practicing the self-denial which lies as the foundation of all true success."

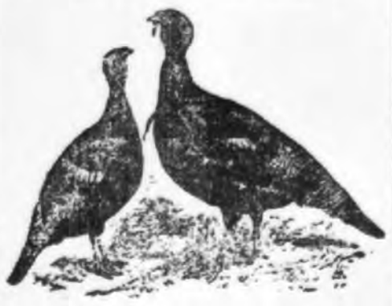
A combination burglar alarm and snapshot camera has been patented. The camera automatically secures a picture of the burglar at work.

A Butler woman, married at the age of fourteen, has just been granted a divorce for which she applied nineteen years ago. Her husband deserted her a short time after her marriage and has not since been heard from. As the wife was not anxious to marry again she could see no occasion for undue haste in securing her freedom.

SUCCESS IN TURKEY RAISING

Inadvisable for One to Attempt to Rear Large Fowls Unless Abundance of Space Available.

It is inadvisable for any one to attempt turkey rearing unless they have abundance of space, for these birds,



Gobbler and Hen.

more perhaps than any other denizens of the poultry yard, are unable to bear confinement. Sundry attempts have been made to rear them in limited runs, but as yet the effort has not met with success. Those who are favored with space will find turkey rearing profitable, provided that they can secure attention being given to the birds.

COMBATING LICE IN CHICKS

Small Quantity of Olive Oil Rubbed on Fowl's Head Will Prove Quite Effectual.

If fowls are healthy, the premises kept clean, and a dust bath or ashes provided, lice rarely get the upper hand, it being through the brood hens, transmitting them to the chickens, that most harm ensues. A hen with many or few lice on her when sitting transmits them to the chickens immediately they are hatched. They are to be found stationary on the chicken's head, above the beak and eyes, and in a few days when they get more plentiful, are to be found behind and on top of head and throat. A simple and effective treatment adopted by the government station in New South Wales is to place a small quantity of olive oil in a saucer, and the day after hatching dip the finger in the oil and thoroughly rub it into the fluff of the chicken's head and under the throat. This will kill the lice if present and if repeated the second or third day there will be little fear of any escaping. When a week or ten days old the chickens should be examined again and if any of the vermin are found at this age a little kerosene can be added to the olive oil. It is best to annoint all chickens with the oil immediately after they are hatched, such being a sure preventive of the scourge.

Care of Poultry Runs.

Plowing and liming the poultry runs purifies the soil.

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A RECORD HARD TO BEAT ON SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

At Philadelphia, great Inter State Fair, Trenton, Bristol, Mt. Holly, Trenton, Etc,, on 22 entries won 12 firsts, 10 specials, 6 seconds, 2 thirds, 2 fourths, some nice pens for sale, sure to breed winners, also cockerels and pullets; eggs $3, $5, $7.50, $ 0 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. J. BROWN,
Vice President Silver Rock Club of America.
BRISTOL, PA. 14

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Your Lungs and Throat.

The preparation mentioned by the Rev. Chas. Sager has been for over sixty years of incalculable worth to sufferers from **consumption, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, grippe, coughs, colds** and all lung and throat diseases, and is a household remedy in many, many homes to which it has brought health and happiness.

MR. C. A. ABBOTT, August 11, 1905.
60 Ann St., New York City.
Dear Sir: I have known for over 40 years of the effects of Wilson's Remedy [**Wilson's Preparation of Hypophosphites and Biodgetti**] in cases of pulmonary troubles. At this point I will say to you what you have not before known of; that 42 years since, while I was a resident of N. Y. City, I was severely ill with lung trouble. Physicians said I was a consumptive and my family physician told my wife that he thought I *could not recover*. My attention was directed to the Wilson Remedy, which I used with splendid effect. I have been on my feet and at work ever since *my cure*. Yours truly,
REV. CHAS. SAGER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Hunter, (Greene Co.,) N. Y.

The above letter shows what a great boon the Wilson Remedy was to Mr. Sager, but it is but *one of thousands* received testifying to the *curative powers* of this wonderful remedy. **Write at once** to Mr. Abbott at the above address and he will furnish you *convincing proof* of the *great worth to humanity* of this preparation.

Winnings of H. W. Ulsh at Lewistown Poultry Show.

1st cockerel, 2nd cockerel; 3d, 4th and 5th pullets, S. C. White Orpington. He also won 7 specials, among them a silver cup for best display; Philadelphia Record's medal for best bird in the English class; also a special for best White Orpington in the show. Mr. Ulsh offers eggs and day-old chicks at reasonable prices and solicits correspondence. His address is R. 4, Lewistown, Pa.

Burris Wins at Lewistown Show.

Carl Burris, of Mexico, Pa., won on his White Plymouth Rocks at Lewistown Poultry Show 3d Pullet and 1st pen; also Philadelphia Inquirer's medal for best pen in show, all varieties competing. He has eggs for sale in season.

Stiles' Big Winnings at Lititz.

E. J. Stiles, of R. 2, Red Lion, Pa., won the following prizes at the Lititz Poultry Show: Rose Comb R. I. Reds—2d cock, 3d hen, 1-2 cockerel, 2—3 pullet.

Partridge Wyandottes—1-3 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2-3 cockerels, 1-2-3 pullets; 3 specials for best display. Note his ad. in this paper.

Evolution of the Girl.

Age 1—Mary.
" 6—Molly.
" 12—Mayme.
" 14—May.
" 17—Mae.
" 20—Ma.

WANTED, all your surplus guinea pigs, hares and full grown rabbits. Wm. Adler, 285 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 5

FOR SALE CHEAP—100 Buff Partridge Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets of high quality, in order to make room for breeders. 3tf
R. G. Pensyl, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Be patient! Ground hog day is coming.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1912 Almanac.

Before the great Drouth of 1901, the **Hicks Almanac** gave timely warning. For over **two** years prior to 1911, the **Hicks Almanac** again sounded a warning of **drouth danger**. And so for **forty years** this same friend of all the people has steadfastly refused the offers of speculators and continued to warn the public of coming dangers of **storm and weather**. As they should have done, the people have nobly stood by Professor Hicks, their faithful public servant, who has grown old in their service. Send only **one-dollar** to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 3401 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, and get his Magazine and Almanac both for one year. The Almanac alone, a fine book of 150 pages, is **only 35c.** by mail. Let everybody respond and receive the warnings of our **National Seer** for the coming year.

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1912 Edition

In this compact volume of valuable and interesting information, a complete up-to-date library in itself, you will find accurate particulars of the special sessions of Congress, the elections, census statistics and comparisons, reciprocity, the Panama Canal, markets, crops, increase in prices of staple products, cost of living, aerial achievements, records and disasters, scientific discoveries, explorations and innovations of 1911, wars, international disagreements and other great historical events, growth of the United States, increasing population and wealth of countries, State and municipalities, Congressional records, sporting records, currency, weights and measures, weather forecasts, universities and schools, religious orders, industries, commerce, railroads, shipping, debts of nations armies and navies of the world, banking, money, taxes, insurance, political parties, secret societies, clubs, births, marriages, divorces and deaths, woman suffrage and

10,000 Other Facts and Figures Up to Date of every day interest and value to everybody.

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TURNED OUT TO BE GOOD TIP

Hotel Room Clerk Still Drawing Dividends on Stock Given Him for a Favor.

The room clerk took out a check for $1.50 drawn on a Philadelphia bank and indorsed it. "That's my semi-annual dividend," he remarked.

"One night about six years ago a man telephoned over to me from Philadelphia to say that he had left some valuable patented models behind. He said he was afraid to trust an ordinary messenger, and asked if I could arrange to bring the things over myself. I was to go off duty at eleven o'clock, so I caught the midnight train, delivered the models, and was back in good time for my work next day, which began at noon. The owner of the models paid all my expenses, and then gave me $100 worth of stock in the concern he had just formed. I did not think anything much of it, but in six months arrived a check for $1.50, and I have drawn altogether $18 in the same way. Not a bad little tip, eh?"—New York Sun.

DISILLUSIONED.

The young man sat beside the beautiful maiden on the sofa.

"Miss Nora," he began hesitatingly, "may I ask you not to call me 'Mr. Durand?'"

A rosy blush crept to the girl's cheeks, and she cast her glorious eyes down at the carpet.

"Well," she stammered, "our acquaintance is so short. Why should I not call you that?"

"Because, Miss Nora," answered the young man, "the fact is, my name in not Durand, my name is Dupont."

ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT.

Robert W. Chambers, the least Bohemian of novelists, has a horror of all those whose faults are cloaked and condoned with the phrase, "the artistic temperament." "The artistic temperament," said Mr. Chambers, "may be best defined as the habit of borrowing and forgetting to pay."

CHANNEL SOUNDINGS.

The fog was dense, the ship's engines had stopped and the passengers were beginning to feel nervous. All except one old lady; she was highly indignant at the apparent waste of time.

"Why don't you proceed?" she demanded of the captain.

"Can't see up the channel, madam," he replied.

"But, captain," she persisted, "I can see the stars overhead."

"Yes, ma'am," agreed the captain, "but until the boilers bust we ain't going that way."—Bellman.

Stirred by recent fires the Reading Coal and Iron Company has started to equip its mines and collieries with telephone service.

Lillian Russell, the actress, will marry Alexander P. Moore, editor of the Pittsburg Leader, in May. This will be Lillian's fourth "offense."

The big meat packers long ago boasted that they used "everything but the squeal." And now that they have got into court they are using the squeal, too.

The day of the mine mule in the workings of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, of the Hazelton region, is short, as electric motors will displace the hardy animal.

A profitable poultry business is not established in a year or two years. It requires many years to develop a prize winning or heavy laying line of stock that will reproduce these characteristics. Let us work patiently at the matter. A steady, though not rapid, increase in business, quality or productiveness ought to satisfy us. "Rome was not built in a day."

SLOW PAY

Physician—The majority of my patients are victims of a peculiar hallucination.

Druggist—Indeed! What is the nature thereof?

Physician—They seem to think I haven't any earthly use for money.

INCONSISTENT

She—You treat me very badly of late, George.

He—And only the other day you accused me of never treating you at all.

HOW SHE KNEW

Doctor—Well, what are his symptoms today—is he any brighter?

Nurse—Not a bit—he still takes your medicine without a kick.

THREE OR FOUR

"I notice that you call your wife 'Sugar.'"

"I've always called my wives 'Sugar.'"

"Ump! How many lumps have you had?"

The people of Utah, about to build a state capitol, sent a commission all over the country to find the best model. They selected unanimously the Kentucky state capital as the most beautiful and the best.

POULTRY

FEW RATIONS FOR FATTENING

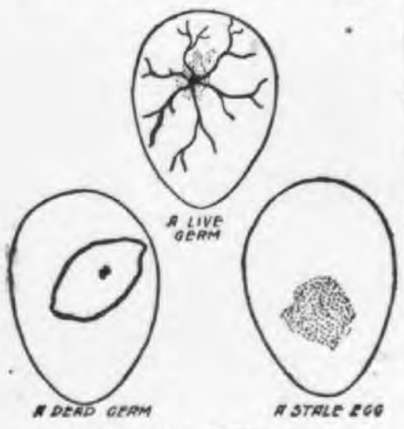
Agricultural Experiment Station of Pennsylvania Gives Combinations Worked Successfully.

The agricultural experiment station of the Pennsylvania State college suggests the following grain rations for fattening poultry, as having been used with success by them. Where yellow flesh is wanted, a ration should be made of cornmeal, five parts; ground oats (hulls removed) two parts; animal meal, one part. Mixed with sour milk. Where a whiter flesh is wanted, the following rations are recommended. Cornmeal, two parts, ground buckwheat, two parts; ground oats, two parts. Mixed with sour milk. Another, barley meal, two parts; middlings, two parts, buckwheat, two parts; cornmeal, one part. Mixed with sour milk. Another, the refuse from shredded wheat and sour milk. When birds are confined for fattening, sour milk aids digestion and keeps the system from getting feverish. If no milk is available, some form of animal or green food must be supplied to make the best gains. Should a chicken, for any reason, get off its food, a good plan is to turn it out in the yard. It will usually recover in a short time. Water should be given once a day and grit twice a week. The rations should be fed rather soft, about like porridge. The food should never remain before them from one meal to another. Take it away 20 minutes after feeding.

INFERTILITY OF HEN'S EGG

Some of the Principal Reasons Why Some Fail to Hatch—Something Worth Remembering.

Beginners, who are often nonplused because some of their eggs fail to hatch, are given a splendid reason in the accompanying illustration. Dead germs and non-fertility are not the only reasons, however, for poor hatches, but usually these are self-explanatory. If the novice will test out his eggs when about seven days



Character of an Egg.

incubated according to the conformations shown, discarding the "dead" ones, he will have taken a long step forward in securing satisfactory results. The membranes shown in the live germ strikingly show why the old hen turns her eggs; otherwise those would adhere to the shell, and so make the birth of the chick difficult, and often impossible. In artificial incubation it is well to bear this in mind.

POULTRY NOTES

Keep the young chicks out of the rain and dampness.

Corn, with nothing else, is the greatest cause of no eggs.

Artificial incubation in recent years has assumed large proportions.

Over-feeding causes chicks to be inactive and susceptible to disease.

The very best rule is to watch the fowls and feed about all they will eat.

The material used in preparing the nests for sitting hens should be fresh and clean.

Ducks are very dirty about the water pans, making the drinking water unfit for chickens.

If you cannot get one this year, get a brooder and wait for the incubator until next season.

Fowls require the equivalent of about 27 pounds of dry feed for each 500 pounds of live weight.

Hens require plenty of green food, as well as room for exercise, in addition to liberal grain feeding.

A hen that is laying an egg every other day will consume considerably more food than one that is not laying at all.

Chickens and ducklings bred from immature stock have not the same vigor as those whose parents were full grown.

The unsanitary conditions of the roops is the cause of the mortality of thousands upon thousands of chicks every season.

Apply kerosene to the roosts with a cloth or swab twice a week during the summer or warm weather to kill the red spider lice.

There are almost as many ways and methods of feeding and caring for turkeys are there are localities where they are grown.

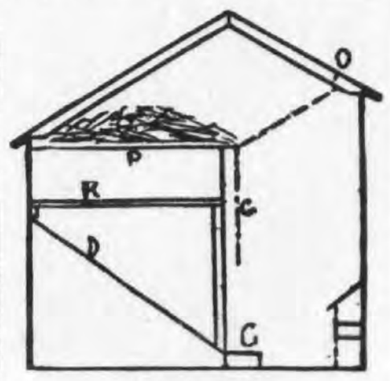
Frequently cleaning and disinfecting of all the poultry quarters means less trouble and more profits. Use carbolic whitewash freely.

POULTRY

INTERIOR OF POULTRY HOUSE

Most Farm Buildings Intended for Fowls Are Large and Difficult to Keep Warm in Winter.

Mr. F. W. Reynolds sends the Homestead the accompanying diagram which shows the end view of the interior of a poultry house fixed for winter use. Most farm poultry houses are built rather large and are hard to keep warm in winter. This arrange-



Interior View.

R, Roots; D, Sloping floor; P, False ceiling; C, Curtain; N, Nests; G, Gutter for droppings.

ment may be applied to most any house except that the roosts must be built on a level and not graduated stair-step fashion. The slanting floor (D) is an advantage in that it forms a dead air space below and facilitates cleaning the chicken house. The roosts are 2x2-inch strips with corners rounded, extending from back to front about 18 inches apart. About 18 inches above the roosts a false ceiling may be built of loose strips and covered with straw or hay. A curtain of burlap or an old strip of carpet is hung from the front of this ceiling and by tacking a narrow strip on the lower edge of this curtain, it can be raised and fastened to the rafters above at (O) during the day. The curtain, straw and ceiling may all be taken out in warm weather so that spraying may be easily done. Nests can be arranged in the same room, as shown.

CURING FEATHERS AT HOME

If Handled Right Will Return Surplus of Pillows or Will Bring Good Price If Sold.

Feathers may be cured at home and if handled right secure to the housewife a surplus of pillows and cushions or will bring a good price if sold. Before the chicken is scalded, take the scissors and cut off the soft, downy end of the feathers about the tail. Separate the feathers in picking and dry thoroughly. Immerse the feathers in lime water made by decanting one pound quick lime in one gallon water. Allow the feathers to remain in this two or three days, stirring frequently, then skim the surface of the water and lift the feathers out to drain on a wire sieve.

When drained rinse them first in hot water, then in two cold waters, then place again on the sieve to drain. If an old hammock is at hand stretch it tightly in a warm room near the floor, spread the feathers thinly upon it. Once a day tap the netting lightly with a stick and the feathers that are sufficiently dry will fall through to the floor. White feathers bring a better price on the market than colored and duck and geese feathers better than chicken feathers.

CHICKEN RUN QUITE CURIOUS

Los Angeles Dealer in Feed and Grain Utilizes Waste From Storage in Unusual Manner.

An ingenious Los Angeles dealer in hay, feed and grain is utilizing the waste from his storage shed in the unusual manner shown by the illustration, says the Popular Mechanics. The space under the floor has been converted into a chicken run, and the loose grain, feed and chaff falls or is swept through the cracks. This waste all of which would otherwise be of no use, is sufficient to feed a large number of chickens. A small inclosure

A Curious Chicken Run.

is also provided outside of the sheds so that the chickens can range in the open.

The dealer derives an income of $10 a month from the sale of eggs.

Medium-Sized Turkey Best.

Forty-pound turkeys are all right for the showroom, but for market there is little demand. The medium-sized tukeys, weighing fifteen to eighteen pounds, sell better to the family trade.

Our Classified Ad Department

POULTRY, PIGEONS AND PET STOCK

Advertising Rates—30 words or less, 1 week, 10c; 3 weeks, 25c; 12 weeks, 60c. Cash or stamps with order.

WHITE ROCKS (FISHEL). Choice cockerels, $2 to $3 each. Eggs in season. Edmund Bundy, Bridgeport, Ohio. 3

FOR SALE—Imported bred rough Scotch Collie Puppies; pedigreed blue ribbon stock. No. 2740 E. Pacific St., Philadelphia, Pa. 3

LAKENWELDER Cocks and Cockerels, cheap to make room; eggs from choice matings in season. Frank H. Washburn, Holden, Mass. 12

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Young toms of superior quality from prize winning stock and young hens from parent hens weighing 19 to 23 pounds. W. L. Keyes, Deerfield, N. Y. 3

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Fifty fine Cockerels, Cook strain, $3 and $5 each. Day old chicks, $3 per dozen. "Fernwood Farm," Melrose, Rens. Co., N. Y. 3

FOR SALE—Extra good pair of Houdans $2.50 for the pair. Pen of good S. C. Brown Leghorns, 4 pullets. 1 cockerel, pullets laying, for $5. 1 fine black Cochin bantam cock, $1. 1 trio of buff cochin bantams, 2 pullets, 1 cockerel; good birds for $2.50; also eggs for breeding from Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rocks and Houdans. Send 4 cents for catalogue.
GRAND VIEW POULTRY YARDS,
3 Springvale, Pa.

MOFFITT'S
Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. State breed bands are for. Send 2c for sample.
25 J. MOFFITT, SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.

GEM POULTRY FARM
WINS AT
MYERSTOWN SHOW
IN BUFF ROCKS.
6 ribbons on 6 entries; 10 ribbons on 11 entries and silver cup at Womelsdorf. 50 pullets and cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for eggs.
GEM POULTRY FARM
12 G. E. Miller, Prop., Newmantown, Pa.

ORPINGTONS.
S. C. Buff Orpington Cockerels. Large, selected, vigorous, and buff to the skin. Exhibition and utility birds at prices that will please. Won at New York, Boston, Providence, Brockton Fair. Telephone. Geo E. Bessom. Mansfield, Mass. 3

S. C. R. I. Reds Winners at HAMMONDTON.
1st hen, 2d cock, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st cockerel. Am booking orders for eggs and baby chicks from winter layers. Have a few good cockerels to sell, $3 and $5 each.
BIG CHESTNUT POULTRY FARM
ELWOOD, N. J.
12 Harry G. Kehler & Son, Prop'rs.

Lester Tompkins strain S. C. Reds, Kellerstrass White Orpingtons.
Eggs for hatching for sale from above strains after January 1. I will give you eggs from some pens I set from and guarantee to give you what you order. 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed. Write for prices and mating list. Cloverdale Poultry Yards, Boyertown, Pa. 42

S. C. W. Orpington Cockerels, $2.50 and $5, fine quality. Eggs for hatching after January 15. Geo. Branson, West Berlin, N. J. 3

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS; first prize pen at Williamsport show; 4 firsts at Troy fair: pullets laying, $1.50 and $2; good breeding cockerels, $3 to $5; also nice young bull dog for sale. Chas. E. Fanning, Box 42, Alba, Pa. 3

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
Have won everything on Columbians at Womelsdorf for two years, 1910 and 1911. My stock has shape and color. Richardson-Arnold and Statia strains. Eggs for 3 fine matings, $2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Some stock.
THOS. WILHELM,
12 Womelsdorf, Pa.

LAKENVELDER COCKERELS FOR SALE—Surplus birds. April hatched, from eggs from Ralph C. Green's pens of American and European prize winners. R. H. Thompson, Salona, Pa. 4

S. C. AND R. C. REDS, S. C. White Leghorns; choice stock: also first prize R. C. Red Cock, never beaten in show. Shrewsbury Poultry Yards, Shrewsbury, Pa. 4

White Polish and white crested black Polish and white Polish Bantam for sale. H. R. Kline, Kulpsville, Pa. 13

600 White Rocks; 30 Scotch Collies, $5 up. Send for sale list describing birds and stating prices. Bargains to offer. D. C. Gamble, Arcanum, O. 4

Ringlet Barred Rocks

E. B. THOMPSON

Direct. Choice eggs for hatching, carefully packed, $2 per 15, $3.50 per 30. J. C. THOMAN,
Box X, Beaver Springs, Pa.

THE ADVOCATE is the only Weekly, Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Paper—10 weeks on trial, 10c.

BARRED
PLYMOUTH ROCKS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR 34 YEARS.
I have a strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks that are very heavy layers and large size. My fowls are bred for exhibition as well as for layers. My breeding yards this year are the finest I have ever had. EGGS $2.00 per 15; $6 per 100. Write for circular.
I WILL USE MY PATRONS RIGHT.
E. JOHNSON, Taylorsville, Bucks Co., Pa.
R. F. D. No 1. 12

FINE, EARLY HATCHED, Single Comb, Black Minorca Cockerels for sale, $3; great laying strain. W. R. Brock, So. Kortright, N. Y. 6

FOR SALE—Trained Rabbit Hounds, Fox Hounds and Broke Coon, Opossum and Skunk Dogs, Deer and Bear Dogs; and young stock and pet stock; Pigeons, Rabbits and Ferrets. Free price list. Brown Kennels, York, Pa. 12

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS
from Kellerstrass $30 mating. Fine Cockerels at $3 each. Pullets $2 each. Eggs 3 per 15. W. H. Gantz, Shrewsbury, Pa. 12

R. AND S. C. R. I. REDS AND PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES
WINNERS MYERSTOWN, P. A.
R. I. Reds, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet, partridge Wyandottes, 1st and 2d cock, 1st and 2d hen, 1st, 2d, 4th cockerel, 2d, 3d, 4th pullet; silver cup best display Wyandottes.
At Dallastown, 8 1sts, 3 2ds, 5 3ds, 3 4ths, 2 5ths, and special silver cup. At Red Lion 17 prizes, 4 1sts; at Glen Rock, 16 prizes, 4 1sts.
Stock and eggs from winners and winning strain for sale
ARBOR VALLEY POULTRY YARD,
E. J. Stiles, Prop., Arbor, Pa. 12

FREE A Real Egg Getter Recipe. Hens lay whether they want to or not.
A. R. SAYLOR DRUG CO.,
ALLENTOWN, PA. 7

AT THE
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POULTRY SHOW
BETHLEHEM, PA.
On Buff Leghorns I won 1st cockerel and special from American Buff Leghorn Club for best shaped cockerel. Some choice birds for sale. Orders booked for eggs
P. W. YOST,
Breeder and Exhibitor,
231 New Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. 7

SAY!

Do you know you can add $20.00 to $50.00 a month to your income by raising thoro-bred poultry? Do you know that we sell thoro-bred poultry and complete poultry outfits on the easy payment plan of $1 down and 50c a week? Send 10c for our beautiful colored chick picture and catalog. Western Poultry Farm, Earl St., Winona, Minn. 9

SHOE CUTTERS AND TRIMMING CUTTERS wanted. Steady employment and good pay.
LAIRD, SCHOBER & CO.,
19th and Buttonwood Streets,
47tf Philadelphia, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS,
Blue Ribbon Winners,
Built for Eggs.
Eggs, $1.50 per 15,
$8.00 per 100.
RAAB'S POULTRY FARM,
Dallastown, Pa. 8

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Bred for Utility,
As well as Quality.
Winners Wherever Shown.
Eggs $2.50 per 15.
S. G. RAAB,
Dallastown, Pa. 8

Get a non-freezing drinking fountain for your chickens; gives warm water; never freezes. Price, $2.50. Sensible Fountain Co., 4801 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 4

CONCORD POULTRY YARDS.
Rose and single comb Rhode Island Reds. Great records in laying and exhibition qualities. 800 range run birds $3 up. Eggs in season $3 to $5 per setting. Write your wants early; satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Tompkins, Prop., Concord, Mass 13

POULTRY KEEPING TAUGHT BY MAIL, 10c per lesson.
Send for circular. Charles Cook, 2015 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa. 13

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCK YARDS
Offers for sale young and old ducks.
A. GOYERT, Manager,
219-221 W. Main St., Greensburg, Indiana. 13

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES. Light, Fawn and White. Good laying strain, $1.25 each. L. Poe Patrick, Alger, O. 4

S. C. Buff Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. White Rocks and fancy Pigeons, stock and eggs for sale from our prize winning birds. John E. Matthew, York, Pa. R. 6, Box 85. 13

HANDSOME black and white cocker spaniels; 7-months-old male, $15; small 18 months female, $15; small 5 months female, $10. Send for pedigree. Walter G. Hark, 633 North 10th St., Allentown, Pa. 4

MY WYANDOTTES are pure White Silver Spangled Hamburg, the great layers. S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs from these varieties, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. H. Cressman, Richlandtown, Pa. Box 104 14

BUTTERCUPS, SILVER CAMPINE.
Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons, Single Comb Red Col. Wyandottes, Buff Bantams. Eggs in season, $1 and $2 per 15. E. H. Adams, Outwood, Pa. 5

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS
Old Gold Strain, bred from prize winners. For a short time only to reduce my stock I will sell ten pullets and one cockerel for $10, great laying strains; eggs for hatching, $1.50 per 15. C. H. Sage, Oberlin, Ohio. 14

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.
Now is the time to buy your pullet bred cockerels for next year's breeders. You can find no better strain than mine for the show room or utility purposes. Show record and circular free. H. M. Moyer, Bechtelsville, Pa. Route 2. 14

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS
from high-scoring birds, $5 per 15; $8 per 30. Yearling hens scoring 92 to 93 points, $3 each; scoring less than 90, $1 each. Dark red color, fine shape and standard weight. Mrs. C. P. Gilson, Milton, Iowa. (Mention WEEKLY ADVOCATE.) 14

ORPINGTONS OF QUALITY.
Haupt and Kellerstrass strains; nothing better. Chicks and young stock for sale. Eggs $1.50 and $2 per 15. Book your orders. T. L. Jenkins, East Mauch Chunk, Pa. 18

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS
Some fine young stock for $1 up. Send for my winning list. James G. Todd, Punxsutawney, Pa. R. 4. 14

PRIZE WINNING BUFF ROCKS
FOR SALE Poley strain. Eggs, $2 per setting of 15. Howard E. Carson, 121 N. Fifth avenue, Coatesville, Pa. 1t

SILVER WYANDOTTES
EXCLUSIVELY.
Some choice cockerels for sale on approval. Chas. Boyer, Urbana, Ohio. 5

WILL EXCHANGE 8 black Langshangs, hens and 1 rooster, for 2 Wycoff S. E. White Leghorns only. Write me. Jacob Smith, 538 West Front St., Berwick, Pa. 6

WHITE ORPINGTONS
Exclusively. Eggs for hatching, Kellerstrass and Cook strains. First and third prize winners, score above 94, $3.00 to $5.00 per 15.
White Feather Farm, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass. 22

OUR PARTRIDGE AND WHITE Wyandottes won at Maryland State, Hanover, Lancaster, Hagerstown, 3 specials. 13 first, 9 second, 8 third, 5 fourth, 3 fifth. Stock, eggs, for sale. Baby chicks after January 1st. Prizes and Utility stock, White and Buff Leghorns. Send orders, some cheap to make room. 7
HANOVER POULTRY FARM,
HANOVER, PA.

600 ANGORA CATS & KITTENS
In all the leading colors, from pure white to jet black, Maltese, Blue, Tiger, Gray, Yellow, Cream, Tortoise-Shell, and mixed. Beauties with long fluffy coats, large ruff and tail, the kind you pay $10 to $20 for from your dealer. My price $3 up. If you wish one for a Pet, or to raise them for a profit, write,
MRS. WARREN PEASLEE,
Send stamp. JEFFERSON, MAINE.

GREAT WIN ON S. C. Buff Orpingtons at Dallastown, Pa., Thanksgiving week 1 & 2 Cock; 1, 2 & 3 Hen; 1st Ckrl, 1 & 2 Pullet, 1st Pen. Silver Cup for best display. Stock and eggs for sale. A. J. Streett, Forest Hill, Hartford Co., Md. 15

BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON, Hawkins and Bradley strains. Shipped on trial "approval" or "C. O. D." Pullets and cockerles $1.00 up. Mrs. Edith Chelton, Landonville, Md. 7

BREEDER of pure bred Belgian Hares, any age. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Cressman, Richlandtown, Box 104, Pa. 4

"SILVER TIP" PLIERS,
Just the right size and shape for applying all kinds of poultry leg bands and ustful for other purposes. Price only 10c.: 3c extra for postage. Not pressed steel. W. J. Ball, Salem, Ohio. 13

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS.
Winners at the great Allentown and Hagerstown fairs, Nazareth and Lewistown, Pa., shows. Booking egg orders now $2 per 15, $3.50 per 30. R. L. Getz, Beaver Springs, Pa. 4

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Make Poultry PAY!

Tests show where these shells have been used—duration of test 22 days—number of eggs, 23; weight of eggs, 1489.9 grammes.

Where Sharp Grits were fed—test 22 days—number of eggs, 6; weight of eggs, 257.6 grammes. This is convincing argument why every poultry house or yard should have them. They'll make hens lay an egg a day, with firm, hard shell—less liable to break in shipment.

Belle Brand Crushed Oyster Shells
supply Carbonate of Lime in natural form and acts as a grit, making them superior to any other poultry food on the market. Write for Free Catalogue to
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We are S. C. W. Leghorn specialists. We have been breeding our strain of Legborns for the last 20 years, until now we have a strain that is unsurpassed in laying and high standard qualities. We have stock for sale at all times and eggs for hatching in season. Williams Bros., Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio. Mention ADVOCATE. 22

INCUBATOR BARGAINS
On account of installing Mammoth Incubator will sell my incubators cheap. All first class goods, 100, 125, 240, regular sizes. Also eggs and chicks in season. Stock for sale. Irwin D. Mohn. Box 351, Miners ville, Pa. 14

Special sale R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. Thompson prize winning strain, $1.50 up. Shipped on approval. Orders booked for day old chicks for delivery after March 1st. E. M. Clymer, Olney, Philadelphia, Pa. 14

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE, sable and white, perfect markings, males and females, by the recently imported collie Eden Professor Ph. Annandale Professor, prize winner. 2116 McClellan St., Philadelphia, Pa, 5

S. C. White Leghorns. A few choice cockerels and pullets for sale, bred from my heavy laying strain, at $1.50 to $3. Eggs in season, $5 per 100. W. J. Sage, Oberlin, Ohio. 14

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS, S. C. Brown Leghorns; eggs from pens scoring 93 1-2 to 95. I am booking orders for early shipment and can please you; Black Orpingtons, $3 per 13; Brown Leghorns, $1.50 per 13. Give me your order now for later shipments. Bert Locke, Oberlin, O. 14

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SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1912.

The Weather.

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Whether
new house organs are going to continue to appear, or
Whether
collectors will get tired of supporting them, and discourage the idea.

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Exchanges please send their publications to each of above.

No. 13.

The Stolen Mint.

By A. R. BODMER

(Continued from last week)

A day, a week, a month, yes two months passed, and the great sleuth had accomplished nothing. Vacant lots had been visited but the missing mint was nowhere to be seen. Telescopes had been borrowed in order to see whether by any unprecedented freak of gravitation the building might have become suspended in mid-air. But these wise steps were in vain. No "mint" was revealed.

One day Jinks came across an old friend of his, unexpectedly. This friend happened to be a well posted philatelist, having read "The Stamps of Mars" and other leading works. After the conversation had gotten well under way, Jinks said,

"Have you heard of the recent loss suffered by the government?"

"No," was the reply, "What was it?"

"Evidently someone made off with a mint used to coin nickels, built in 1847."

The philatelist pondered. Was the detective misinformed or was he the victim of a practical joke? Suddenly a light began bursting upon him.

"Why, Jinks," he said, "That robbery was a 5-cent stamp, of 1847, in mint condition. We philatelists call an unused stamp, in perfect condition, 'mint, y' know."

"Oh," said Jinks, hurriedly departing and wending his way homeward. He found Watso sitting by the fire-side absorbed in government reports.

"What luck?" he asked, knowing well the answer.

"Nix," elegantly replied the baffled assistant. "That building must have been swallowed up at one gulp."

"Watso," said the chief sternly, "your ignorance is refreshing. I left you continue this search purposely to teach you a lesson. A 5-cent mint, 1847, is an unused 5-cent postage stamp issued in 1847, and don't you forget it."

The reputation of the great detective had been maintained. And to this day, Watso is in blissful ignorance of the fact that his chief had been as far from the real solution as he had, until given a tip by his philatelic friend. But perhaps 'tis better thus.

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Hogan—An' phwy don't yez like Dooly?

Doran—He's not on th' square.

Hogan—Phwat makes yez think so?

Doran—He's th' kind av a man th't can't look ye straight in the eye till yer back's turned.

VAIN EXPERIMENT.

Daughter—Pa, why do you let the furnace go out every evening Mr. Romance comes to see me?

Father—I am trying to freeze out the microbe of love, my deluded daughter.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT

Dobbins—I see the physicians have announced that Jenkins will recover.

Bronson—Yes, the lawyer informed them that the estate was not large enough to go around.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE

"Did you say that Jack told you he wanted to marry me and settle dc

Willie—I think he said it was to settle up.

NO USE FOR IT

"Wotcher cussin' so fer?"

"Oh! jest to git it out of me system."

POULTRY

WINTER CARE OF CHICKENS

Breeders and Promising Pullets Separated From Utility Stock—Warm Meal Fed at Noon.

November 1 finds me busy looking to my houses, the window sashes, etc., spreading dry earth in the pens, so that my pets may be comfortable during the winter. By this time I have culled and arranged my stock for the winter so that I have birds of about the same age, together with my breeders and promising pullets, separated from my utility stock, the cockerels, of course, by themselves, says a writer in the Orange Judd Farmer. The morning meal, thrown in the litter, for the utility pullets is made up of wheat one ounce, oats and barley one-fourth ounce each. Three noons of each week they are fed one ounce of green cut bone each, and the remaining noon a mash of one-half chopped feed, oats and corn, and one-half bran at the rate of one ounce each, dry weight. The evening meal consists of one-half ounce each of wheat, cracked corn and barley, except in extreme cold weather, when nothing but cracked corn is fed.

Male birds and breeding pen females get for breakfast one-half ounce each of wheat, corn and oats; at noon, raw vegetables; at night, one-half ounce each of corn and oats, again substituting corn in very cold weather. These fowls get one ounce of green cut bone once a week, and all stock get raw cabbage and mangels every day. The ration for the utility stock I consider a forcing ration; in the two winters I have used it I have obtained a little more than a dozen eggs each during December, January and February. March is usually a banner month for eggs. The mash is not a good one, but is the best I can use at noons with the short time at my disposal. Noon is the time I wish my birds to have a warm meal.

I keep down vermin by whitewashing twice a year, giving the birds road dust for a bath, and putting tobacco stems in the nests. The male birds I dust frequently with a good louse powder. My plan of feeding I realize is not ideal, it is criticised by local poultrymen, but I give it, as it may be of use to ·· ieone else.

MERITS OF COCHIN VARIETY

Excellent Producers of Eggs in Winter and Young Chickens Are Fairly Good on the Table.

Cochins have certainly the merit of laying well in winter, due probably to their profuse feathering, which prevents undue evaporation of heat. Young chickens are fairly good on the table, but when older they cannot be regarded as even passable in that respect. The flesh is at all times very yellow, and more largely developed on the thighs than the breast. This is due to the fact that Cochins are not flyers; they have only small wings, whilst very large ones would be needed to support such a heavy frame. The weight which Cochins attain is very good indeed. Adult cocks range from twelve to fifteen pounds, hens eight to eleven pounds, and cockerels and pullets two to three pounds less. They are very hardy, and can stand almost any place and soil, but they do best on short, level grass, for the foot feather is broken and spoiled when on long grass or rough ground.

The partridge Cochin possesses a great variety and brilliancy of color,

Partridge Cochin.

the admixture in parts of glossy metallic black, rich dark red, bay and orange giving a very striking effect. The breast, coverts, wing butt, underparts, tail and leg feathers are black, and the saddle and hackle golden red or orange. This refers to cocks, and the hens are equally effective, as the light brown plumage is distinctly pencilled with a darker shade.

Feeding for Result.

In feeding the hen we must use our best judgment to a certain extent. If we are to feed for the egg production, we must give those foods necessary to make those elements which go to make up the egg as well as those that will keep up the hen in the best condition for that purpose.

Introducing New Breeds.

In introducing a new breed, the originators quite frequently advertise the "juiciness" of the flesh, as though it was peculiar to that breed. The truth is, that this juiciness, or the lack of it, lies chiefly with the work of the cook. The flesh of fowls is judged by the flavor and tenderness, and these are largely in the hands of the cook.

THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

A SAVIOR—A LIFE GIVER.

Luke ii, 1-20—Jan. 21.

"For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ, the Lord."

TODAY'S STUDY is a most interesting one, relating to the birth of Jesus. The Scriptures are most careful to point out to us that He was not begotten after the usual manner, that He had no earthly father, but was begotten by the Holy Spirit.

The necessity for this is manifest. The father is the life-giver, the mother is the nourisher of the offspring. If Jesus had received His life from a human father it would have been tainted, impaired, under condemnation of death, as is that of all others. This would have frustrated any work on His part as the world's Redeemer, because no imperfect man could have redeemed a perfect one, as the Psalmist declares (Psalm xlix, 7.) Again we read, "He was holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners."

"For our sakes became poor."

And again, "A body hast Thou prepared Me," for the suffering of death.

It is not enough, then, that we recognize Jesus as good, well-intentioned in mind. We must see in Him human perfection, sufficient as a sacrifice to offset the forfeited life of the first perfect man, Adam.

For Our Sakes He Became Poor.

Few babes in all Judea or in all the world were born in a more humble place than Jesus. Joseph and Mary had gone to their native city, Bethlehem, for tax registration, under the imperial edict. The little city was crowded with others on similar errand. And so it came that Jesus was born in a cattle stall, where Joseph and Mary had been compelled to lodge for the night.

Ah! we cannot wonder that it is difficult for many to understand why our Heavenly Father sent forth His Son for our redemption under such ignominious conditions! Only those who have the spirit of the Divine Plan, through the begetting of the Holy Spirit, can see the wherefore.

The Message of the angels was surely an inspired one, fully in harmony with God's promise to Abraham—only an enlarged statement of the same—the same "all people" to be blessed—and it was still good tidings and it still meant great joy; but now, two thousand years later, the Message pointed out the very Individual through whom the good tidings would have fulfilment—the Babe of Bethlehem.

The Message declared that a Savior had been born—the Anointed, the Lord. There is a special force or meaning in this word Savior—it signifies *life-giver*. The Syriac version is the one in which Savior is translated *life-giver;* and Syriac was likely the language spoken by Jesus and others of Palestine at that time.

And is there not a special fitness or appropriateness in this name *life-giver?* What had man lost and what would he wish to have back? The Scriptures answer that Adam lost life and came under the penalty, "Dying, thou shalt die." He did not lose heaven, for he never possessed it. He lost earthly life, an Eden home, human perfection. And Jesus declared that He "came to seek and to recover *that which was lost.*"—Matthew xviii, 11.

The Hallelujah Chorus.

In verse 14 we have a kind of Hallelujah chorus or angelic response to the Message of the angel already given. A heavenly host sang, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." How grand! How inspiring! But we see not yet this glorious condition achieved. The proper glory to God is not yet rendered on earth as it is in heaven. Nor does peace yet wave her banner, even over so-called Christendom.

"Ye shall find the Babe lying in a manger."

What is the matter? Ah, said the Apostle, that is a secret, a mystery, hidden from past Ages and Dispensations! The mystery is that God not only intends to have Jesus for His Anointed One, to rule and bless the world, but He has foreordained also a company of footstep followers to be with Him and share His work, and this entire Gospel Age has been devoted to the work of selecting this class, variously called the Body of Christ and the "espoused virgin," which eventually, at the second coming of the Lord, is to become "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife" and joint-heir.

It is for this that the Apostle declares that the whole creation groans and travails in pain until now—waiting for the manifestation of the Sons of God—the revelation of Jesus and His Bride in the glory of the Kingdom, for the blessing of natural Israel and all the families of the earth with knowledge and assistance, that the willing and obedient may be recovered to the image and likeness of God and to everlasting life.

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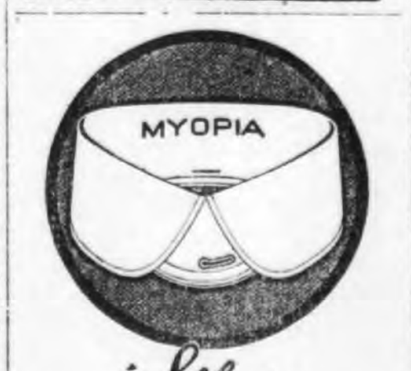

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CONSECRATION IN THE TEMPLE

Luke ii, 22-39—Jan. 28.

"For mine eyes have seen Thy salvation, which Thou hast prepared before the face of all people."—Vs. 30, 31.

WHEN JESUS was forty days old, Joseph and Mary took Him to Jerusalem and presented Him in consecration in the Temple. This was in accordance with the custom which related specially to the first-born in each family.

Although the first-born of the entire nation were passed over at the deliverance from Egypt, they had been exchanged for the one tribe of Levi, which had been specially devoted to God's service; and the same principle was exemplified in respect to the first-born of each mother. It was to be devoted specially to God and His service.

The significance of this we see when we remember that the elect Church, being gathered during this Gospel Age, is styled the Church of the First-borns. Again, St. James tells us that we are "a kind of first-fruits unto God of His creatures." The clear intimation of all this is that after the church shall have been gathered to heavenly glory by the power of the First Resurrection, the Kingdom then to be established will bring blessings to all the families of the earth, giving them also the opportunity of becoming sons of God, on the *earthly plane*, by restitution processes. —Acts iii. 19-21.

"Mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

"Set For the Fall and Rising Again of Many In Israel."

At the time of the consecration ceremony at the Temple, an aged Prophet came forward and took the babe Jesus in his arms and praised God.

By some power Divine this aged Prophet recognized Jesus, and, after saying, "Now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation"—the way in which Thy salvation shall come to Israel and to all the families of the earth—he proceeded to say, "which Thou hast prepared in the presence of all people—the Light of the world and the Glory of Thy people Israel."

Simeon, addressing Mary, declared prophetically that the Child was "set for the fall and the rising of many in Israel, and for a sign [mark or standard], which shall be spoken against, that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed."

How wonderful a prophecy! It reminds us of the words of St. Paul, that our Lord is "a stone of stumbling and rock of offence" to many in Israel, that many stumbled, being disappointed. And St. Paul told also of the rising again of many who stumbled. He declares, "Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for, but the election hath obtained it and the rest were blinded"—stumbled—turned aside from Divine favor.—Romans xi. 7.

Not a sufficient number of "Israelites indeed" were found to complete the foreordained elect, and hence the invitation went beyond Abraham's natural seed to gather during this Gospel Age the saintly of every nation, people, kindred and tongue.

"All Israel Shall Be Saved."

A saintly woman, Anna, a Prophetess over a century old, resided in Jerusalem and in the precincts of the Temple courts. She, also, moved by the Holy Spirit, recognized the Babe and gave praise to God and mentioned the matter to the saintly ones who were waiting for the fulfilment of the Abrahamic promise—"for the consolation of Israel."

"Consecrating their children."

If the seeing of Jesus as a babe was worthy of praise and thanks, still more was it a cause of gratitude to God for those who beheld Him at the age of thirty, consecrating Himself a living sacrifice even unto death, and who realized that He had been begotten again by the Holy Spirit to be a New Creature, of the divine nature.

Those who saw the Master's faithfulness in performing the sacrifice of His consecration during the three and a half years of His ministry beheld still more for which to give God praise. And when He had finished His course at Calvary and was raised from the dead the third day, and forty days later ascended up on high where He was before, happy were they who recognized that further development of the Divine Plan for man's salvation—the blessing of all the families of the earth.

Still more blessed were those who at Pentecost received the Holy Spirit as a begetting power and those who since have received the same, evidencing that they are the children of God, and, "if children, then heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ" their Lord to the great inheritance—to the oath-bound promise made to Abraham, that through them all the families of the earth shall be blessed.

OVERABUNDANCE

MAINE'S TOURMALINE MINE.

F. L. Havey of Lewiston, the most successful tourmaline miner in the state, has just opened another pocket, valued at over $10,000, at his famous mine in Poland. Some of these gems are of a brilliancy surpassed only by that of a diamond. Included in the collection are the pure white tourmalines, which closely resemble the diamond; the pale, medium and dark greens, and, in fact, all of the most delicate colorings. From the pocket just opened by Mr. Havey it is estimated that the tourmalines will cut at least 2,500 carats. A year ago last July Mr. Havey found five pockets of tourmalines in his mine, valued at $140,000. Among them were many crystals of pure white, splashed with red, and known as the watermelon crystal.—Kennebec Journal.

ANCIENTS HATE BUFF TROUSERS.

The members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company have decided not to wear buff trousers when they go to London next summer. This matter was decided promptly at a meeting in Faneuil hall, when a committee on new uniforms made its report.

This committee had been instructed to look over the field and to suggest clothing for the members which should be uniform in fact. With the rejection of the committee report the matter was tabled, and it is believed that its members will continue their research work until some color scheme approved by all or a majority of the members shall be submitted.—Boston Transcript.

TRAGEDIES TOLD IN HEADLINES.

"Pastor Goodsole Forgets His Handkerchief."

"Amateur Santa Claus Tries to Smoke a Pipe."

"Grocer by Mistake Sells Scotch Snuff for Pulverized Coffee."

"Ex-Prizefighter Not Pleased With Initiatory Ceremony—Cleans Out Lodge Room."

"Mistress Makes Mistake of Scolding Athletic Cook While Latter Is Suffering From Toothache."

"South Side Dip Carelessly Inserts Hand in Pocket Lined With Fishhooks."

An exchange has figured out that if you want to know how long to allow stock to stay out in winter weather, just take your coat off and go out in the yard and stand around awhile. When you begin to feel uncomfortable and want to go in the house put the cattle in the barn.

MUSHROOMS, GOOD AND BAD

Larger Number of the 6,000 Fungi of America Are Appetizing and Nutritious.

Of the 6,000 fungi of the United States three are poisonous, further three unwholesome, but the larger number of the rest afford as appetizing and nutritious food as man could ask. In the shops cultivated mushrooms bring from 50 cents to $1 a pound. Many of the wild ones are finer flavored and are to be had for the gathering. In the city of Chicago alone 50,000 persons could dine daily on this food for the gourmand without exhausting the supply to be gathered within the municipal limits. Ignorance is costly!

Six bad varieties of the mushroom family prevent the utilization of 6,000 good ones—and yet it is easy to distinguish the poisonous kinds, nor difficult to identify the others. The trouble is that the works treating of the fungi are rare and castly, hence not to be found outside of libraries.

Here is a field for public intervention and some of the states have recognized this. The state of New York has published a volume beautifully illustrated, describing the fungi found growing within its territory. T. C. Clements, state botanist of Minnesota, has issued the fourth volume of "Minnesota Plant Studies," which deals with the mushrooms of that state. He describes over 300 varieties. The three deadly amanitas (phalloid, vernal and fly) are figured and described, so that they could not fail to be recognized by any person of average intelligence.—Journal of Clinical Medicine.

EVIDENCE TO PROVE IT

TO FIGHT SLEEPING SICKNESS.

England and Germany have agreed to co-operate in fighting the sleeping sickness, that mysterious scourge of the native African subjects of both nations. A thorough investigation is to be made into the prevalence of the sleeping sickness in the Gold Coast colony, the Ashanti and Northern Territory protectorates, and Tongo. Each government will keep the other informed of the prevalence of the disease in its territory, and will treat native subjects of other powers without charge; but each may impose restrictions on traffic at its frontier, and may prevent suspected sufferers from crossing its border. This arrangement between the two countries will continue at least for three years, and may be renewed at the end of that period.—Youth's Companion.

COLOR BLIND.

"Father," asked little Archie, gravely, "what is color blindness. What does it mean?"

"It means," was papa's reply, "that the people so affected cannot tell one color from another."

"Oh, is that it? Well, the man that drew the maps in my new atlas must have been color blind, for in the map of Europe he's got the Black sea and the White sea painted blue."

A man was in town Saturday with shot-gun looking for the fellow who said we would have a mild winter.

HOPE FOR THE "SMOKY CITY"

Al E. Ghenny—Yes, sir, we'll have some of the biggest sky scrapers in the country before long.

Parke Rowe—You need them. It'll give you a chance to see the sun when it shines!

ACID-PROOF VESSELS.

New acid-proof vessels are cast of pure iron oxides. The latter have a high melting temperature and are practically indestructible. Pure iron oxide may be obtained by "blowing" pure molten iron. Apparatus and containers made of this material may be manipulated like other metallic vessels. As compared with that of platinum or quartz vessels, the cost is low. They can also be used for drying and heating substances which would decompose metallic iron.

POINTED CRITICISM.

Theodore Dreiser, the novelist-editor, was talking in New York about criticism.

"I like pointed criticism," he said, "criticism such as I heard in the lobby of a theater the other night at the end of the play.

"The critic was an old gentleman. His criticism, which was for his wife's ear alone, consisted of these words:

"'Well, you would come!'"

QUALIFIED.

Saphedde—Society, is a terrible bore. Don't you think so, Miss Cutting?

Miss Cutting—Some people's.

ITS NATURE.

"What do you think of palmistry as a fad?"

"It is a good enough thing to have on hand."

We Feel Best When Busy.

In our everyday work we learn things that no amount of ease and comfort could teach us. We learn the value of accuracy and action, the power of cheerfulness and self denial, and greater than all these things is the lesson learned in self-control and self reliance. All along the line we learn things which help to make up solidity of character and which make superficial pleasures seem the silly and useless things they really are.

Thomas Sorrel, a negro aged 94 years, died at Brownsville, Pa., on Tueday and left an estate of $90,000. He was a shoemaker by trade.

ALPINE STRAWBERRIES

Grown from seed, producing berries the first season and bearing continuously thru the summer. No garden complete without a bed of these delicious berries. For 10c we will send postpaid a generous packet of the above, also our new 120 page **Fruit and Vegetable Growers Guide** for **1912.** The most complete line of **Nursery Stock** at **wholesale** prices.
FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO.,
Faribault, Minn.

THIS WEEK:

POULTRY
Two inside pages
PHILATELY
on Last page

MEETING DAY CHANGED.

After February 1st the County Commissioners Will Meet Wednesdays and Fridays.

It has been the custom of the County Commissioners of Dauphin county to meet twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday. After February 1st the Board has decided to change the Saturday meeting to Friday. All persons having business to transact with the County Commissioners will remember that after February 1st the meeting days will be Wednesday and Friday.

An Expensive Lawsuit.

For more than five years John Klinefelter and Morris Eshenour, farmers living near Harrisburg, have been in litigation over a heifer, which is alleged to have wandered from Eshenour's place into one of Klinefelter's fields. Suits and cross suits followed, until $1,000 or more has been spent in costs and counsel fees. The latest action, a suit for false arrest, was on trial in the Dauphin county court Monday.

Nursed Four Generations of Helfrichs.

Miss Catharine Roth died Monday from pneumonia, aged 70 years, at the home of Thomas Helfrich, Helfrich Spring, near Allentown. She entered the Helfrich family as nurse in 1860, and never left the roof tree, nursing four generations of Helfrichs during her service of fifty-one years.

It will not be long now until the politicians and candidates will be in the heat of the primary campaign.

In Nevada a condemned first degree murderer may select one of several methods of self-poisoning in lieu of hanging. Among the poisons he is allowed to select for self administration is hydrocyanic acid, with the information conveyed with the death potion that a drop of this drug put on the tongue will kill instantly.

Your Lungs and Throat.

The preparation mentioned by the Rev. Chas. Sager has been for over sixty years of incalculable worth to sufferers from **consumption, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, grippe, coughs, colds** and all lung and throat diseases, and is a household remedy in many, many homes to which it has brought health and happiness.

Mr. C. A. ABBOTT, August 11, 1905.
60 Ann St., New York City.

Dear Sir: I have known for over 40 years of the effects of Wilson's Remedy [**Wilson's Preparation of Hypophosphites and Blodgetti**] in cases of pulmonary troubles. At this point I will say to you what you have not before known of; that 42 years since, while I was a resident of N. Y. City, I was severely ill with lung trouble. Physicians said I was a consumptive and my family physician told my wife that he thought I *could not recover*. My attention was directed to the Wilson Remedy, which I used with splendid effect. I have been on my feet and at work ever since *my cure*. Yours truly,
REV. CHAS. SAGER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Hunter, (Greene Co.,) N. Y.

The above letter shows what a great boon the Wilson Remedy was to Mr. Sager, but it is but *one of thousands* received testifying to the *curative powers* of this wonderful remedy. Write **at once** to Mr. Abbott at the above address and he will furnish you *convincing proof* of the *great worth to humanity* of this preparation.

This Paper 10 weeks on trial
For One Dime.

POULTRY

PROPER HOUSING OF POULTRY

Chief Requisites of Building Are Dryness, Perfect Ventilation and Plenty of Sunlight.

(By N. R. GILBERT.)

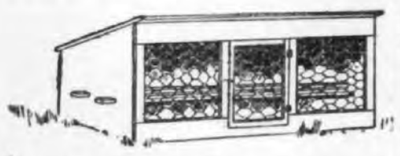
Frequently poultry keepers complain bitterly of the failure of their fowls to show profit, when the whole fault lies in defective housing.

Poultry lead an entirely artificial life when they live penned in a run, or even when at liberty and provided with a sleeping-house—that is to say they have their food provided them and do not sleep in the trees, as their natural instinct would teach them.

It is simply the difference between sleeping in a house and sleeping in trees that upsets them. When they do the latter, they may not lay well but they keep their health. More than half the diseases modern fowls suffer are caused primarily by this defective housing.

The chief requisites of a house are that it should be weather-proof, so that whatever the inclemency of the season, the fowls keep dry. It must be provided with ample ventilation and should have a sunny aspect.

The sun is life to all animals, and the more fowls get of it, the better. Yet, sometimes, fowl-houses are placed in dark, secluded corners, and built to admit hardly any light. A



A colony-house that supplies plenty of fresh air to the chicks. Six feet long, two feet six inches wide, two feet four inches high in front, eighteen inches high in the back.

poultry-house should always, if possible, be placed on ground sloping slightly away from it, then in the wet weather the rain drains away. If the ground is quite level the rain off the roof shows a tendency to remain in the form of puddles.

A trench should be dug to carry it away, or better still, there should be a spout on the roof to carry the wet away down to a down spout connected with a surface drain.

It is important that the ground around the house, as well as the house itself, be kept dry, as fowls never do well on wet land.

Special attention should be paid to the roof. The eaves should overlap some three inches, and it is all the better if built of shorter wood than the walls.

There is no necessity to cover the roof with felt, provided it receives a good dressing of tar at first and a further coat each year. On no account make the roof of corrugated zinc.

Such a house will be cold in the winter and hot in the summer. If the poultry-keeper has some sheets of this very useful article—for such it certainly is—make a roof of thin boards and put the zinc on top.

For the floor, the earth needs to be beaten down quite hard and a dressing of some inches of sand or light dry earth put on top. If the soil is clayey, it is better to have a wooden floor, for it must be dry.

In any case, observe scrupulous cleanliness, removing all droppings once a week and taking care there is never any smell.

Ventilation is a subject better understood now than formerly. We indulge in more of it for ourselves and more for the fowls. Yet for them as for ourselves, we must not forget that the thing can be overdone and that a good deal depends upon the location of the house and the outside temperature.

IMPROVEMENT OF FARM EGGS

Government Bulletin Contains Result of Careful Study of Industry in State of Kansas.

Every reader should read circular 141 entitled "The Improvement of the Farm Egg" issued by the department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Among other things this contains the results of the careful study made of the industry in the state of Kansas, where an effort has been made to bring about an organization of the egg industry and the co-operation of the state authorities for the purpose of compelling the traders in eggs to buy on a quality basis only. There is no question in our mind but that the result of the investigation in Kansas will be that the "case count" system will be discarded in the very near future and there will be substituted in its place the "loss-off" method of buying, says an exchange. When this goes into force it will be squarely up to the egg producer to handle his product so that when it is marketed it will be in first class condition. We predict that there will be a very radical change in the next few years in this matter and as a word to the wise is sufficient it will be enough to again suggest to our readers that they send to the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., for this circular.

POULTRY

DIRTY EGGS DECREASE VALUE

Agricultural Department Estimates Loss to Farmers at $5,000,000 Every Year.

While there are a few egg producers who take the best of care of their product, the average farmer considers the eggs produced on the farm a by-product and makes very little provision for their care, aside from gathering them. A large loss is caused by dirty eggs, the number being enormous, and according to the estimate of Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture this money loss to the farmers in the United States amounting to about $5,000,000 annually.

This loss is very largely brought about by not gathering the eggs often enough. In wet weather more dirty eggs are found than at any other time. This is caused by the fact that the hen's feet are often covered with mud or other filth, and in going on the nest to lay she soils the eggs already in the nest.

An insufficient number of nests is often the cause of many of the dirty eggs found. Eggs are laid on the ground and around the hay and straw stacks, and becoming stained, are classed as "dirties." Again, when too many eggs are allowed to remain in a nest some are broken and many of the others become smeared with broken yolks. This condition is often brought about by allowing the broody hens to use the same nests with the layers. On a farm where one nest to every four hens is provided and the nests are kept clean and well bedded, it is found that very few dirty eggs are produced.

After gathering the eggs, care should be taken not to put them where they will become heated, or near oil, onions, or other vegetables, as they readily absorb odors.

Although dirty eggs may be perfectly fresh, they invariably sell as "seconds," and when but a few dirty eggs are mixed with an otherwise fresh, clean lot, they materially decrease the price of the clean eggs.

RECORD NEST IS PRACTICAL

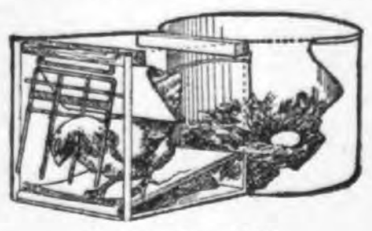
Device Works Automatically and Accurately, Identifying Each Egg as It Is Laid by Hen.

The wide-awake poultrymen who are trying to increase their profits by systematic breeding and selection will certainly welcome the new reading nests which are now placed upon the market for the first time. These nests

Hen Going on Nest.

work automatically, accurately identifying each egg with the hen that laid it. They were invented by two practical poultrymen who realize the great value of individual records, but, like other busy poultrymen, have no time to watch trap nests.

The nest designed by the inventors, for one purpose—to make the keeping of individual records a simple and



Hen Leaving Nest.

easy task. This effort was a complete and unique success. They are in no sense a trap nest, and the hen is at liberty to leave at will.

POULTRY NOTES

Eggs now are at their highest.

The best breed is one that suits one's purpose best.

A little salt and pepper mixed with the mash is good for the hens.

Hens must be fed, and fed a long time, before the eggs will come.

Breeding turkeys can be profitably kept up to the fifth and sixth year.

The cost of feed for geese is small, compared with that for other market fowls.

When at all indisposed, a turkey should be separated from the rest of the flock.

Ducks and gese require deep drinking vessels, especially if reared and kept on land.

A hen, like a human being, needs to be made comfortable in order to do the best work.

As soon as the breeding season is over the male birds should be separated from the hens.

The business of our domestic hen is to produce plenty of eggs, and we must feed her for them.

Begin to select your breeders for next year and cull out and sell those that you have not room for this winter.

Our Classified Ad Department

POULTRY, PIGEONS AND PET STOCK

Advertising Rates—30 words or less, 1 week, 10c; 3 weeks, 20c; 12 weeks, 60c. Cash or stamps with order.

LAKENWELDER Cocks and Cockerels, cheap to make room; eggs from choice matings in season. Frank H. Washburn, Holden, Mass. 12

MOFFITT'S

Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. State breed bands are for. Send 2c for sample.

25 J. MOFFITT, SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.

GEM POULTRY FARM
WINS AT
MYERSTOWN SHOW
IN BUFF ROCKS.

6 ribbons on 6 entries; 10 ribbons on 11 entries and silver cup at Womelsdorf. 50 pullets and cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for eggs.

GEM POULTRY FARM
12 G. E. Miller, Prop., Newmanstown, Pa.

S. C. R. I. Reds Winners at HAMMONDTON.

1st hen, 2d cock, 1st and 2d pullet 1st cockerel. Am booking orders for eggs and baby chicks from winter layers. Have a few good cockerels to sell, $3 and $5 each.

BIG CHESTNUT POULTRY FARM
ELWOOD, N. J.
12 Harry G. Kehler & Son, Prop'rs.

Lester Tompkins strain S. C. Reds, Kellerstrass White Orpingtons.

Eggs for hatching for sale from above strains after January 1. I will give you eggs from some pens I set from and guarantee to give you what you order 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed Write for prices and mating list Cloverdale Poultry Yards, Boyertown, Pa 42

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Have won everything on Columbians at Womelsdorf for two years, 1910 and 1911. My stock has shape and color. Richardson-Arnold and Statia strains. Eggs for 3 fine matings, $2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Some stock.
THOS. WILHELM,
12 Womelsdorf, Pa.

LAKENVELDER COCKERELS FOR SALE—Surplus birds. April hatched, from eggs from Ralph C. Green's pens of American and European prize winners. R. H. Thompson, Salona, Pa. 4

S. C. AND R. C. REDS, S. C. White Leghorns; choice stock: also first prize R. C. Red Cock, never beaten in show. Shrewsbury Poultry Yards, Shrewsbury, Pa. 4

White Polish and white crested black Polish and white Polish Bantam for sale. H. R. Kline, Kulpsville, Pa. 13

600 White Rocks; 30 Scotch Collies, $5 up. Send for sale list describing birds and stating prices. Bargains to offer. D. C. Gamble, Arcanum, O. 4

THE ADVOCATE is the only Weekly, Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Paper—10 weeks on trial, 10c.

ROSENBERGER'S ROSE COMB

R. I. Reds and Partridge Wyandottes. Won 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and best R. I. Red cockerel at Spring City, both combs competing; 1st cockerel, 1st and 5th pullet at Schwenkville. Book orders for eggs. W. G. Rosenberger, Schwenkville, Pa. 15

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Eggs for hatching from some of the best in the land; prize winners everywhere. Send for my circular at once; it is free. Maple Poultry Yards, Box 84, Upper Darby, Delaware Co., Pa. 6

BLACK LANGSHANS

Bred for laying and exhibition.
Cockerels, 2 and 3 each.
Winners at Pottstown, Pennsylvania: 1st hen, 1st pullet, 2 cock, 2d cockerel.
CHARLES G. RHOADS,
5 Douglassville, Berks Co., Pa.

BUFF ORPINGTON SACRIFICE SALE.

EIGHT YEARLING HENS,
NINETEEN PULLETS,
FIVE COCKERELS.

Stock from Owens farms. Many cockerels and pullets; are worth from $5 to $10 each; wish to close to one party; a great opportunity. PRICE, $75.00.
E. L. GROVE,
6 Meadville, Pa.

RED CARNEAUX

From the most reliable and profitable strains in America, carefully raised and bred by myself. My winnings at the last Perkiomen Valley poultry show were 6 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 thirds and 2 fourths. Write me your wants; I can supply you at the lowest prices possible. Birds suitable for squab breeding at $2.50 per pair. Also have some very large and strong cock birds; would make very nice crosses at 50 cents each; youngsters at 35 cents each.
CHARLES HARTZELL,
15 Box 57, Cressman, Pa.

BARRED
PLYMOUTH ROCKS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR 34 YEARS.

I have a strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks that are very heavy layers and large size. My fowls are bred for exhibition as well as for layers. My breeding yards this year are the finest I have ever had. EGGS $2.00 per 15; $6 per 100. Write for circular.

I WILL USE MY PATRONS RIGHT.
E. JOHNSON, Taylorsville, Bucks Co., Pa.
R. F. D. No 1. 12

FINE, EARLY HATCHED, Single Comb, Black Minorca Cockerels for sale, $3; great laying strain. W. R. Brock, So. Kortright, N. Y. 6

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Blue Ribbon Winners,
Built for Eggs.
Eggs, $1.50 per 15,
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Bred for Utility,
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Winners Wherever Shown.
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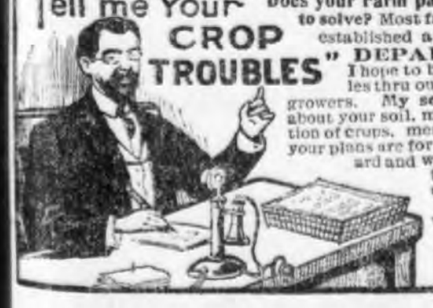

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The Weather.

We Wonder
Whether

the proposed aviation stamp would be used very extensively thruout the country, or

Whether

its use would be limited, and its philatelic value soar up among the clouds, thus making its issue appropriate.

Philatelic Aphorism No. 14.

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Exchanges please send their publications to each of above.

No. 14.

THE WORLD'S STAMPS.

INTRODUCTION.

This work is a very long one, but not lengthy. It will cover many square yards of space, but the space thus used will not be wasted. The author has a purpose in presenting it, and hopes that it may be of as much benefit to readers as he intends it shall.

In the part, there has been a certain sameness about articles appearing in U. S. stamp papers. They have either been too scientific, or too mediocre, to be of very extensive benefit to average American collectors. Scientific researches and reports of same in our stamp papers are of decided advantage to advanced philately, without a doubt. And any collectors not scientifically inclined are at perfect liberty to neglect subscribing to scientific journals. Also, articles on ordinary subjects, embodying perhaps one part valuable information to ten thousand parts hot air, are doubtless appreciated by beginners for want of better reading matter.

But suppose one is neither a scientific philatelist nor a beginner. In that case, one will be able to pick up comparatively little authoritive philatelic information in U. S. stamp papers, in a form sufficiently attractive to hold one's attention. There are plenty of good articles about philatelic affairs in all the best current papers, few of which are uninteresting. Yet, do they bring out important facts which readers may make their own? Facts which will lead them to a better understanding of the whys and wherefores of interesting stamp issues.

U. S. stamp papers cannot possibly be adversely criticised, with justice, on the class of reading matter they contain. They are, for the most part, a very fine bunch of philatelic literature, and contain much that is indispensable to real philatelists. Their news items are reliable, with very few exceptions, if any. The scientific articles which they publish are meant well, and are doubtless perused by a goodly number of interested persons. (The illustrations, if any, may be enjoyed by the uninterested). The articles on general philatelic topics give the readers insights into current conditions of their favorite hobby, and are of course necessary, well and good.

On a close examination of our stamp papers, however, a certain desirable element is discovered missing. Even tho' one may enjoy ordinary articles on ordinary subjects, and be satisfied to let the scientific stuff go, one is not getting all the benefits of philately. Our hobby does not consist of ordinary things. On the contrary, it abounds with unheard-of marvels, and is as far from ordinary as the Siamese twins.

To stimulate in one's self the interest for philately which it deserves, (not as a mere past-time, but as a study), one must inform one's self on important points and enjoy the doing of it. The study of extreme minor varieties is hardly advisable, except in cases of earnest specialism. But the study of the whys and wherefores of stamp issues is absolutely essential to intelligent understanding of one's precious stamps, their history, what they depict, etc.

True, various articles may be found which deal with the history of certain stamps, and interesting and instructive accordingly. But they are pitifully few in number, and far between. What is needed is a work including all important stamp issues, and treating them in in such a way as to impart information of value, and to afford a little entertainment at the same time.

"The World's Stamps" will be a small piece of work, in comparison with what might be written on the subject. But it will be as complete and authentic, as human power can make it. It will be a study of the stamp issues of the world, in chronological order,—interesting as reading matter, and handy for reference, when finished.

Installments will possibly appear every alternate issue of this paper, but the regularity of appearance is neither fixed, nor important. Subscribers will have no difficulty in finding the chapters as they are published. The head lines will see to that.

L. P. MILLER,

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 22, 1912.

* ❀ *

Please read our Special Clubbing Rates near top of 5th column and our LIBERAL COMBINATION OFFER at top of column 6. Thank you!

Unity.

Well, since the publication in this paper of plans for a National Philatelic Union, the editor has heard from most of the important officers of various U. S. societies. Now, gentlemen, please bear in mind, that the object in view is UNITY, and to accomplish same, there must be united action. Every letter the editor received gave expression to different ideas. Next issue we shall treat this matter thoroly.

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Vol. 5 HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1912. No. 5.

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SPARRING

"Pa, how big is a whale?"
"Phwat koind av a wha-ale?"
"A large whale?"
"Um—how large?"

ANOTHER IDEA

Mrs. Byrne Coyne—If you earned more we could save more.

Mr. Byrne Coyne—It isn't what a man earns, but what his wife doesn't spend that finally enables him to arouse the envy of his neighbors.

SAVES RAILROAD FARE

Harduppe—I'm going to Catskills next week on a pedestrian trip.

Sandman—Yes, I suppose if you couldn't go that way you wouldn't go at all.

REST OF THE QUOTATION

Earlie—Papa, what is the rest of the quotation "Man proposes and—"

Mr. Peck (sadly)—Woman seldom refuses.

Anyway, the American people seem to be doing their presidential shopping early.

Every one is trying to smoke out Mr. Roosevelt, but all who have ever hunted Mr. Groundhog know that much smoke goes into the eyes of his pursuers and very little into the hole.

MUCH WORSE THAN USUAL

Bibulous Barrister Declares to Indignant Spouse That He Cannot Tell a Lie.

Harold Vanderbilt, during a brief visit to Chicago, praised the temperance reformers who, in Chicago as elsewhere, have done so much of recent years to abolish drunkenness.

"The public," Mr. Vanderbilt said to a reporter, "is coming to consider drunkenness as disgraceful as theft or forgery. Not long ago there were people who thought it even meritorious to get drunk on holidays—on Christmas day, for instance. There's a story—"

Mr. Vanderbilt smiled.

"A barrister," he continued, "came home one Christmas night from a long sitting over an enormous, holly-crowned bowl of Christmas punch.

"His wife looked at him as he lurched into the sitting-room, and said calmly:

"'Bill, you've been at it again.'

"'I can't,' the barrister stuttered, as he struggled out of his fur-lined overcoat—'I can't—hic—tell a—hic—lie—'

"'Then,' she said, 'you are very much worse than I thought. You'd better go right upstairs to bed.'"

GLUTTONY PAYS ITS PRICE

Pudding and Pie Heaped Upon Turkey and Its Trimmings Is Apt to Cause Trouble.

"A Christmas dinner isn't a very digestible meal," said Dr. Henry C. Higgins, the noted dietitian of Duluth, in a recent lecture.

"Plum pudding and mince pie are meals in themselves. Therefore, consumed on top of two or three pounds of turkey, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes and creamed onions and canned corn and peas, pudding and pie are apt to make trouble.

"There's many a severe illness due to Christmas gluttony that is given some high-sounding name to gratify the vanity of the patient.

"A fat old lady lay groaning in her bed the morning after Christmas; her hands clutched her stomach in agony.

"'Oh, doctor!' she groaned on my appearance, 'is it ptomaine poisoning, do you think?'

"'Madame,' I answered, "mistletoemaine poisoning would be nearer the mark.'"

HARLAN'S WIT WITHOUT MALICE.

The late Justice Harlan's Americanism is well known. His love of English and his aversion to the use of any other language when the English tongue could be used was manifested on occasion. At the White House one evening an American vocalist rendered a series of selections in Italian, the justice sitting it out but showing his feelings on his countenance. A friend inquired as he was leaving how he enjoyed the programme, to which Justice Harlan responded:

"Not much; I couldn't understand what the fellow was driving at. It reminded me of one of Brewer's dissenting opinions."

Notwithstanding this thrust, between the two justices there was always a close bond of affection.

THE SHOCKED APACHE.

Miss Mary Garden, at a tea at the Bellevue-Stratford, in hiladelphia, was talking about the freedom of the French stage.

"Freedom has its advantages," she said, "but it does, sometimes, in Paris, go too far.

"One night at a boulevard theater, during a love scene that was extremely free, an 'Apache' called down to the heroine from the gallery:

"'Mademoiselle, mademoiselle, are we supposed to hear all this?'"

TOO MUCH SO.

"I hear your son at college displays much ability in his sports."

"He does, and the best proof of it is the way he can run up a bill."

SHOULD BE ACCOMMODATING

What Are Neighbors for if They Cannot Help Each Other Out Occasionally?

Uncle Jabez and Aunt Becky Pilcher, an easy-going old couple, lived next door to Mrs. Perkins, a worthy soul, although a trifle lax in small matters. Borrowing from each other was a daily custom of the two women, all borrowed articles being carefully returned—if convenience permitted.

One evening Uncle Jabez asked for his daily paper, the Spicerville Herald, which, although a morning paper, it was his habit to postpone reading until the day's chores were done and he could settle down to his after-dinner leisure.

"Hem! Lemme see," pondered Aunt Becky, "what did become of that paper? Oh, yes, I recollec'. I lent it to Susan Perkins this afternoon. I'll run and get it."

She returned soon, bearing a paper—not, however, the Herald—and a message from Mrs. Perkins. "Susan says, would you just as lives have yes'day evening's Times? Here 'tis. She says it's got nearly the same readin' in as the Herald, but it's narrower and don't fit her but'ry shelf half as good, and if you'd just as lives—"

Uncle Jabez looked a little doubtfully at the Times. "Couldn't I read the Herald first," he suggested mildly, "an' let her put it on her shelf afterwards, s'pose?"

Aunt Becky looked uncomfortable. able. "Well—I s'pose you could," she hesitated, "only Susan got it on the shelf now, with things settin' on it, and it'd be some trouble to take 'em off. Besides, she's scalloped it pretty deep, and the scallops cut into some of the readin' a good deal—"

"Oh, well," concluded Uncle Jabez, resignedly, "nev' mind, then; gimme the Times. I reckon neighbors ought to 'commodate one another when they kin."—Youth's Companion.

QUEER METHOD OF FISHING

Catch Is Removed From the Line About 1,700 Feet From Where Fish Are Caught.

The French fishermen on the Bay of Biscay practice a peculiar method of fishing by which the hooks are bated and the catch removed from the line about 1,700 feet from the point where the fish are caught. The apparatus required for this long distance fishing includes a pole about fifty feet high on the shore and a similar pole about 1,700 feet out in the water. The shore pole has pulleys mounted both at the top and the base, and the sea pole has a pulley at its top. Over these pulleys is stretched an endless line, to one section of which are attached a number of fishing leads spaced about 30 feet apart. After baiting the hooks on these leads the fisherman hauls on the endless line until they are away out to sea, and then gives the bait motion by continuously jiggling the endless line, thus causing the bait to jump on the surface of the water. The catch often totals as much as 175 pounds a day. The season lasts from the beginning of August to the end of September, and the fishermen live in little cabins at the foot of their shore poles.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

"I wonder why it is that baseball has never become popular in Europe?"

"The explanation is very simple. In most of the countries over there it would be necessary for the fielders to stop and have their passports examined whenever a batter made a long hit."

THE USUAL WAY.

Marks—I married my wife a month after she accepted me.

Parks—That's nothing. I married mine three days after she refused me.

"BORN KING OF THE JEWS."
Matthew ii, 1-12—Feb. 4.

"Look unto Me and be ye saved, all ye ends of the earth; for I am God and there is none else."—Isaiah xlv, 22.

TODAY'S STUDY relates to the Wise Men of the East and their seeing of a wonderful star which, as astrologers, they recognized to import a great event. At the time Palestine was a province of the Roman Empire, and its King, Herod, was not a Jew of the House of Jacob, but a representative of the house of Esau. Herod sought to perpetuate his dynasty, and hence the announcement of the shepherds that a great King of the Jews had just been born suggested the overthrow of the Herodian dynasty and the establishment on Israel's throne of a king in the line of David.

Herod's disquietude is easily understood, but the fact that the people of Jerusalem in general should be disturbed by the announciation of a king of their own awakens thought. Under the Romans they were experiencing great prosperity. Herod, the Edomite, had built them a temple the grandeur of which outshone that of Solomon. Evidently the people were feeling so satisfied with their attainments that they had ceased to specially long for and pray for the coming of the Messiah.

"There came wise men from the East."

A very similar condition of things may be expected in conjunction with the second advent of Christ. The powers that be today are styled Christ's Kingdom, "Christendom," but they are really "kingdoms of this world." Any announcement today that Messiah's Kingdom is nigh—that He will soon take unto Himself His great power and reign (Revelation xi, 17) meets with resentment.

If in surprise we ask why this indifference respecting the fulfilment of our prayer, "Thy Kingdom come," the answer is, "Let well enough alone; do not agitate that subject; it may bring in strife and contention, because many are prospering so well under the reign of the 'Prince of this world' that they could not look upon a change as likely to bring any improvement in their condition—indeed some of them have reason to fear that Messiah's Kingdom would seriously disturb their entrenched privileges and monopolistic control of the wonderful blessings of our day."

Priestly Indifference on the Subject.

Although King Herod called the priests and teachers of his day to inquire particularly respecting the prophecies of Messiah's birth, and although they answered him correctly, nevertheless, the records show no joy, no enthusiasm, on the part of the religious teachers in respect to the prophetic fulfilment which they had professed to trust in and to long for. None of them followed to Bethlehem to find the new born King of the Jews. They had become Higher Critics and no longer believed the prophecies.

"Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh."

And do we not find an antitype in this day? Are not the chief priests and religious leaders today generally so out of harmony with the Divine promises and so faithless as respects the glorious Messianic Kingdom of which the Bible tells, that they are ashamed to identify themselves in any degree with those who seek the Lord and wait for His Kingdom?

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THIS WEEK:

POULTRY
Two inside pages
PHILATELY
on Last page

Alas! even the Mohammedans and Brahmins of the East are waiting for Messiah and the Golden Age and disposed to seek the evidences—but amongst the most prominent ministers of "Christendom" there is apparent unbelief, Higher Criticism, Evolution and general opposition to Messiah and His Kingdom. Let the civil government fight down if it chooses everything associated with the New Dispensation; these are quite indifferent: they have plans and schemes of their own by which they are hoping to accomplish the work predicted for Messiah. Alas for them! how clearly they are mistaken!

It has required all this Gospel Age for the selecting of the Spiritual Seed. With its completion a New Age will be inaugurated. Then the earthly blessings promised will be fulfilled to the natural seed of Abraham. "They shall build houses and inhabit them; they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof;" "the knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall fill the whole earth;" to Him "every knee will bow and every tongue confess," for all who refuse shall be destroyed in the Second Death. (Isaiah lxv, 21; Habakkuk ii, 14; Romans xiv, 11.)

During the next Age He will be crowned Lord of all by natural Israel, and all other nationalities will enjoy the privilege of becoming proselyte children of Abraham, in the flesh. Messiah will reign in His Mediatorial Kingdom for the very purpose of bringing these blessings to natural Israel and through her to all nations.

THE ORPHEUM

"A Fight in an English Music Hall" with Billy Reeves and a company of twelve other English players is receiving the same ovation at the Orpheum this week that it has been winning in the country's biggest vaudeville theatres in the past season or two. Certainly the players, especially Mr. Reeves himself, are above the average artist usually seen in pretentious headliners. As a drunken swell, Billy Reeves has no peer. It is safe to say that the creation of this character lay mostly in the gifted pantomimist.

— Miss Harriet Burt is pleasing as a singing comedienne; Schsode and Mulvey have a screeching comedy skit called "A Theatrical Agency"; and Reiff Brothers and Murray are breezy and clever in a hodge-podge of songs, dances and comedy. Eight big Keith acts contribute to the Orpheum's anniversary offering.

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H. L. Lindquist, Editor,
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The Weather.

We Wonder

Whether

the proposed aviation stamp would be used very extensively thruout the country, or

Whether

its use would be limited, and its philatelic value soar up among the clouds, thus making its issue appropriate.

Philatelic Aphorism No. 14.

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No. 14.

THE WORLD'S STAMPS.

INTRODUCTION.

This work is a very long one, but not lengthy. It will cover many square yards of space, but the space thus used will not be wasted. The author has a purpose in presenting it, and hopes that it may be of as much benefit to readers as he intends it shall.

In the part, there has been a certain sameness about articles appearing in U. S. stamp papers. They have either been too scientific, or too mediocre, to be of very extensive benefit to average American collectors. Scientific researches and reports of same in our stamp papers are of decided advantage to advanced philately, without a doubt. And any collectors not scientifically inclined are at perfect liberty to neglect subscribing to scientific journals. Also, articles on ordinary subjects, embodying perhaps one part valuable information to ten thousand parts hot air, are doubtless appreciated by beginners for want of better reading matter.

But suppose one is neither a scientific philatelist nor a beginner. In that case, one will be able to pick up comparatively little authoritive philatelic information in U. S. stamp papers, in a form sufficiently attractive to hold one's attention. There are plenty of good articles about philatelic affairs in all the best current papers, few of which are uninteresting. Yet, do they bring out important facts which readers may make their own? Facts which will lead them to a better understanding of the whys and wherefores of interesting stamp issues.

U. S. stamp papers cannot possibly be adversely criticised, with justice, on the class of reading matter they contain. They are, for the most part, a very fine bunch of philatelic literature, and contain much that is indispensable to real philatelists. Their news items are reliable, with very few exceptions, if any. The scientific articles which they publish are meant well, and are doubtless perused by a goodly number of interested persons. (The illustrations, if any, may be enjoyed by the uninterested). The articles on general philatelic topics give the readers insights into current conditions of their favorite hobby, and are of course necessary, well and good.

On a close examination of our stamp papers, however, a certain desirable element is discovered missing. Even tho' one may enjoy ordinary articles on ordinary subjects, and be satisfied to let the scientific stuff go, one is not getting all the benefits of philately. Our hobby does not consist of ordinary things. On the contrary, it abounds with unheard-of marvels, and is as far from ordinary as the Siamese twins.

To stimulate in one's self the interest for philately which it deserves, (not as a mere past-time, but as a study), one must inform one's self on important points and enjoy the doing of it. The study of extreme minor varieties is hardly advisable, except in cases of earnest specialism. But the study of the whys and wherefores of stamp issues is absolutely essential to intelligent understanding of one's precious stamps, their history, what they depict, etc.

True, various articles may be found which deal with the history of certain stamps, and interesting and instructive accordingly. But they are pitifully few in number, and far between. What is needed is a work including all important stamp issues, and treating them in in such a way as to impart information of value, and to afford a little entertainment at the same time.

"The World's Stamps" will be a small piece of work, in comparison with what might be written on the subject. But it will be as complete and authentic, as human power can make it. It will be a study of the stamp issues of the world, in chronological order,—interesting as reading matter, and handy for reference, when finished.

Installments will possibly appear every alternate issue of this paper, but the regularity of appearance is neither fixed, nor important. Subscribers will have no difficulty in finding the chapters as they are published. The head lines will see to that.

L. P. MILLER,

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 22, 1912.

* * *

Please read our Special Clubbing Rates near top of 5th column and our LIBERAL COMBINATION OFFER at top of column 6. Thank you!

Unity.

Well, since the publication in this paper of plans for a National Philatelic Union, the editor has heard from most of the important officers of various U. S. societies. Now, gentlemen, please bear in mind, that the object in view is UNITY, and to accomplish same, there must be united action. Every letter the editor received gave expression to different ideas. Next issue we shall treat this matter thoroly.

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SPARRING

"Pa, how big is a whale?"
"Phwat koind av a wha-ale?"
"A large whale?"
"Um—how large?"

ANOTHER IDEA

Mrs. Byrne Coyne—If you earned more we could save more.

Mr. Byrne Coyne—It isn't what a man earns, but what his wife doesn't spend that finally enables him to arouse the envy of his neighbors.

SAVES RAILROAD FARE

Harduppe—I'm going to Catskills next week on a pedestrian trip.

Sandman—Yes, I suppose if you couldn't go that way you wouldn't go at all.

REST OF THE QUOTATION

Earlie—Papa, what is the rest of the quotation "Man proposes and—"

Mr. Peck (sadly)—Woman seldom refuses.

Anyway, the American people seem to be doing their presidential shopping early.

Every one is trying to smoke out Mr. Roosevelt, but all who have ever hunted Mr. Groundhog know that much smoke goes into the eyes of his pursuers and very little into the hole.

MUCH WORSE THAN USUAL

Bibulous Barrister Declares to Indignant Spouse That He Cannot Tell a Lie.

Harold Vanderbilt, during a brief visit to Chicago, praised the temperance reformers who, in Chicago as elsewhere, have done so much of recent years to abolish drunkenness.

"The public," Mr. Vanderbilt said to a reporter, "is coming to consider drunkenness as disgraceful as theft or forgery. Not long ago there were people who thought it even meritorious to get drunk on holidays—on Christmas day, for instance. There's a story—"

Mr. Vanderbilt smiled.

"A barrister," he continued, "came home one Christmas night from a long sitting over an enormous, holly-crowned bowl of Christmas punch.

"His wife looked at him as he lurched into the sitting-room, and said calmly:

"'Bill, you've been at it again.'

"'I can't,' the barrister stuttered, as he struggled out of his fur-lined overcoat—'I can't—hic—tell a—hic—lie—'

"'Then,' she said, 'you are very much worse than I thought. You'd better go right upstairs to bed.'"

GLUTTONY PAYS ITS PRICE

Pudding and Pie Heaped Upon Turkey and Its Trimmings Is Apt to Cause Trouble.

"A Christmas dinner isn't a very digestible meal," said Dr. Henry C. Higgins, the noted dietitian of Duluth, in a recent lecture.

"Plum pudding and mince pie are meals in themselves. Therefore, consumed on top of two or three pounds of turkey, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes and creamed onions and canned corn and peas, pudding and pie are apt to make trouble.

"There's many a severe illness due to Christmas gluttony that is given some high-sounding name to gratify the vanity of the patient.

"A fat old lady lay groaning in her bed the morning after Christmas; her hands clutched her stomach in agony.

"'Oh, doctor!' she groaned on my appearance, 'is it ptomaine poisoning, do you think?'

"'Madame,' I answered, "mistletoemaine poisoning would be nearer the mark.'"

HARLAN'S WIT WITHOUT MALICE.

The late Justice Harlan's Americanism is well known. His love of English and his aversion to the use of any other language when the English tongue could be used was manifested on occasion. At the White House one evening an American vocalist rendered a series of selections in Italian, the justice sitting it out but showing his feelings on his countenance. A friend inquired as he was leaving how he enjoyed the programme, to which Justice Harlan responded:

"Not much; I couldn't understand what the fellow was driving at. It reminded me of one of Brewer's dissenting opinions."

Notwithstanding this thrust, between the two justices there was always a close bond of affection.

THE SHOCKED APACHE.

Miss Mary Garden, at a tea at the Bellevue-Stratford, in Philadelphia, was talking about the freedom of the French stage.

"Freedom has its advantages," she said, "but it does, sometimes, in Paris, go too far.

"One night at a boulevard theater, during a love scene that was extremely free, an 'Apache' called down to the heroine from the gallery:

"'Mademoiselle, mademoiselle, are we supposed to hear all this?'"

TOO MUCH SO.

"I hear your son at college displays much ability in his sports."

"He does, and the best proof of it is the way he can run up a bill."

SHOULD BE ACCOMMODATING

What Are Neighbors for if They Cannot Help Each Other Out Occasionally?

Uncle Jabez and Aunt Becky Pilcher, an easy-going old couple, lived next door to Mrs. Perkins, a worthy soul, although a trifle lax in small matters. Borrowing from each other was a daily custom of the two women, all borrowed articles being carefully returned—if convenience permitted.

One evening Uncle Jabez asked for his daily paper, the Spicerville Herald, which, although a morning paper, it was his habit to postpone reading until the day's chores were done and he could settle down to his after-dinner leisure.

"Hem! Lemme see," pondered Aunt Becky, "what did become of that paper? Oh, yes, I recollec'. I lent it to Susan Perkins this afternoon. I'll run and get it."

She returned soon, bearing a paper—not, however, the Herald—and a message from Mrs. Perkins. "Susan says, would you just as lives have yes'day evening's Times? Here 'tis. She says it's got nearly the same readin' in as the Herald, but it's narrower and don't fit her but'ry shelf half as good, and if you'd just as lives—"

Uncle Jabez looked a little doubtfully at the Times. "Couldn't I read the Herald first," he suggested mildly, "an' let her put it on her shelf afterwards, s'pose?"

Aunt Becky looked uncomfortable. able. "Well—I s'pose you could," she hesitated, "only Susan got it on the shelf now, with things settin' on it, and it'd be some trouble to take 'em off. Besides, she's scalloped it pretty deep, and the scallops cut into some of the readin' a good deal—"

"Oh, well," concluded Uncle Jabez, resignedly, "nev' mind, then; gimme the Times. I reckon neighbors ought to 'commodate one another when they kin."—Youth's Companion.

QUEER METHOD OF FISHING

Catch Is Removed From the Line About 1,700 Feet From Where Fish Are Caught.

The French fishermen on the Bay of Biscay practice a peculiar method of fishing by which the hooks are bated and the catch removed from the line about 1,700 feet from the point where the fish are caught. The apparatus required for this long distance fishing includes a pole about fifty feet high on the shore and a similar pole about 1,700 feet out in the water. The shore pole has pulleys mounted both at the top and the base, and the sea pole has a pulley at its top. Over these pulleys is stretched an endless line, to one section of which are attached a number of fishing leads spaced about 30 feet apart. After baiting the hooks on these leads the fisherman hauls on the endless line until they are away out to sea, and then gives the bait motion by continuously jiggling the endless line, thus causing the bait to jump on the surface of the water. The catch often totals as much as 175 pounds a day. The season lasts from the beginning of August to the end of September, and the fishermen live in little cabins at the foot of their shore poles.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

"I wonder why it is that baseball has never become popular in Europe?"

"The explanation is very simple. In most of the countries over there it would be necessary for the fielders to stop and have their passports examined whenever a batter made a long hit."

THE USUAL WAY.

Marks—I married my wife a month after she accepted me.

Parks—That's nothing. I married mine three days after she refused me.

"BORN KING OF THE JEWS."
Matthew ii, 1-12—Feb. 4.

"Look unto Me and be ye saved, all ye ends of the earth; for I am God and there is none else."—Isaiah xlv, 22.

TODAY'S STUDY relates to the Wise Men of the East and their seeing of a wonderful star which, as astrologers, they recognized to import a great event. At the time Palestine was a province of the Roman Empire, and its King, Herod, was not a Jew of the House of Jacob, but a representative of the house of Esau. Herod sought to perpetuate his dynasty, and hence the announcement of the shepherds that a great King of the Jews had just been born suggested the overthrow of the Herodian dynasty and the establishment on Israel's throne of a king in the line of David.

Herod's disquietude is easily understood, but the fact that the people of Jerusalem in general should be disturbed by the announciation of a king of their own awakens thought. Under the Romans they were experiencing great prosperity. Herod, the Edomite, had built them a temple the grandeur of which outshone that of Solomon. Evidently the people were feeling so satisfied with their attainments that they had ceased to specially long for and pray for the coming of the Messiah.

"There came wise men from the East."

A very similar condition of things may be expected in conjunction with the second advent of Christ. The powers that be today are styled Christ's Kingdom, "Christendom," but they are really "kingdoms of this world." Any announcement today that Messiah's Kingdom is nigh—that He will soon take unto Himself His great power and reign (Revelation xi. 17) meets with resentment.

If in surprise we ask why this indifference respecting the fulfillment of our prayer, "Thy Kingdom come," the answer is, "Let well enough alone; do not agitate that subject; it may bring in strife and contention, because many are prospering so well under the reign of the 'Prince of this world' that they could not look upon a change as likely to bring any improvement in their condition—indeed some of them have reason to fear that Messiah's Kingdom would seriously disturb their entrenched privileges and monopolistic control of the wonderful blessings of our day."

Priestly Indifference on the Subject.

Although King Herod called the priests and teachers of his day to inquire particularly respecting the prophecies of Messiah's birth, and although they answered him correctly, nevertheless, the records show no joy, no enthusiasm, on the part of the religious teachers in respect to the prophetic fulfillment which they had professed to trust in and to long for. None of them followed to Bethlehem to find the new born King of the Jews. They had become Higher Critics and no longer believed the prophecies.

"Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh."

And do we not find an antitype in this day? Are not the chief priests and religious leaders today generally so out of harmony with the Divine promises and so faithless as respects the glorious Messianic Kingdom of which the Bible tells, that they are ashamed to identify themselves in any degree with those who seek the Lord and wait for His Kingdom?

ALPINE STRAWBERRIES

Grown from seed, producing berries the first season and bearing continuously thru the summer. No garden complete without a bed of these delicious berries. For 10c we will send postpaid a generous packet of the above, also our new 120 page Fruit and Vegetable Growers Guide for 1912. The most complete line of Nursery Stock at wholesale prices.
FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO.,
Faribault, Minn.

THIS WEEK:

POULTRY
Two inside pages
PHILATELY
on Last page

Alas! even the Mohammedans and Brahmins of the East are waiting for Messiah and the Golden Age and disposed to seek the evidences—but amongst the most prominent ministers of "Christendom" there is apparent unbelief, Higher Criticism, Evolution and general opposition to Messiah and His Kingdom. Let the civil government fight down if it chooses everything associated with the New Dispensation; these are quite indifferent; they have plans and schemes of their own by which they are hoping to accomplish the work predicted for Messiah. Alas for them! how clearly they are mistaken!

It has required all this Gospel Age for the selecting of the Spiritual Seed. With its completion a New Age will be inaugurated. Then the earthly blessings promised will be fulfilled to the natural seed of Abraham. "They shall build houses and inhabit them; they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof;" "the knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall fill the whole earth;" to Him "every knee will bow and every tongue confess," for all who refuse shall be destroyed in the Second Death. (Isaiah lxv. 21; Habakkuk ii. 14; Romans xiv. 11.)

During the next Age He will be crowned Lord of all by natural Israel, and all other nationalities will enjoy the privilege of becoming proselyte children of Abraham, in the flesh. Messiah will reign in His Mediatorial Kingdom for the very purpose of bringing these blessings to natural Israel and through her to all nations.

THE ORPHEUM

"A Fight in an English Music Hall" with Billy Reeves and a company of twelve other English players is receiving the same ovation at the Orpheum this week that it has been winning in the country's biggest vaudeville theatres in the past season or two. Certainly the players, especially Mr. Reeves himself, are above the average artist usually seen in pretentious headliners. As a drunken swell, Billy Reeves has no peer. It is safe to say that the creation of this character lay mostly in the gifted pantomimist.

— Miss Harriet Burt is pleasing as a singing comedienne; Schsode and Mulvey have a screeching comedy skit called "A Theatrical Agency"; and Reiff Brothers and Murray are breezy and clever in a hodge-podge of songs, dances and comedy. Eight big Keith acts contribute to the Orpheum's anniversary offering.

Your Lungs and Throat.

The preparation mentioned by the Rev. Chas. Sager has been for over sixty years of incalculable worth to sufferers from **consumption, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, grippe, coughs, colds** and all lung and throat diseases, and is a household remedy in many, many homes to which it has brought health and happiness.

MR. C. A. ABBOTT, August 11, 1905.
60 Ann St., New York City.

Dear Sir: I have known for over 40 years of the effects of Wilson's Remedy **[Wilson's Preparation of Hypophosphites and Biodgetti]** in cases of pulmonary troubles. At this point I will say to you what you have not before known of; that 42 years since, while I was a resident of N. Y. City, I was severely ill with lung trouble. Physicians said I was a consumptive and my family physician told my wife that he thought I *could not recover*. My attention was directed to the Wilson Remedy, which I used with splendid effect. I have been on my feet and at work ever since *my cure*. Yours truly,
REV. CHAS. SAGER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Hunter, (Greene Co.,) N. Y.

The above letter shows what a great boon the Wilson Remedy was to Mr. Sager, but it is but *one of thousands* received testifying to the *curative powers* of this wonderful remedy. **Write at once** to Mr. Abbott at the above address and he will furnish you *convincing proof* of the *great worth to humanity* of this preparation.

Red Cross Ranges, Heaters and
Furnaces, Roofing and Spouting
EDWARD W. WEISS, 1221 North Sixth Street.

"THE FAT EARS"

By Charles William Downing

"Say, Cynthy, is George Trimble comin' over here tonight?"

"Yes, pa."

"Seems to me he comes mighty often."

"Only once a week, pa."

"Well, it's a right smart ways he has to come, an' I reekon he ain't comin' jist fur exercise."

Cynthia Morrow was silent. She knew a storm was brewing, but saw no way to avert it.

"See here, Cynthy," continued the father, "there aint' no use beatin' round the bush, I might jist as well tell you onct fur all that I don't set no great store by George Trimble."

"Do you know anything against him, father? His habits and character are good, aren't they?"

John Morrow knew that when his daughter addressed him as father she was taking the matter seriously.

"Know anythin' agin him?" he repeated, "well, I can't say as I do, fur as good behavior is concerned. But then a feller can't live on good behavior, nor love, neither, Cynthy, though young people nowadays seem to think so.'

"But, father, George has a good education, and you know he is not lazy."

"Now, Cynthy, that's one of the very things I've got agin him, his goin' to college!"

"But it was to an agricultural college," replied the daughter.

"Don't make no difference. I say if a feller wants to learn farmin', why jist farm! and not go off somewhur and listen to another feller, who don't own a foot o' land, tell how to do it. Writin' books about farmin', and tellin' how to raise corn and hogs is one thing, but rollin' up yer sleeves an' gittin' out an' hustlin' is another."

Seeing that it was useless to argue this point, Cynthia took another turn.

"George bought a farm last week."

"Whur?"

"Up in the hills! Dick Dalton's place.'

"That!" sniffed John Morrow. "Why them worn out hills ain't got 'nuff soil on 'em to raise black-eyed peas."

"George got it very cheap, and he says he knows how to make it as

To his astonishment it was George Trimble

productive as these bottom lands," she said enthusiastically.

'Now, Cynthy, that proves what I said. He's chock full of how-to-do-it, but he ain't never done it yit. Why, I kin raise four times as much corn or oats or wheat or anythin' on this bottom land as he kin on them hills. If I can't I'll give him the whole blamed outfit."

John Morrow had a section of as rich land as could be found in the Missouri river bottom. For centuries the river with its occasional overflow had been spreading a deep rich loam over the level lands below the bluffs. The owners of this "gift of the river" had only to tickle the soil to obtain a bountiful harvest.

These good fellows laughed at all "farming methods" and chaffed their neighbors who were trying to "squeeze a living" out of the clay hills. These patient toilers, it is true, occasionally turned the laugh when the angry river rushed out of its banks over the level lands, and drove the proud owners to the bluffs for safety.

On this fat land John Morrow lived and prospered. As a rule, he had the biggest potatoes, the tallest corn, and the finest wheat shown at the annual county fair.

His broad acres were, perhaps, first in his affections, but the welfare of his only daughter was a close second. He had hoped for an alliance between her and Fred Fenton, the son of a prosperous neighbor.

These two young people had been great friends for years. But Morrow had, as he thought, made a fatal mistake by sending Cynthia to boarding school. After her graduation she seemed to care little for Fred and the other boys of the neighborhood.

A few months after coming home from the seminary she had paid a visit to a school friend up in the hills, and had there met George Trimble, who was fresh from an agricultural school. The ripening of their friendship was the occasion of the conversation above.

During the months following this conversation with her father, Cynthia saw little of George Trimble, partly because of Morrow's coolness towards him, but largely because he was very busy with his theories and his new farm.

The summer was ideal from the farmer's point of view. Sunshine and shower followed each other as opportunely as if they had been at the beck and call of these tillers of the soil. John Morrow was sure he could see his corn grow and hear the wheat build up its tall graceful heads.

Long before the season was over he sought out the finest hills of potatoes, the longest heads of wheat, and the thriftiest stalks of corn, and encouraged them by special cultivation, for they were to represent his prowess at the county fair in the early autumn.

In due time the specimens were carefully gathered and sent in charge of the hired man to the agricultural hall of the county fair, some 10 miles away. John Morrow, having no interest in the races and other attractions at the fair, did not go over until the last day when the awards for farm products were to be made. An accident on the road delayed him so that he did not reach the grounds until after the judges had rendered the decision.

He had won first on wheat and second on potatoes, but was very much disappointed because the prize par excellence was wanting—that on corn. He had taken the blue ribbon on this product for several consecutive years.

Immediately he began to look about in an excited manner for the winner. He soon caught sight of the ribbon across the hall and rushed over to investigate. At once he noticed that the stalks were not so tall and fine as his and remarked about it.

"But see," said someone at his side, "how fat the ears are!"

He was forced to admit that he was beaten. Then he put on his spectacles to read the name of the winner. To his astonishment it was George Trimble.

Later in the day he put his carriage in charge of his farm hand, took the latter's horse and rode around through the hills. A little before sun down he came up to George Trimble's house and found him "doing up the chores."

"See here, George, whur did you git that thare corn?" he called out before bidding him good-day.

"I raised it, Mr. Morrow,."

"Whur?"

"Here on my place."

"Got any more like it?"

"Yes."

"I'd like to see it."

George took him across a meadow to a small field of corn some distance from the highway. The old farmer was dumb with astonishment at the sight of the fine large ears. Finally he recovered himself enough to ejaculate:

"Well, I never! By gannie, I can't believe my own eyes! George, how the dickens did you do it?"

"In the first place," George began with enthusiasm, "I got some seed from the farm at the college. It is scientifically selected and will yield 25 per cent more than ordinary seed. Then I inoculated the ground.

"Did what?" asked the stupefied listener. "That sounds mighty like you was talkin' of small-pox."

"It isn't very easy to explain," George went on, "but it is a process we learned last year at the agricultural college. It enables the soil to draw right down out of the air what is necessary to make the corn grow."

"Well, it beats my time!" said the old man, nodding his head thoughtfully. Then he put his hand kindly on the young fellow's shoulder.

"Say, George, hitch up yer hoss, and we'll ride over and tell Cynthy about it."

FINISHED TRIP ON SUBWAY

Father Finally Got Tired of Acting as Bureau of Information to His Small Son.

It was evident to the other passengers on the roof of the Fifth Avenue 'bus that the fat little man in the front seat had been to New York before, but that his small son seated at his side was viewing the sights for the first time.

"O-o-o-o, papa!" cried the boy, pointing with a rigid finger, "what's that big house?"

"That's St. Peter's Cathedral, son."

"Does he live there?"

"Does who live there?"

"St. Peter."

"Of course not—it's a cathedral, a church."

"Who runs it?"

"The Catholic church."

Silent ecstasy for several enchanted blocks, then:

"What's that big house, papa?"

"The Carnegie Lyceum."

"O-o-o-o, Carnegie! Does he live there?"

"What a silly question. No, he doesn't. That's the building he put up for the lyceum."

"What's a lyceum?"

"Er—a, well it's a place where they have lectures and music and things."

"Chee, papa, let's come tonight and hear Carnegie sing!"

The back of papa's neck became very red and he reached over suddenly to press the signal button.

"What does that bell mean, papa?"

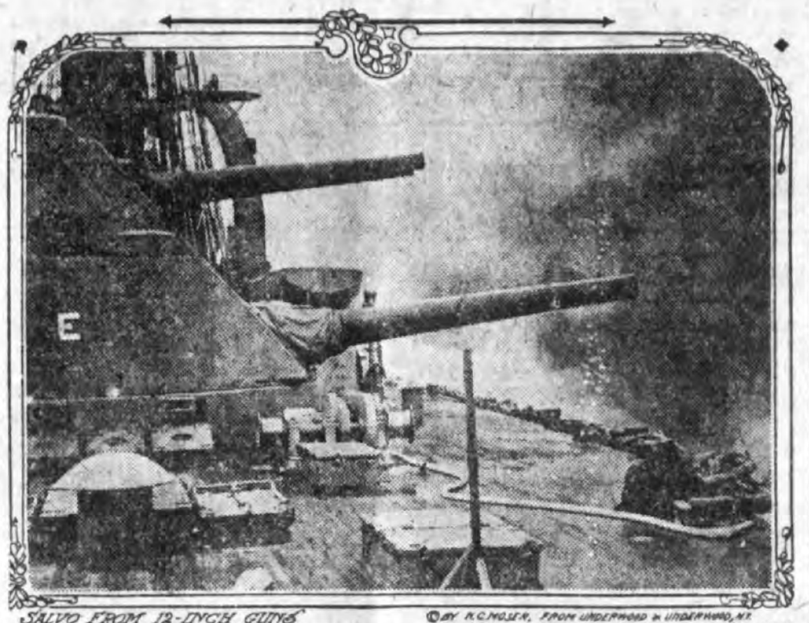
"It means," answered the father firmly, "that we're going to get off here and finish this trip in the Subway."—New York Times.

Philosopher.

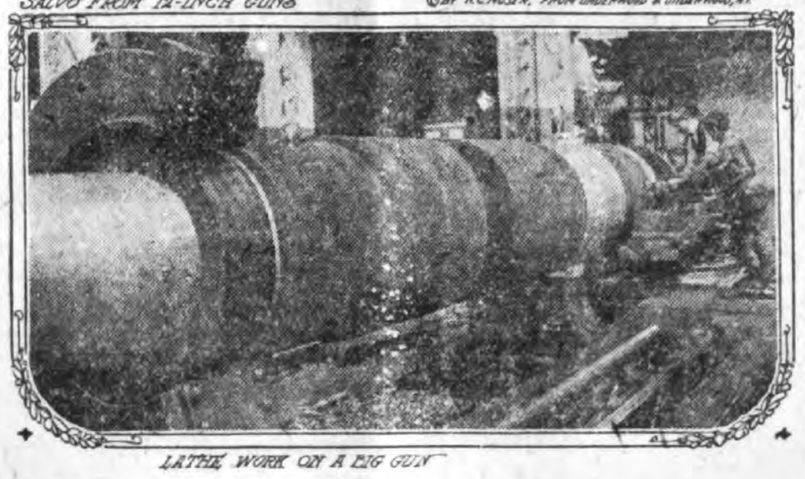
"My! you wanted fried potatoes, didn't you?" said the careless waitress as the customer in the restaurant finished his meal and rose to leave.

"That's all right," answered the patient man. "I've wanted so many things all my life that I didn't get, I'm used to it."

GIGANTIC GUNS FOR THE NAVY



SALVO FROM 12-INCH GUNS ©BY H.C.HOSER, FROM UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, NY



LATHE WORK ON A BIG GUN

THE most wonderful vessel ever built has just had her keel laid in the dock yards at Newport News. She has already been named the Texas, and, once afloat, she will be the most formidable fighting ship in the world. This, however, with the qualifying statement that her sister, and twin—newly called the New York—is in a like early stage of construction at the navy yard in Brooklyn. They will make a marvelous pair, as may be judged from the facts respecting them presently to be set forth. For one point, they will carry bigger guns than any now afloat.

Three months before the outbreak of the war with Spain, our navy possessed (in addition to other more formidable craft, such as the Oregon and Indiana) two second-class battleships. One of these, the Maine, is now being dug out of the muddy bottom of the harbor of Havana. The other was the old Texas, which today is junk—having been utilized recently as a target to test the effect of up-to-date projectiles.

Now we are to have a new Texas to take her place. But what a difference between the two. It is no exaggeration to say that if Spain had possessed one ship like that now building here she might easily have defeated us in the memorable struggle of 1898. Such a vessel, speedy enough to choose her own distance, could have knocked our best naval fighting machines literally to pieces, while keeping beyond the effective range of their guns.

The Texas (like the New York) will carry ten of those wonderful fourteen-inch guns which are now to be placed for the first time on board of fighting craft. There is nothing like them in the world today, foregn nations having contented themselves thus far with twelve-inch rifles. The projectiles they throw are 4½ feet long, weighing 1,400 pounds, and are hollow, the vacant space being packed with 40 pounds of a high explosive which is the most powerful in existence, its composition being a government secret.

Now, the efficiency of either one of these vessels as a fighting machine may be judged when it is explained that the half-score gigantic breech-loading rifles will occupy five turrets, the latter being arranged in a straight line from bow to stem, so that in battle all of the guns can be fired as a broadside either to port or starboard. Two of the turrets will be somewhat higher than the other three, in order that their guns may fire over the others in cases where shooting has to be done directly ahead or directly astern.

The two ships represent an entirely new type of "super-dreadnought." One of their most remarkable features will be a secondary battery of 21 five inch breechloading rifles which, though in themselves very formidable weapons are not meant for use in battle at all. Under such circumstances, indeed, they would not even be fired—their business being merely defense against torpedo boats. At night they would be utilized for this purpose in connection with powerful searchlights.

What the Texas (like her twi sister) will depend upon is the delivery of smashing blows at long ranges with her great fourteen-inch guns. Under present conditions the normal fighting distance, where battleships are engaged, would be from 6,000 to 12,000 yards—that is to say, from three to six miles, roughly speaking. They would start firing at about six miles. Ten years ago the fighting distance was only 2,000 yards; but it is being steadily pushed out with the improvement of guns and other elements of fighting power.

With all ten of its guns concentrated upon the target (the range being once correctly obtained,) the Texas, at a distance of five miles, could literally annihilate a battleship less formidable than herself inside of ten minutes. Such a "salvo" (as it is now called in naval parlance) would deliver enough striking energy to lift 10 000 tons 50 feet in the air—and this, be it noticed, twice every minute.

The up-to-date method of sea fighting is to concentrate simultaneously all the guns of a number of warships upon a single vessel of the enemy, thus rendering her quickly hors de combat, and then to turn the attack in similar fashion upon another member of the hostile fleet. Suppose that four such vessels as the new Texas (we shall start building two more like her next year) were to concentrate their gun fire in this way upon an enemy's battleship, how long could the latter, even though herself a formidable craft, withstand the assault?

For many years there was great rivalry between armor and guns, and it was a question which would win out. But, as things stand today, the gun seems to be far and away the winner. Offense has become stronger, apparently, than defense can ever hope to be. How are human hands to fashion any floating object that will resist the impact of a projectile capable of piercing 26 inches of solid steel—a projectile that strikes with an energy equal to that of a ton of steel dropped from a height of 12 miles?

Such a projectile, in striking a battleship fairly, may not penetrate, but it is likely to "dish" the armor plate it hits and to start leaks. This is what is technically known as a "racking effect."

The big naval guns of today are strikingly different in shape from those of a few years ago. The latter were strengthened by enormous steep hoops at the breech, to withstand the sudden explosion of the old-fashioned gun powder. But the modern smokeless powder burns very slowly, and in consequence the rifled cannon of late pattern have "spindled out" in a surprising way, becoming very long, and thus giving the powder plenty of time to resolve itself into gases before the projectile leaves the muzzle. When one comes to think of the matter, it seems surprising that the world should have been satisfied to get along with substantially the same kind of gunpowder from Biblical times (when the Chinese used it) up to the twentieth century, or very nearly. Then came the smokeless powder, which made necessary a change in guns.

A projectile fired from the fourteen-inch gun has a muzzle velocity of 2,900 feet a second. The shell fired from a twelve-inch gun leaves the muzzle at 2,900 feet per second. But it weighs only 870 pounds, as against 1,400 pourds. This difference in weight signifies that much less energy is delivered in striking the target. Greater energy means more penetration. Furthermore, the heavy shell ignores wind and variable air densities.

These great guns which will compose the formidable armament of the Texas and the New York are deemed by the navy department the most efficient weapons ever made. They can hit harder blows, and strike with greater accuracy, than any other rifled cannon now existing in the world. If it be asked how the ships carrying them will be able to with stand the shock of their own gun fire, the answer is the explanation lies in their huge size and in the enormous weight of the gun mounts. These twin vessels will each have a displacement of 27 000 tons, and, of course, the chief idea held in view in their construction is that they shall serve as gun platforms.

Horticulture

COVER FOR THE SAP BUCKET

Few Pieces of Sheet Steel So Arranged to Keep Out Snow, Rain Water, Bark and Bugs.

An excellent and inexpensive plan for making a cover for the sap bucket is given by J. F. Ward of Massachusetts in the New England Homestead and is as follows:

Buy sheet steel, 28-gauge, in bundles of ten sheets each. It costs 33 cents per sheet and makes 14 covers. One sheet measures 28x96 inches. Cut into seven pieces 28 inches long, then you have sheets 14x13 5-7 inches. Then cut a three-quarter-inch hole in the end near the middle, three-eighths of an inch from the edge of the sheet,

Homemade Sap Bucket Cover.

as shown in A. Then bend up 1½ inches of the end you have punched.

To hang on tree, place the hook on spout and drive the spout through the hole in the cover; hang on the bucket. Cover will turn on spout when you tip the bucket in gathering. A piece of three-quarter-inch iron pipe, B, filed on the outside to an edge, will be a good tool to cut out the hole. A pair of tinner's snips and hammer are the other tools needed. Your labor and 2½ cents for iron freight will furnish you with covers and will save you several days' labor cleaning out snow, emptying out rain water, bugs, bark, etc. This not to mention the sap you will save on rainy days, nor the better quality of goods you will make. The cover will not blow off, break nor hinder in gathering. Paint them and they will last years. They can be made of iron roofing. There's no better use for this kind of roofing. Now, my advice is to "get a move on you" and make these covers now.

FRENCH PLAN OF SPRAYING

Two Compressed Air Tanks Are Strapped to Horse's Back and Liquid Discharged Through Pipe.

A method of spraying vineyards much in vogue in France is here shown, says the Popular Mechanics. Two compressed air sprayer tanks

Outfit for Spraying Vineyards.

are strapped to the horse's back and the liquid is discharged through a pipe having six spray heads. The discharge pipe is supported in position back of the horse by means of the two pipes connecting it with the supply tanks.

Yellow Transparent Apples.

We had to pick five or six times last year in order to get the fruit in prime condition. We used the five-eights basket, but are going to try the box this year also. There is more money in the Williams early red, although the yellow transparent is certainly good. People demand a red apple, and we try not to give the dealer a red apple until the yellow is done, so do not ship both apples to the same dealer. All early varieties must be handled with great care, says a writer in an exchange. We expressed our early apples because we had not enough for a car on account of uneven ripening. We find summer apples more profitable than winter varieties. I do not advise planting an orchard without some early varieties. We can sell early apples anywhere. We shipped most of ours to New York, but Baltimore is all right on early fruit.

Protect Against Rabbits and Mice.

These animals may be kept from injuring the trunks of trees by boxing, or by placing a piece of galvanized wire screen around the tree trunk and covering it to the height of about 20 inches. This will also prevent sunscald; and it costs much less than to replace the trees after the rabbits have injured them. The snow should be well tramped about young apple trees to prevent mice from injuring the bark under the snow-crust.

LOW-HEADED ORCHARD TREES

Three Feet Is Common Height for Apple, While With Peach and Plum It Is Much Lower.

Commercial orchards of apples and pears are nowadays headed much lower than formerly, three feet being a very common height for starting the head of these trees, while with the peach and plum the head is started even lower, eighteen to twenty inches being a common height.

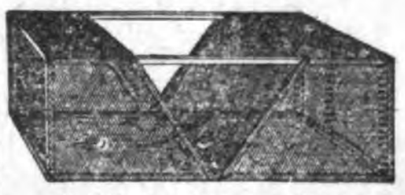
The reason for this is that in certain localities, where windstorms are frequent, the low-headed trees are less likely to be broken, lose a smaller proportion of their fruit, and are less subject to injury from sun scald as the low heads of the trees serve to a certain extent as a shade for the body.

The cost of harvesting the fruit from low-headed trees is much less than that of gathering from tall trees. With the low-headed trees a considerable portion of the crop can be gathered by the picker standing upon the ground, while with high-headed trees the major part of the work must be done from ladders, which greatly extends the time required to do the picking, and consequently, increases its cost. Pruning, spraying, trimming, as well as harvesting, will be found to be more convenient on low than high-headed trees.

TRAP FOR LITTLE SPARROWS

More Than One Thousand Caught in Device in Use at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

At the Hawkesbury Agricultural college in Australia the trap illustrated herewith has been found very effective in catching sparrows. During one year more than 1,000 birds were caught, sometimes at the rate of 20 or 30 a day. The birds enter at three small holes about two inches in diameter at the bottom of the V in the center and just three inches above the wire netting floor. This floor is thinly covered under the holes with soil on which a little food, such as bread crumbs or wheat is sprinkled. The mesh of the net is one inch. When once a few birds are inside sparrows are soon attracted and easily caught, says the Orange Judd Farmer. The frame is about three feet square and eight feet long, with doors



Satisfactory Sparrow Trap.

at each end as shown. Originally the trap was fitted with a funnel-shaped exit ending in a bag and tied with a string, but this is not necessary. The birds can be driven out of the doors into a smaller cage and then disposed of.

DO NOT MULCH WITH MANURE

Common, But Wasteful Practice With Strawberry Beds—Study Will Dissipate Erroneous Idea.

A common but very wasteful practice is that of winter mulching strawberry beds with manure, says the Fruit Belt. None of the large growers ever practice it, yet many general farmers who depend upon their strawberry bed for spring income cover the bed in late fall with horse manure, thinking to increase the crop the following year.

A study of the strawberry plant would dissipate any such idea. During the growing season, spring and summer, the plant stores in its crown the plant food from which the following year's crop of berries is produced.

Of the plant food contained in the manure spread on the bed after the growth has stopped for the year, not one atom enters the following spring's crop. In fact, the most valuable element, nitrogen, is dissipated into the air in the form of ammonia, while the potash and phosphoric acid, to be utilized must be plowed or cultivated into the soil.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Prepare land for a small fruit plantation next spring.

Thorough and constant spraying is the price of good fruit.

In Michigan the apple barrel is still the most popular package for this fruit.

Do you know that sifted coal ashes are good soil lighteners? Save them for this purpose and apply to heavy soil.

Are there any old apple trees in your orchard bearing desirable fruit? Easy to graft good varieties upon them.

Give plenty of sunshine these days. Curtains do not belong to windows where plants are kept. Roll up the shades; wash the glass.

Get ready to do some grafting. Top work that old seedling apple tree. The cherry comes first, then plum, apple, quince and pear.

Fruit trees should be planted in regular rows in the orchard, or fruit garden, so thorough culture can be given both ways of the orchard.

General farming, planting a variety of crops and keeping a variety of animals, is the safe way and withal the most successful for insuring a steady income.

FREE

I want every person who is bilious, constipated or has any stomach or liver ailment to send for a free package of my Paw-Paw Pills. I want to prove that they positively cure Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Belching, Wind, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and are an infallible cure for Constipation. To do this I am willing to give millions of free packages. I take all the risk. Sold by druggists for 25 cents a vial. For free package address, Prof. Munyon, 53rd & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Coughs, Colds

and Sore Throats Relieved and Cured by

Hale's Honey

Of Horehound and Tar

It Soothes and Heals

Contains no opium nor anything injurious. All druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Stop Pain

FITS

If you suffer from Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Spasms, or have children that do so, my New Treatment will relieve them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a FREE $2.00 Bottle of Dr. May Formula. It has relieved permanently the very worst cases when everything else has failed. Please write and give age and complete address.
DR. W. H. MAY, 548 Pearl St., New York

VALUABLE DISCOVERIES AT 74

Amber Dry Kiln at one-tenth cost, a Tire Shrinker works by screw while tire is in fire, sample $3.50, price $8.00. Also certain cure of Catarrh, no drugs, only 50c. Also relief spring for sewing machines, but one-fifth of former labor, sample 25c, price 50c. Agents wanted. Write
H. G. CADY, 307 S. 3rd Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PISO'S
Best for
COUGHS & COLDS

THE WAY NOWADAYS.

Hoax—My daughter has reached the age when a girl begins to think of marriage.

Joax—Just seven years old, eh?

Mandy's Idea of It.

Mistres—What! Going to leave me to get married? Whom are you going to marry?

Mandy—Ah's done goin' to marry Ling Chung, the Chinese laundryman. He's a good man, he is.

"But, Mandy, think of what your children would be!"

"Yes, mum, Ah has. Ah knows de poor little things'll be Mexicans, but Ah loves him just de same!"

Not Militant.

"The social function at Mrs. Comeup's the other afternoon ended in a drawn battle."

"What? Not a quarrel?"

"No, just a teafight."

The happiest people in the world are those who most easily flattered.

Post Toasties

A Treat
So Sweet;
Add Cream
Then Eat.

Post Toasties

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited.
Battle Creek, Mich.

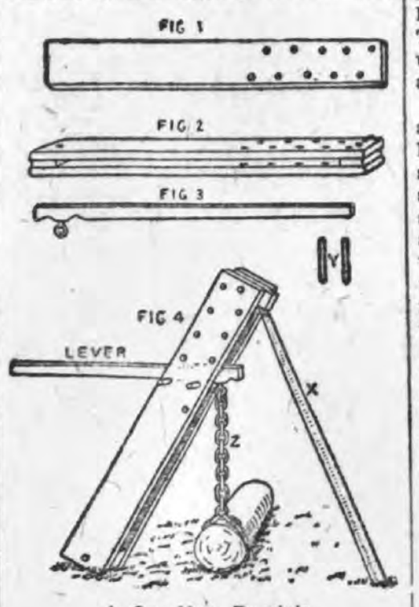
FARM AND GARDEN

ONE-MAN DERRICK IS HANDY

Plan Is Given for Making Practical Device for Lifting Heavy Logs or Weights of Any Kind.

A plan for making a device for lifting logs or weights of any kind is given by a writer in the Farm and Home and is as follows:

Get two planks eight feet long, as in Fig. 1, and bore alternate holes near each edge six inches apart. Make a lever, as shown in Fig. 3. Bolt the two planks together at each end,



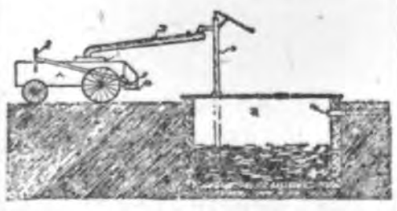
A One-Man Derrick.

as shown in Fig. 2, having the alternate holes opposite. Fig. 4 shows the machine in position to lift heavy logs or weights of any kind. A stout brace is placed to hold the device solid. The lever works on iron pins, Y, running through the planks. The lever is first applied at the bottom and gradually worked upward, moving the pins as you proceed, and raising the weight, which is attached to the lever by a chain or rope, Z. This is a practical device and should be given a trial.

TO HANDLE LIQUID MANURE

Claimed for the Arrangement That It Is Better Than Solids for Grass, Small Fruits, Etc.

A Missouri farmer who some three years ago installed the manure pit shown in the illustration, claims to have worked wonders with the same, says the Homestead. This farmer raises several acres of berries, also some clover. As illustrated, a cement pit was made in which all liquid manure was drained through the pipe, H. The pit was covered over with a two-inch board top and a pump installed as shown at C. This pump was made from a piece of three-inch



Handling Liquid Manure.

gas pipe and the plunger was an iron rod with a cone-shaped leather valve on the lower end. This valve when lowered allows the liquid to freely pass same, but when the plunger is raised it is pressed out to the sides of the pipe by the weight of the liquid. A box tank was used for hauling the liquid, arranged as shown. The liquid was first pumped in through the top and when spraying same over the clover or berries the liquid was allowed to escape through a pipe in the rear end of the tank as shown at F. A lever arrangement controlled the flow by closing or opening the pipe, F, with a wooden plug. In the illustration B is the manure pit, H, the drain tile, C the pump, D the pipe leading from pump to tank, E controlling handle to lever, A the tank, F the outlet pipe from tank, G the distributing box bored full of small holes, and I the manhole to tank. It is claimed for the arrangement that the liquid manure is much better than solids for grass, berries, etc., and that by using same the solid manure is saved for other crops.

Attend the Institute.

Do not fail to attend the institute held in your community. The institutes are for you. The men who speak at these institutes are practical farmers who have succeeded. While you know better than anyone else how to run your own farm, finding out how other people do things will do you no harm, and you may hear something that will mean additional profits and pleasure to you.

Use of Fertilizers.

Good farmers use fertilizers for the permanent improvement of their soils. Poor farmers use them to get a little more to sell from their impoverished soils.

Hauling Manure Easy Job.

Hauling out the manure and spreader when the ground is hard in winter makes an easy job.

CLEAN SEED BEFORE SOWING

Value of Fanning Mill Cannot Be Over-Estimated Where Wild Oat Is Practically Only Weed.

(By F. L. KENNARD, Assistant Agronomist, Idaho Experiment Station.)

Plan now to own or rent a good fanning mill, and clean and grade all seed grain before sowing next spring. In a section of the country where wild oat is practically the only weed of moment the value of a fanning mill cannot be over-estimated. Stop seeding wild oat with the seed grain and the problem will be much more easily solved.

A mill of the "gravity" type is far superior to the old form where the separating is done principally by the screens. Do not understand that the screens are not essential, for they are. What is meant is a combined form. The screens to sort and separate as to size, the blast to further separate as to specific gravity. The ideal seed grain is that which is free from foul matter and which has been graded to kernels of uniform size and weight. This can be accomplished only by the use of a mill of the type mentioned above.

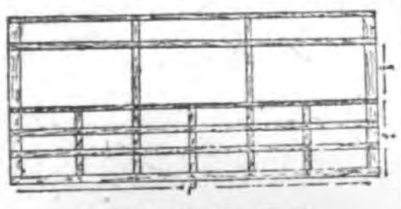
In grading, adjust the screens so as to remove the largest and smallest kernels, retaining only the medium-sized ones. And you will note how surprisingly uniform they are as to size. They are not, however, uniform as to weight, and if you have had wild oat on your farm, some will be found here. Adjust the blast so as to remove any chaff and light grains and most of the wild oat will also be removed. The result will be seed grain, the kernels of which are strikingly similar as to size and weight, free from chaff and dust and almost if not entirely free from wild oat.

MOVABLE RACKS FOR FODDER

Description and Illustration Is Given of Device That Is Inexpensive and Easy to Construct.

A response to a query for a rack to feed corn fodder to cattle and colts is given by a writer in the Wallace's Farmer and is as follows:

The drawing herewith will give an idea of the construction. The four corner posts are 4x4's. The sides and ends are made of 2x4's and a space of two feet wide is left for the cattle to feed through. The 2x4's are spiked or bolted onto the 4x4's. Two upright pieces of 2x4's are on each side, equi-



Movable Fodder Rack.

distant from each corner. Between these are two stub 2x4's coming up to the space left for the cattle to feed through.

My bunks have six cross 2x4's on each side, four below the feeding space and two above. These bunks are light and two boys can move them easily. They do this by simply upsetting them. There are no bottoms in the bunks.

Every day or two they are turned over once or twice to a fresh place, and the stalks left and gleaned over by the hogs, and serve as bedding for the steers until they are worked up and ready to be hauled to the field as manure.

I notice in the above description that I have neglected to mention that there should be one or two 2x4's across the top as a brace to stand the strain when they are upset, and the rubbing and pushing of the cattle.

Blue Joint Grass Soil.

For the past three years I have been growing alfalfa; however, there is only a small acreage in this neighborhood, yet in my judgment there will be an increase this year, says a writer in an exchange. It has been my experience that alfalfa grows well on rolling ground, and on soil that has at least grown three crops since it was sod. I believe that farmers would profit by sowing thinly and avoiding black, flat, gumbo soils. My observations have been that soil for growing blue joint is excellently good.

GARDEN and FARM NOTES

Have a sharp steel cutter on the plow.

Oats do not make as good a nurse crop for alfalfa as barley.

Provide the tomatoes with a support of some kind—trellis or stakes.

One of the best kinds of green food for winter use is clover or alfalfa hay.

Good time to get the manure pile out of sight and spread it over the fields.

Wheat responds to the use of fertilizers more rapidly than most farm crops.

There are many crops which may be sown in the spring and make excellent pastures.

Good soil, good seed, good cultivation are essential points in growing good potatoes.

To retain soil moisture a loose mulch of between two or three inches is necessary.

Wod ashes may be applied at the rate of 25 to 50 bushels per 1,000 or 2,000 pounds to the acre.

Fall plowed ground can be planted fully ten days earlier than ground that is plowed in the spring.

RACKED WITH PAIN.

An Awful Siege of Dropsy and Rheumatism.

Mrs. Emma V. Harms, 508 S. Jefferson St., Mobile, Ala., says: "I was so racked with pain I almost went frantic. My elbow joints got stiff, knees swelled and I could not raise my hands. The merest touch made me scream. I sat in a chair for five months, and for over a year I did not see the street. Nobody thought I would recover. I improved, however, after I began taking Doan's kidney pills and was soon well.

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c, all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FAR AS HE COULD GO.

She—My brother is in Manila.

He—That's a long way off.

She—Yes; he could hardly get any further away without coming nearer.

ECZEMA ON HANDS AND FEET

"In the latter part of 1889 my face and head broke out in little pimples. My doctor gave me some medicine and a salve. I used them for months but did not receive any results. In the meantime it broke out all over my back and chest. I then went to another doctor and he told me the same as my own doctor—that it was eczema. He also gave me medicine for eighteen months. All I could see was that he moved it from my face and body to my hands and feet, and although I did everything, I could not heal my hands and feet. My hands would split open on the joints and would be so sore that I could not use them at times. Then I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment in July, 1893, and before 1894 I was fully cured. I therefore recommend the Cuticura Soap and Ointment to any person having skin disease. As soon as I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment I found relief at once.

"My sister, Miss Rebecca Jackson, had a breaking out on her face and hands the same as myself. She used Cuticura Soap and Ointment for seven or eight months, and was cured entirely." (Signed) Samuel F. Jackson, 1217 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1911.

His sister writes: "What my brother says is quite true, and you can imagine how I suffered and how glad I was to be cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Miss Rebecca Jackson, 18 Delaware St., Trenton, N. J.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

When the Flag Looks Good.

"I have been in countries where the laboring man had meat once a year; sometimes twice—Christmas and Easter. And I have seen women carrying upon their heads a burden that no man would like to carry, and at the same time knitting busily with both hands. And those women lived without meat; and when I thought of the American laborer I said to myself: 'After all, my country is the best in the world.' And when I come back to the sea and saw the old flag flying in the air, it seemed to me as though the air from pure joy had burst into blossom."—Robert G. Ingersoll.

A Celebrated Basso.

"When Herr Growler began to sing did not you observe how our hostess glanced apprehensively at the windows?"

"Yes. I dare say she was afraid the window-panes would be shattered."

For COLDS and GRIP

Hicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c., 25c., and 50c. At drug stores.

It's easier for a young man to write a satisfactory love letter during courtship than it is to write a satisfactory check after marriage.

Hamlins Wizard Oil is recommended by many physicians. It is used in many public and private hospitals. Why not keep a bottle on hand in your own home?

A girl may not really object to being kissed, but she objects to the young man's thinking that she doesn't object.

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

Even if a woman can't afford a new hat she can criticise her neighbor's.

ITCH, ITCH relieved in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. At Druggists

One thing rarer than a day in June is a woman who has nothing to say.

The Thin Girl's Temper.

No thin woman can afford to lose her temper. "Nothing," says a good authority, "will make you so angular or give your face such an undesirable look as the free indulgence of your own will." A girl who was thin to a really painful degree gained 30 pounds in 60 days on the following regime: Twelve hours' sleep a day; a well-ventilated and cold room to sleep in, with plenty of fresh air all night; light down coverlets for warmth and hot-water bags at the feet if they are cold; loose, light clothing at all times, with plenty of space about the chest, shoulders and waist; a diet of cereals, cocoa, fresh fruits or starchy vegetables, potatoes, beans, etc., milk and cream—everything of a warming fat-producing nature in the way of food; warm baths, though not too frequently.

Coming Financier.

In a certain country village, where co-operation has a firm hold on the inhabitants, and where the "trading check" habit also flourishes, one little girl proudly called to another:

"We've got a new baby at our house!"

"Where did you get it?" was the reply.

"Oh, the doctor brought it."

"Now, why," queried the thrifty little sympathizer, gravely, "didn't you buy it at the store and get either a dividend or a trading stamp? The doctor doesn't give either, does he?"

Awful Suspicion.

Freddie had been sick for some time and when his father came into the room to see how he was the youngster surprised him by his questions.

"Why do you ask if I owe the doctor anything?" inquired his father.

"Because," replied Freddie, "the medicine he's been giving me lately is something fierce, and I think he's taking it out on me."—Judge.

Slow.

"Myra, how long has Joe Nevius been going with you?"

"About 18 years."

"That seems an awful long time."

"Yes; I sometimes wonder if Joe's ever going to ask me to marry him."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

One of the Perils of Divorce.

"How do you like your new papa little girl?" asked the neighbor.

"Not very well," was the reply. "I told ma yesterday that I could have picked out a better one myself."—Detroit Free Press.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c.
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The Fool Season.

First Ice Pond—You look thin.

Second Ice Pond—Yes, they had better not skate on me till I have embonpoint.

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form. For grown people and children, 50 cents.

Exchange of Slang.

"You can go as far as you like."

"But I don't want to go so far that I can't 'come back.'"

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

No man ever abuses an enemy as much as he does his stomach.

IOWA WOMAN WELL AGAIN

Freed From Shooting Pains, Spinal Weakness, Dizziness, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—"For years I was almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms; shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrid. I tried many doctors in different parts of the United States, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors. I feel it my duty to tell you these facts. My heart is full of gratitude to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for my health."—Mrs. HARRIET E. WAMPLER, 524 S. Ransom Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Consider Well This Advice.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

MEXICAN
MUSTANG LINIMENT

FOR HORNET STINGS.

Mr. S. J. Hudson, Newbern, N.C. writes: "I have used Mexican Mustang Liniment for different ailments and have found it an excellent liniment. At one time my mare was badly stung by hornets but your liniment quickly cured her. I have recommended it to others hundreds of times."

25c. 50c. $1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores

Important

If you are looking for a business with an increased demand for protection against lightning, notice the *lightning rods* we have to offer as produced by the leading manufacturers of the United States after more than fifty years of experience.

We can show you a good return on your investment. Write

Send for booklet

REYBURN HUNTER & CO.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

To cure costiveness the medicine must be more than a purgative; it must contain tonic, alterative and cathartic properties.

Tutt's Pills

possess these qualities, and speedily restore to the bowels their natural peristaltic motion, so essential to regularity.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

For Hoarseness and Throat Troubles. No opiates. Sample free. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

Petit's Eye Salve RELIEVES TIRED EYES

Manufacture **Cereal Coffee** For home use and sell to others. Formulas and directions 25c. Eagle Sales Co., Boycroft, Lakewood, O.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 4–1912.

The Fountain Head of Life Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgement.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrappers. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 & $5 SHOES

All Styles, All Leathers, All Sizes and Widths, for Men, Women and Boys.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY
FOR OVER 30 YEARS

THE NEXT TIME YOU NEED SHOES give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial. W. L. Douglas name stamped on a shoe guarantees superior quality and more value for the money than other makes. His name and price stamped on the bottom protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Insist upon having the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. *Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.*

HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL. Shoes Sent Everywhere—All Charges Prepaid. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send direct to factory. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light sole. *I do the largest shoe mail order business in the world.* Illus. Catalog Free. W. L. DOUGLAS, 149 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

POULTRY

TO KEEP LICE FROM POULTRY

One of Most Difficult Problems That Confronts Chicken Fancier—Proper Proceedure.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

One of the most difficult problems which the poultry keeper has to meet is that of keeping his poultry houses and stock reasonably free from lice, mites and other external parasites.

In keeping a poultry plant free from lice there are two points of attack: One, the birds themselves; the other, the houses, nest boxes, roosting boards, etc.

In using any kind of lice powder on the birds themselves, it should always be remembered that a single application of powder is not sufficient. When there are lice present on a bird there are always unhatched eggs of lice ("nits") present, too. The proper procedure is to follow up a first application of powder with a second at an interval of four days to a week. If the birds are badly infested at the beginning it may be necessary to make still a third application. To clean the cracks and crevices of the woodwork

First Prize Black Cochin.

of houses and nests of lice and vermin a liquid spray or paint is probably the most desirable form of application.

A splendid lice powder may be made at a cost of only a few cents a pound in the following way: Take three parts of gasoline and one part of crude carbolic acid; mix these together and add gradually with stirring, enough plaster of Paris to take up all the moisture. The liquid and the dry plaster should be thoroughly mixed and stirred so that the liquid will be uniformly distributed through the mass of plaster. When enough plaster has been added the resulting mixture should be a dry, pinkish brown powder having a fairly strong carbolic odor and a rather less pronounced gasoline odor.

Do not use more plaster in mixing than is necessary to blot up the liquid. This powder is to be worked into the feathers of the birds affected with vermin. The bulk of the application should be in the fluff around the vent and on the ventral side of the body and in the fluff under the wings. Its efficiency, which is greater than that of any other lice powder known to the writer, can be very easily demonstrated by anyone to his own satisfaction. Take a bird that is covered with lice and apply the powder in the manner just described. After a lapse of about a minute, shake the bird, loosening its feathers with the fingers at the same time, over a clean piece of paper. Dead and dying lice will drop on the paper in great numbers. Anyone who will try this experiment will have no further doubt of the wonderful efficiency and value of this powder.

For a spray or paint to be applied to roosting boards, nest boxes or walls and floor of the hen houses the following preparation is used:—3 parts of kerosene and 1 part crude carbolic acid. This is stirred up when used and may be applied with any of the hand spray pumps or with a brush.

In both of these formulae it is highly important that crude carbolic acid be used instead of the purified product. Be sure and insist to the druggist on getting crude carbolic acid. It is a dark brown, dirty looking liquid, and its value depends on the fact that it contains tar oil and tar bases in addition to the pure phenol (carbolic acid).

Guineas In Winter.

The guinea fowl is a native of warm countries and has a natural fear of snow, so in the north when guineas are caught out in a snowstorm there is a good chance for trouble if we undertake to force them to walk through snow to the poultry house.

The guineas will take to flight rather than wade in snow and rather than light on the ground when covered with snow they will light in trees, or if there are no trees they will light on the tops of buildings.

It saves trouble to house the guineas as soon as it is apparent that snow will cover the ground and keep them housed until the storm is past.

Dressing a Duckling.

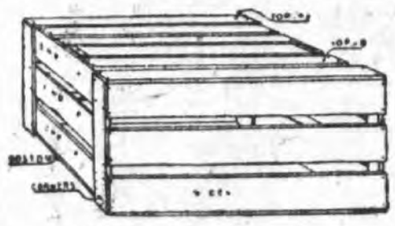
The manager of one of the largest duck farms claims that an expert can scald and dress a duckling in ten minutes.

POULTRY

BUILDING A SHIPPING CRATE

To Get Correct Proportion and Still Make It Light Is Matter Requiring Thought and Experimenting.

To build a strong shipping crate in the correct proportion and still make it light in weight is a matter that can not be carried out without some thought and experimenting and for this reason I have drawn plans and built sample crates in an experimental way until the result is satisfactory to me, and I feel sure will be to those



Poultry Shipping Crate.

who wish to build crates after this pattern, writes E. F. Barry, in the Successful Farming.

The drawing will give a corect idea of how to put the crates together and the following lumber bills will if followed give correct results.

The material, if a person is to use any number of these crates of a certain size he can best go to a box factory or mill and have them cut to order.

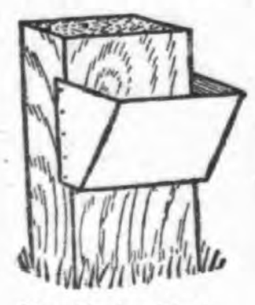
The long stock should consist of boards any length six inches wide by three-eighths inch thick to be used for bottom. Slats any length three inches wide by three-eighths inch thick. Frame stock any length three inches wide by three-fourths inch thick. Common stock spruce surfaced two sides.

It will be found desirable to make three sizes of these crates of a suitable height for broilers and fryers and at least two sizes for mature fowl and for turkeys.

METHOD OF KILLING FOWLS

Neat and Proper Way Is to Clip Head Off of Bird and Place It In Box to Bleed Freely.

The following method of killing fowls is a neat and proper one: Set a square post about two feet in the ground and about two and one-half or three feet (or as desired) above ground, writes J. E. Raiser in the



Slaughtering Block.

Farm and Fireside. After clipping the fowl's head off (for this I prefer a corn-cutter or knife to a hatchet or ax), place the fowl in the box, where it will bleed freely. This method, to my notion, is more humane than to have them flopping about on the ground.

POULTRY NOTES

Gather eggs daily.

The profits in poultry culture are measured by the care given.

It is useless to expect many eggs from old fowls of any variety.

All scraps of vegetables from the table should be given to the hens.

A poultryman is judged by his surroundings and the condition of his fowls.

Hens need to be provided with a summer dust bath as well as in the winter.

Grit enables the gizzard to prepare the food for digestion. It is a fowl's false teeth.

The dropping-boards should be regularly cleaned and the filth removed from the houses.

It is of little profit to have a good supply of eggs if we cannot market them to advantage.

A large part of the heavy loss from bad eggs can be obviated by the production of infertile eggs.

The market age of goslings is twelve weeks, which is a short time after they have feathered out.

Chickens are creatures of habit. Whether they are lazy or active depends largely on the way they are raised.

The enemies of the fresh egg market are the preserved and the tested out incubator eggs. Be above such trickery.

Guinea fowls do not mate in pairs like pigeons or doves. One male to several fowls is the proper way to mate them.

At the present day many poultrymen grind part of their chicken feed into a meal so it can be fed into either a dry or wet mash.

Any breed of hens will consume an enormous quantity of feed before commencing to lay, but after having once begun will not require so much grain as before.

Our Classified Ad Department

POULTRY, PIGEONS AND PET STOCK

Advertising Rates—3d words or less, 1 week, 10c; 3 weeks, 25c; 12 weeks, 60c. Cash or stamps with order.

LAKENWELDER Cocks and Cockerels, cheap to make room; eggs from choice matings in season. Frank H. Washburn, Holden, Mass. 12

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Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. State breed bands are for. Send 2c for sample.
25 J. MOFFITT, SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.

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WINS AT
MYERSTOWN SHOW
IN BUFF ROCKS.
6 ribbons on 6 entries; 10 ribbons on 11 entries and silver cup at Womelsdorf. 50 pullets and cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for eggs.
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1st hen, 2d cock, 1st and 2d pullet 1st cockerel. Am booking orders for eggs and baby chicks from winter layers Have a few good cockerels to sell, $3 and $5 each.
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ELWOOD, N. J.
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Lester Tompkins strain S. C. Reds, Kellerstrass White Orpingtons.
Eggs for hatching for sale from above strains after January 1. I will give you eggs from some pens I set from and guarantee to give you what you order 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed Write for prices and mating list Cloverdale Poultry Yards, Boyertown, Pa 42

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
Have won everything on Columbians at Womelsdorf for two years, 1910 and 1911. My stock has shape and color. Richardson-Arnold and Statia strains. Eggs for 3 fine matings, $2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Some stock.
THOS. WILHELM,
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White Polish and white crested black Polish and white Polish Bantam for sale. H. R. Kline, Kulpsville, Pa. 13

ROSENBERGER'S ROSE COMB
R. I. Reds and Partridge Wyandottes. Won 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and best R I Red cockerel at Spring City, both combs competing; 1st cockerel, 1st and 5th pullet at Schwenkville. Book orders for eggs. W. G. Rosenberger, Schwenkville, Pa. 15

RHODE ISLAND REDS.
Eggs for hatching from some of the best in the land; prize winners everywhere. Send for my circular at once; it is free. Maple Poultry Yards, Box 84, Upper Darby, Delaware Co., Pa. 6

BLACK LANGSHANS
Bred for laying and exhibition.
Cockerels, 2 and 3 each.
Winners at Pottstown, Pennsylvania: 1st hen, 1st pullet, 2 cock, 2d cockerel.
CHARLES G. RHOADS,
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BUFF ORPINGTON SACRIFICE SALE.
EIGHT YEARLING HENS,
NINETEEN PULLETS,
FIVE COCKERELS.
Stock from Owens farms. Many cockerels and pullets; are worth from $5 to $10 each; wish to close to one party; a great opportunity. PRICE, $75.00.
E. L. GROVE,
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RED CARNEAUX
From the most reliable and profitable strains in America, carefully raised and bred by myself. My winnings at the last Perkiomen Valley poultry show were 6 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 thirds and 2 fourths. Write me your wants; I can supply you at the lowest prices possible. Birds suitable for squab breeding at $2 50 per pair. Also have some very large and strong cock birds; would make very nice crosses at 50 cents each; youngsters at 35 cents each.
CHARLES HARTZELL,
15 Box 57, Cressman, Pa.

PRINTING 150 LETTER HEADS AND 150 ENVELOPES, prepaid, $1.00. Cuts furnished; samples and check for stamp. John Harris, West Monroe, N. Y. 6

U. R. Fishel's Direct White Plymouth Rocks First and second prize winners at Sellersville Poultry Show, 1910. First and second winners at Farmers' picnic, 1911. Silver cup and first prize and special winners at Quakertown Poultry Show, 1912. Eggs for sale. Write for prices. Harry Bleam, R 4, Richland Center, Pa. 19

BLENHEIM SPANIEL PUPPIES.
Fine pets for ladies or children. Mrs. T. Hellyer, 335 Richmond St., Philadelphia, Pa. 6

DAY OLD CHICKS AND EGGS
For hatching; S. C Black and White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. Send for my circular with winning list; prices reasonable. Oliver Wagner, Mountain Poultry Farm, Schuylkill Haven, Pa. 27

BARRED
PLYMOUTH ROCKS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR 34 YEARS.
I have a strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks that are very heavy layers and large size. My fowls are bred for exhibition as well as for layers My breeding yards this year are the finest I have ever had EGGS $2 00 per 15; $6 per 100. Write for circular.
I WILL USE MY PATRONS RIGHT.
E. JOHNSON, Taylorsville, Bucks Co., Pa.
R. F. D. No. 1. 12

FINE, EARLY HATCHED, Single Comb, Black Minorca Cockerels for sale, $3; great laying strain. W. R. Brock, So. Kortright, N. Y. 6

FOR SALE—Trained Rabbit Hounds, Fox Hounds and Broke Coon, Opossum and Skunk Dogs, Deer and Bear Dogs; and young stock and pet stock; Pigeons, Rabbits and Ferrets. Free price list. Brown Kennels, York, Pa. 12

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS
from Kellerstrass $30 mating. Fine Cockerels at $3 each. Pullets $2 each. Eggs 3 per 15. W. H. Gantz, Shrewsbury, Pa. 12

R. AND S. C. R. I REDS AND PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES
WINNERS MYERSTOWN, P. A.
R. I. Reds, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet, partridge Wyandottes, 1st and 2d cock, 1st and 2d hen, 1st, 2d, 4th cockerel, 2d, 3d, 4th pullet; silver cup best display Wyandottes
At Dallastown, 8 1sts, 3 2ds, 5 3ds, 3 4ths, 2 5ths, and special silver cup At Red Lion 17 prizes, 4 1sts; at Glen Rock, 16 prizes, 4 1sts.
Stock and eggs from winners and winning strain for sale
ARBOR VALLEY POULTRY YARD,
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FREE A Real Egg Getter Recipe. Hens lay whether they want to or not.
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AT THE
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY POULTRY SHOW
BETHLEHEM, PA.
On Buff Leghorns I won 1st cockerel and special from American Buff Leghorn Club for best shaped cockerel. Some choice birds for sale. Orders booked for eggs
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Breeder and Exhibitor.
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Do you know you can add $20.00 to $50.00 a month to your income by raising thoro-bred poultry? Do you know that we sell thoro-bred poultry and complete poultry outfits on the easy payment plan of $1 down and 50c a week? Send 10c for our beautiful colored chick picture and catalog. Western Poultry Farm, Earl St., Winona, Minn. 9

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS,
Blue Ribbon Winners,
Built for Eggs.
Eggs, $1.50 per 15,
$8.00 per 100.
RAAB'S POULTRY FARM,
Dallastown, Pa. 8

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Bred for Utility,
As well as Quality.
Winners Wherever Shown.
Eggs $2.50 per 15.
S. G. RAAB,
Dallastown, Pa. 8

CONCORD POULTRY YARDS.
Rose and single comb Rhode Island Reds. Great records in laying and exhibition qualities. 800 range run birds $3 up. Eggs in season $3 to $5 per setting. Write your wants early; satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Tompkins, Prop., Concord, Mass 13

POULTRY KEEPING TAUGHT BY MAIL, 10c per lesson.
Send for circular. Charles Cook, 2015 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa. 13

G AND G

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK YARDS
Offers for sale young and old ducks.
A. GOYERT, Manager,
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S. C. Buff Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. White Rocks and fancy Pigeons, stock and eggs for sale from our prize winning birds. John E. Matthew, York, Pa. R. 6, Box 85. 13

YODER'S INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.
First and special at Allentown show; my book on runners, 75c; 11 eggs, $2.50; 30 eggs, $5. Yoder's Partridge Rocks and Partridge Wyandottes, are prize winners; 15 eggs, $2; 30 eggs, $3.50. Prices and winnings, 2 stamps. Levi D. Yoder, Box 24, Dublin, Bucks Co., Pa. 15

MY WYANDOTTES are pure White Silver Spangled Hamburg, the great layers S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs from these varieties, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. H. Cressman, Richlandtown, Pa. Box 104 14

BUTTERCUPS, SILVER CAMPINE.
Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons, Single Comb Red Col. Wyandottes, Buff Bantams. Eggs in season, $1 and $2 per 15. E. H. Adams, Outwood, Pa. 5

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Old Gold Strain, bred from prize winners. For a short time only to reduce my stock I will sell ten pullets and one cockerel for $10, great laying strains; eggs for hatching, $1 50 per 15. C. H. Sage, Oberlin, Ohio. 14

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Now is the time to buy your pullet bred cockerels for next year's breeders You can find no better strain than mine for the show room or utility purposes. Show record and circular free. H. M. Moyer, Bechtelsville, Pa. Route 2. 14

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from high scoring birds, $5 per 15; $8 per 30. Yearling hens scoring 92 to 93 points, $3 each; scoring less than 90, $1 each. Dark red color, fine shape and standard weight. Mrs. C. P. Gilson, Milton, Iowa. (Mention WEEKLY ADVOCATE.) 14

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Haupt and Kellerstrass strains; nothing better. Chicks and young stock for sale. Eggs $1.50 and $2 per 15 Book your orders. T. L. Jenkins, East Mauch Chunk, Pa 18

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Exclusively. Eggs for hatching, Kellerstrass and Cook strains. First and third prize winners, score above 94, $3.00 to $5.00 per 15.
White Feather Farm, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass. 22

OUR PARTRIDGE AND WHITE Wyandottes won at Maryland State, Hanover, Lancaster, Hagerstown, 3 specials. 13 first, 9 second, 8 third, 5 fourth, 3 fifth. Stock, eggs, for sale. Baby chicks after January 1st. Prizes and Utility stock, White and Buff Leghorns. Send orders, some cheap to make room. 7
HANOVER POULTRY FARM,
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600 ANGORA CATS & KITTENS
In all the leading colors, from pure white to jet black, Maltese, Blue, Tiger, Gray, Yellow, Cream, Tortoise-Shell, and mixed. Beauties with long fluffy coats, large ruff and tail, the kind you pay $10 to $20 for from your dealer. My price $3 up. If you wish one for a Pet, or to raise them for a profit, write, 25
MRS. WARREN PEASLEE,
Send stamp. JEFFERSON, MAINE.

GREAT WIN ON S. C. Buff Orpin'tons at Dallastown, Pa, Thanksgiving week 1 & 2 Cock; 1, 2 & 3 Hen; 1st Ckrl, 1 & 2 Pullet, 1st Pen. Silver Cup for best display. Stock and eggs for sale. A. J. Streett, Forest Hill, Hartford Co., Md. 15

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Just the right size and shape for applying all kinds of poultry leg bands and ustful for other purposes. Price only 10c.; 3c extra for postage. Not pressed steel. W. J. Ball, Salem, Ohio. 13

ENGLISH RED CAPS
Noted for egg production and beauty. Have a few fine cockerels at $1.50 each; bred from a pen containing prize winners; send for one now. G. W. Simms, Box 10, Lake, N. Y. 6

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Make Poultry PAY!
Tests show where these shells have been used—duration of test 22 days—number of eggs, 33; weight of eggs, 1489.6 grammes.
Where Sharp Grits were fed—test 22 days—number of eggs, 6; weight of eggs, 257.6 grammes. This is convincing argument why every poultry house or yard should have them. They'll make hens lay an egg a day, with firm, hard shell—less liable to break in shipment.
Belle Brand Crushed Oyster Shells supply Carbonate of Lime in natural form and acts as a grit, making them superior to any other poultry food on the market. Write for Free Catalogue to
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We are S. C. W. Leghorn specialists. We have been breeding our strain of Leghorns for the last 20 years, until now we have a strain that is unsurpassed in laying and high standard qualities. We have stock for sale at all times and eggs for hatching in season. Williams Bros., Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio Mention ADVOCATE. 22

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On account of installing Mammoth Incubator will sell my incubators cheap. All first class goods, 100, 125, 240, regular sizes. Also eggs and chicks in season. Stock for sale. Irwin D. Mohn. Box 351, Minersville, Pa. 14

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EGGS—S. C. White Orpingtons; great laying strain. Pens headed by birds from Madison Square Winners. Fertility guaranteed. Stock for sale Write for mating list and prices. Truxton Poultry Yards, Truxton, New York. 9

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Stover Mfg. Co., Plymouth St., FREEPORT, ILL.

WANTED, all your surplus guinea pigs, hares and full grown rabbits. Wm. Adler, 285 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 5

FOR SALE CHEAP—100 Buff Partridge Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets of high quality, in order to make room for breeders. 3tf
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FOR SALE—4 Very handsome Toy White Poodle puppies, pure white, black eyes and nose. 3tf
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White Fantails and Saddle Fantails, Beauties, $1.00 a pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. William Adler, 285 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, New York. 5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

For years we have been perfecting our strain of bred-to-lay Leghorns and this season offer eggs and day-old-chicks from our very best pens. If egg layers are what you need, send for our new catalogue. **"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back"** S. D. HALL, BOX S, SEVILLE, O. 14

A RECORD HARD TO BEAT ON SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

At Philadelphia, great Inter-State Fair, Trenton, Bristol, Mt. Holly, Trenton, Etc., on 22 entries won 12 firsts, 10 specials, 6 seconds, 2 thirds, 2 fourths, some nice pens for sale, sure to breed winners, also cockerels and pullets; eggs $3, $5, $7.50, $10 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. J. BROWN,
Vice President Silver Rock Club of America.
BRISTOL, PA.
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ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM WINNERS AT SALEM SHOW.

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Indian Runner Ducks, eggs	$1.00—15
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ALL EGGS, $5.00 per 100 EGGS.

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ORPINGTONS

BLACK WHITE
THE FAMOUS STRAIN
RING-ON-TOP
AT QUAKERTOWN

In keen competition and one of the greatest shows in the state they were awarded the following prizes: A handsome Inquirer medal for best cockerel in show. Three other specials: 1st Pen, 1st, 2d, 4th cockerel, 2d pullet, 3d pen, which is ample proof that they are superior to all other strains of Orpingtons.
STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.
Large illustrated catalogue free

WM. A. HEINRICHS,
Sellersville, Pa. 13

CATALOGUE FREE S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS Ideal strain and non fading R. C. Rhode Island Reds; great layers and winners of cups, medals and diplomas at the leading shows; stock and eggs for sale.
WILLIAM H. SCHULTZ
East Greenville, Pa. 15

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Four pure white Poodle Puppies.
100 Buff and Partridge Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets, in order to make room for breeders. R. G. Pensyl, Bloomsburg, Pa. 6

WHITE ORPINGTON STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.

Heavy winter layers. G. E. Parker & Son, 316 Baty St., Elmira, N. Y. 15

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorns. April hatched cockerels and pullets, prize winning strain; heavy layers; large, vigorous birds. Five cock birds. D. Schaller, Clark, Pa. 6

DO YOU WANT THE BEST?

Then get Chestnut Grove Utility Strain Barred Rocks. Eggs from our best pens, $2 per $15; $10 per 100. Some extra fine cockerels and pullets "Only the best," Chestnut Grove Poultry Farm, 6 Riverton, N. J. 15

YOUNG'S WHITE LEGHORNS

Purchased last April from D. W. Young fifteen dollar eggs, from yard 4 and 5. Ten cockerels out of Madison Square Winners, for sale, three dollars up. Get prices for eggs. W. H. Nagel, Franklinville, N. Y. 6

GOERSCHNER'S STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Reached through eight years' use of the trap nest an average number of 183 eggs during the last three years. Whoever desires to obtain hatching eggs from this strain will do well to send in his order now because there are but 124 hens from which to propagate this strain. Price, $2 per 15 eggs; $9 per 100 eggs. Eggs from hens with records of from 200 upwards, $2.50 per 15.
HUGO GOERSCHNER.
15 Weaver St., Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—White Rock Cockerels, Fishel strain; Partridge Rocks, Noftzger strain Eggs, $1 to $5 per setting of 15. A. J. Watson, W. Monterey, Pa. 15

STOCK FOR SALE.

Two S. C Black Minorca Cocks; 2 S. C. White Minorca Cocks and 2 Cockerels; 2 Crystal White Orpington Cocks and 4 cockerels; 4 Partridge Plymouth Rock Cockerels; 2 S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels; all first class birds and cheap. Write us. "Counties View" Farm, Box O, Slate Hill, Pa. 15

It Pays to Hatch Good Stock.

That's why you should order a few settings from our Crystal White Orpingtons or Partridge Plymouth Rocks—the two great breeds. We have grand birds of both breeds in our breeding yards and can surely please you in either, and our prices are right Write us, Counties View Farm, Box O, Slate Hill, Pa. 15

Ancona Cockerels and Eggs, from Chicago, Cleveland and Madison Square Garden winners, $2.50, $5 and $10 per 15. Mertz & Son, Lehighton, Pa. 6

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Exclusively De Graff strain, Blue Ribbon winners 1st cock and shape special from R. Red club of America, Philadelphia, 1911; 1st cock and 2 special and 4 h. pen, Spring City, Pa., 1911, strong competition. Limited number of eggs for hatching, $2 per 15. Edw. W. Lewis, Royersford, Pa. 15

SENSATIONAL WIN AT LITITZ SHOW.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Three cocks, 1 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4, cockerel, 1, 2, 3, 4, pullet. Eggs, $2 to $5 per 15. Samuel G. Weaver, Terre Hill, Pa. 15

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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Sinking Spring, Penna. 6

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6 pullets, 1 cockerel, Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons, price $7; 5 pullets, 1 cockerel, single comb red, price $6; 9 hens, 1 cock, single comb Bl Minorcas, 2 years old, price $10; 3 Buttercups, cockerels, $3 each. E. H. Adams, Outwood, Pa. 10

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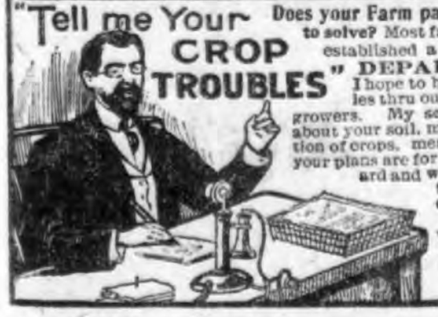

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Weekly Hera'd

Beaver Springs, : : : Pa.

THE SCHOOL FOR COURTSHIP.

Courtship is an art so fine and subtle that the world has gone on for thousands of years with scarcely a thought of reducing it to anything like a definite science to be taught and learned by rule. The romancers, to be sure, have wover. innumerable tales from this Garden of Shy Love, and lately the realists have begun digging lustily among its roots andd hidden tendrils; indeed, the typical novel of today is concerned far more with the physiology than with the sentiment of courtship. Matrimonial bureaus have been established, too, and perh..ps in certain desperate cases they have justified their trade. It has beer. left, however, to a high school in Lo. Angeles to lead the way by establishing a thoroughgoing department for the art of getting married—and o staying married, says the Atlanta Journal. The courses are proving immensely popular. There ar. five classes in which the girls are carefully tutored in matters of deportment during the various phases of wooing. They are also instructed in household management, home dietetics, dressmaking, millinery and the care of babies. It was originally planned that the boys o. Los Angeles should be permitted to take these courses next year. There is now a prevailing opinion, however, that this will be altogether unnecessary, for when the girls have mastered their subject and have sharpened their instructive skill with special knowledge, what need, pray, will there be of any man knowing anything at all abou. courtship? The fact is, the average damcel, though she should be reared, as Perdita was, upon a lonely tro serless island, can come upon the carpet at 18 and win as many proposals as she sets her hea. to. O, those wise women of the West? The Wise Men of the East were nothing to them.

There are more ways of g..ing the most out of the land than adding to its fertility by plowing in guano or phosphates. "Seedcorn" Holden has been lecturing to the members of the New York produce exchange and telling them what he told the Iowa farmers, that it is worth while to every farmer to take pains in the selection of his seed. Planting the best seed is rewarded when the time comes for gathering the crop. Observation in Iowa has shown that fifteen per cent. of the corn kernels planted are dead before they are sown. It is not difficult to add ten bushels per acre to the production by simply taking care with respect to the seed. Ten bushels more per acre would add nearly a billion bushels to the corn crop. Undoubtedly it pays the farmer to take pains in the selection of seed.

There is something that looks very practical in the plan of the California rat and cat ranch man to feed the carcases of the rats to the cats and the carcases of the cats to the rats, making his profit by marketing the skins. Of course it will be assumed that as the animals increase and multiply, the multiplication of each species will insure the food supply of the other. Isn't it fascinating? And all the time the checks will be coming in for the skins. There is nothing exclusive about this ingenious Californian. He is willing to allow the investing public to purchase some of the shares in his industrial enterprise, which is organized in the form of a stock company.

Among the nations of Europe Turkey is the only one which flies no Red Cross in time of war. Though a party to the Geneva convention, Turkey has steadfastly refused to use the emblem of that convention, the Greek cross, to protect its sick and wounded in time of war, says the Westminster Gazette. In place of the cross the Turkish army medical corps makes use of a red crescent on a white ground, but this departure from the recognized international emblem has never received the sanction of the nations signatory to the Geneva convention. There is little doubt that Italy will look on the crescent as equivalent to the red cross

A man who shot and killed his brother-in-law while deer hunting is reported to have gone insane after the tragedy. Didn't he go insane before it? Isn't "buck fever" a species of mental alienation which makes many of its victims temporarily unfit to be entrusted with guns?

The New York County Lawyers' association reports that "only 30 per cent of the lawyers in New York make a fair living." As we suspected, 70 per cent make an unfair living.

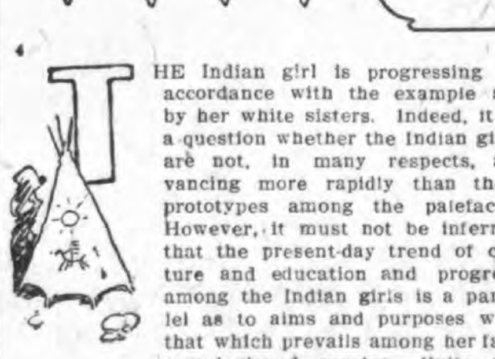
The New York World wants to know "Why is the Tombs full?" Possibly because it took a few too many.

The traveling men say they want the tipping habit stopped in the hotels. Then why don't they stop it?

INDIAN GIRLS — PAST AND PRESENT

"A YOUTHFUL NURSE"

MODERN INDIAN GIRLS — BASKET MAKERS



A PRESENT-DAY INDIAN GIRL

AN INDIAN GIRL AT HOME

AN INDIAN MOTHER AND HER BABY

"MEMBERS OF THE RICHEST OF SAVAGE TRIBES"

INDIAN GIRL LEARNING LAUNDRY WORK AT CARLISLE SCHOOL

THE Indian girl is progressing in accordance with the example set by her white sisters. Indeed, it is a question whether the Indian girls are not, in many respects, advancing more rapidly than their prototypes among the palefaces. However, it must not be inferred that the present-day trend of culture and education and progress among the Indian girls is a parallel as to aims and purposes with that which prevails among her fair-complexioned cousins. Quite the contrary, as a matter of fact. For instance, it may be cited that, generally speaking, the Indian girls of the present give far less thought to fashions in dress than do feminine members of the white race. Similarly they are not exercised over suffrage and they do not place such stress on the development of musical accomplishments.

But, on the contrary, the twentieth century Indian girls are devoting their energies to a mastery of cookery and sewing and the other essentials of successful home-making to which, in the estimation of some old-fashioned folks, the white girls of the period are giving all too little attention. At the same time, many of the red-skin belles are not content to ignore the social accomplishments which are supposed to enhance the attractiveness of modern young women. Accordingly at the Indian School at Carlisle, Pa.) and other large institutions of this kind we find the daughters of the forest crowding the classes in music, painting, drawing, dancing, modern athletics, etc., and even behold these descendants of the savages developing marked dramatic ability in amateur theatrical entertainments of various kinds.

Every person is forced to admit of the wisdom and benefits of the "white man's education" for some Indians. The remarkable life stories of some of the self-made Indians who have, after acquiring the white man's book learning, adopted the white man's mode of life, amply attest the success of the transformation in individual cases. There is, however, and perhaps always will be a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of attempting to fix the Anglo-Saxon standards for the entire rising generation of America's native tribes. Oddly enough there seems to be more widespread belief in such a policy for the Indian girls than for the young men of the tepees.

We say, oddly, because when new conditions have confronted an uncivilized or semi-civilized people it has usually been the men who have accustomed themselves to the new order of things more readily than the women. In the case of most Indian clans, however, the women have proven more amenable to the exactions of the new life wherein seems to lie the only salvation of the entire Indian life. Various reasons have been advanced in explanation of this, one of the most plausible being that it has not been as difficult for the Indian girl to forego such pleasures as she enjoyed in her old life as it has been for the young brave to foresake the excitement of the chase and the care-free nomadic life and to settle down in a fixed habitation with the irksome monotony of the white man's life. Also, it is impossible to overlook the influence exerted by the example of the considerable number of Indian women who have married white settlers in Oklahoma and other parts of the west.

Even at the outset of her career in the conventional environment of the age the Indian girl has many advantages over her brother who completes his education at the same time. It not infrequently happens that a young man of Indian blood graduates with honors from some Indian school only to find no opportunities awaiting him commensurate with his ability. Small wonder that in some instances the young men revert to the ideals and mode of life of their forefathers. The Indian girl, on the other hand, can be sure that when she finishes a school course that includes domestic economy there is a place awaiting her. She will never have any difficulty in obtaining a well-paid position in domestic service, for the instructors at our Indian schools have more applications than they can accept from responsible families eager to secure competent Indian girls as household helpers. Some of the applicants even suggest the possibility of adopting a young Indian girl if one be found to fulfil expectations.

Or, if the Indian girl of the present day, upon completing her education, elect to try for a livelihood in some one of the artistic pursuits she seems to have advantages over her brother fully as marked as under the circumstances above mentioned. The Indian brave, in his native state, does not show aptitude for any form of artistic handicraft unless it be the fashioning of bows and arrows. But the Indian women have traditional skill in bead work, in feather work and in leather work and the Indian women of the southwest have for countless generations excelled in pottery manufacture, in rug weaving and in basket manufacture. When an Indian girl is enabled to use such talents in accordance with the knowledge of modern art ideals which a school education gives her, it goes without saying that she has ready to hand a very agreeable and very remunerative means of livelihood.

School teaching is another vocation which opens to the educated Indian girls a future that is virtually closed to the redskins of the sterner sex. There are in the United States a large and constantly increasing number of Indian schools,—that is, primary grade schools for the education of the younger Indian children on the reservations,—and it is coming about that almost all of the teachers in these schools are Indian young women who have qualified for the work at Carlisle or other schools and by courses in normal schools. Indeed the success of great numbers of these young Indian women school teachers in earning their livelihood by brain work while so many of the Indian young men of the period must depend upon manual labor for their earnings emphasizes as does nothing else the change that has come about in the status of Indian women. It is, under such circumstances, a complete reversal of conditions over those that obtained in the long ago when the Indian women were compelled to do all of the hard labor, whereas the men were responsible only for the lighter tasks,—or, mayhap, devoted themselves exclusively to warfare and the chase.

There is little doubt that one explanation of the success which so many twentieth century Indian girls are making in various fields of endeavor is found in the heritage of good health which has come to them from generations of healthful ancestors, and the influence of their own early training and out-door life. Particularly would this explanation account for the splendid constitutions possessed by so many Indian girls and which have stood them in good stead in many exacting vocations, for instance, in nursing. Great numbers of Indian girls have qualified as trained nurses and the services of most of them are in constant demand at $100 a month.

The Indian baby, strapped to a board or securely packed in an elongated basket woven for the purpose, can neither kick nor squirm and this proves an advantage which is far-reaching in its effect in later life. Similarly is there no danger that the child will attempt to walk at an earlier age than is desirable. From earliest childhood the average Indian girl has been subjected to that rigorous outdoor life which results in making them almost perfect physically. For instance, there may be cited the method followed in giving an Indian child a bath,—a weekly event. The mother visits some convenient pool or stream and the young member of the household, after being loosened from her odd cradle, is placed in shallow water to kick and splash to her heart's content. In due course the dripping youngster is lifted from the water and, instead of being tenderly dried with soft linen, is simply hung to the bough of some convenient tree, by means of a cloth tied around the waist, and there dries in the air and the sunshine while the mother stands by, looking with approving eyes upon the progress of this heroic hardening process.

In the old days the Indian girls accepted at tender age the traditional lot of Indian women—that of pack horse, and it was nothing unusual in the average Indian camp to see wee girls toiling along with bundles of wood, etc., almost as large as themselves. This condition yet obtains to a considerable extent, although it is not so universal as formerly. The capacity of the Indian girls for hard work, however, finds daily exemplification in every walk of life which they have entered. Incidently, it may be mentioned that whatever influence civilization may exert upon the young woman in whose veins courses Indian blood she never seems to lose that love of ornaments and bright colors which characterizes all children of the wilderness and which the Indian girl will let crop out in her latter-day costumes, even though they be fashioned in accordance with the most conventional modes.

DENTISTRY NOT NEW

SAMPLES OF ANCIENT WORK IN MUSEUMS.

Most Interesting Because the Oldest Is Specimen of Bridge-Work Which Was Found in a Phoenician Tomb at Sidon.

Dentistry, though considered peculiarly modern, has been found highly developed in the past. Actual specimens of ancient dentistry may be seen in various European museums. The most interesting of these specimens, because the oldest, is a Phoenician example of bridge-work found in a tomb at Sidon. The specimen is now in the Louvre at Paris, and consists of a part of the upper jaw of a woman with the teeth united by gold wire. Two of them are transplanted teeth fastened in by gold wire. In the museum of Corneto (which was the ancient Tarquinii, the capital of the Etruscan federation) may be seen a number of marvelous specimens of dental work of the sixth and seventh centuries before Christ. They consist mainly of bridge-work done by riveted bands of metal. One of them supported three artificial teeth, two of these artificial teeth being made out of a single ox tooth grooved to imitate rather closely two human teeth. In the laws of the Twelve Tables, written in Rome 450 B. C., while it is expressly forbidden to bury gold ornaments with bodies, a special exception is made for gold with which the teeth may perchance be bound together. The museum of Pope Julius at Rome contains a gold cap made of two small plates of gold stamped out to represent rather closely a middle lower incisor and these two pieces soldered together to form the crown of a tooth.

The satiric poets of Rome, especially Martial, referred frequently to artificial teeth. Martial speaks of an old woman who was so scared that as she ran away her teeth fell out. In one epigram he answers the question why one woman's teeth are dark, while another's are white, though both are of the same age, by saying that one of them buys her teeth, while the other has her own. The Romans had a number of different kinds of dentifrices, and took great care of their teeth. Galen describes a form of pastile containing aromatics and opium that might be used as a toothache gum. The filling of teeth with various kinds of metal is described by Celsus, though the first sure reference to gold filling does not occur until about the middle of the fifteenth century. The transplantation of teeth, especially from the mouths of slaves into those of their mistresses, seems to have been practiced rather commonly in the early days of the Roman empire.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

Their Days of Struggle.

Sara Allgood, a versatile member of the Irish Players, has always dreamed of being a singer, and may go into musical comedy. Speaking of the Players, in New York, she said: "The enthusiasm of us all when this company was first organized was really wonderful. It wasn't for money we worked then, I can tell you. It was not, indeed. Because we got between 5 and 15 shillings a week, and that only if we were lucky. Often we would get nothing at all. When I was raised to 15 shillings a week I thought I owned the world. At night after the play we'd chip in for a little feast, and the boys would run out and get it—one for tea, another for sugar, another for bread, and so on. Many's the time I've dressed myself for my parts in clothes I made from my mother's old dresses. And Kerrigan used to borrow things from his house to use as stage properties, once a poker, another time a blanket. We had nothing of our own and no money to get anything with. Why, even yet I wear the old cape in 'Hyacinth Valley' that I stole from my aunt in those days. I've never paid her for it, but I've promised to give her five shillings when I go back to Ireland now."

Aristocratic Pests.

A most interesting development in connection with efforts to destroy the alfalfa beetle is reported from the region of the Mediterranean. Its destructive power in alfalfa fields is enormous. So valuable has the alfalfa become to the farmers of the country that the appearance and ravages of the pest are occasion of deep and widespread concern.

But how did the beetles find their way from the Mediterranean shores to the plains of the West? It may be understood readily that they have taken passage on vessels from that part of the world to our eastern ports. But how did they make the trip overland?

A partial answer, at least, to these questions is found in the results of investigation of the "sweepings" in palace cars in the west. The "vaccum cleaner" is used in cleaning these cars. Thirty-seven of the destructive pests were found a few days ago in the clutches of a cleaner used in one compartment of a sleeping car!

More Than Two.

"There are always two sides to a question."

"That used to be the accepted idea," replied Senator Sorghum; "but the number of parties formed to take up different sides would indicate that the modern question as a rule is at least hexagonal."

FILLING THE FIREBOX

NOT A SNAP FOR STURDIEST OF HARD-MUSCLED YOUTHS.

Increasingly Hard to Find Men Able and Willing to Take the Position and Automatic Stoker Is Contemplated.

If prophecies are fulfilled the next great evolution in railroad operation will be the general introduction of automatic stokers to relieve locomotive firemen of a task that has grown beyond the powers of human muscles. For three consecutive years the standing committee on stokers that has been appointed by the American Railway Master Mechanics' association has predicted the advent of the automatic, or mechanical, stoker; and according to popular belief, "three times is the charm."

Not every one knows what firing a locomotive means. To the country boy who sees the fireman lolling on his cushioned seat box while his train stands on the siding waiting for the limited, it means a life of indolent ease at good pay with abundant opportunities for long range flirtations with the girls along a stretch of a hundred and fifty miles of steel highway. Consequently he loses no time in applying at the nearest division headquarters for a job. He is received with dissembled, but none the less sincere, joy; for the demand for firemen is great and the best ones are farm bred.

But the "cornfield sailor" who has the strength of mind, character and muscle to struggle through all the preliminaries required to reach the left side of the cab imediately discovers that in addition to anticipating the coming of the pay car and throwing kisses to the prettiest girls along the road he is also expected to shovel from fourteen to twenty tons, or even more, of coal a day; and that this coal shoveling occupies his attention so fully that by the time he gets to the end of his run he doesn't care a hang if he never sees a paymaster or a rural coquette for the rest of his natural life.

To a husky young man, shoveling twenty tons of coal a day may not sound like a terrific undertaking; but that is because he fails to appreciate the difference between shoveling that quantity in the course of a ten-hour day, standing on a steady footing and pausing for a moment whenever he feels like it to gaze at the scenery or light a cigarette, and trying to keep his balance on a jolting, jerking, plunging steel deck which tries ceaselessly to pitch him head first into the side of the cab, while with legs spread wide apart he humps over a scoop shovel, working with frantic energy to get coal into the firebox fast enough to keep steam up. While the engine is running the fireman must be straddled out on the deck working continually to the limit of his strength, for ordinarily he will have to get from two and a half to three tons of coal into the firebox every hour. Three and a half tons is generally regarded as the limit of a fireman's capacity, but this has been greatly exceeded on the fastest trains from New York to Chicago.

Railroad "Graft" in Russia.

"Coming across Siberia on the railroad about the only diversion is playing cards," said a traveler. "Four of us were having a game of whist when we stopped at a station. A big bearded man in uniform entered and came up to us. He said there was a tax of 50 kopeks on playing cards in that town, and we would have to shell out. We did.

"At the next station the performance was repeated, and then at the next and so on, the tax varying according to the size of the place, from ten kopeks to two rubles. After two days it began to get tiresome. Finally one of the party said there ought to be some way to provide against this systematic holdup, and we approached the conductor of the train and presented him three rubles and pointed at the cards. Thereafter, at no matter what station we stopped, we were never molested by one of the local officials looking for 'hisn.'"

ALL LOYAL MEN, AND GOOD

Railroad Employes Put the Service First, as Authentic Records Abundantly Can Prove.

With railroad men the pride in their work is as a religion. No matter if it is cleaning an engine "it will be a pleasant memory to look back to know that you made something better." . . . "Only do as you're told and do it the best you know how, and no kicking." "A traveling auditor once said to me, 'I never heard you complain; why is it?' I promptly told him I was getting all I earned and I had no complaints to make. I gave my best in service and am now reaping the reward. Philosophy walks in the language of a train despatcher: "What improves the character of work, as well as of the man who performs it, is pride in the same."

This one is more explicit. His spirit is the same. "It perhaps does not appear to the layman, or he who is unfamiliar with the internal economy of the motive power department of a great railroad, what it means to keep the wheels going round; what skill and care, brawn and brains are needed to produce and keep on schedule time any one of the magnificent solid vestibule passenger trains." And again, "There may be as much (if any) glory that anyone could notice, at least, in a man being able to keep engines in good working order with the help of a bunch of green though ever so willing hands; but any railroad man knows that it means something more than courage, which most every red-blooded man has anyway. No, it requires just plain, common downright grit." Dennis Hennessy had felt the same pride when "myself and Steven Regan pumped water in the water house, piled wood in the wood house and unloaded lumber out of the cars." When the time came Hennessy worked the Sterling bridge of which he says: "Those piers will never give out. We had made a noble job of those piers." His farewell is: "I never drank a quart of whisky in my lifetime, so I am living yet in good health, thank God." It was the study of this man that his boss never had a chance to boss him. "I would never wait until the foreman would call me to go and fix this, but with one jump I would be at it, and I could hear the general superintendent come up and say to some of the other officers who were with him, 'Oh, it is all right. George is there.' Well, that would make me feel good. That sounded just as if I was working for a father who had confidence in my work."—Exchange.

HIGHEST TYPES IN DEMAND

Modern Locomotives Cost Twice as Much as Did Those of Twenty or Twenty-five Years Ago.

President Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive works of Philadelphia, one of the largest in the world, says:

"Twenty to 25 years ago the standard fast passenger locomotive of the Pennsylvania railroad was a locomotive of the eight-wheeled or American type, having two pairs of driving wheels of about 68 inches diameter and weighing in working order not more than 60 tons. The cost of such a locomotive was approximately from $10,000 to $12,000.

"Both the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroad are now using for their heavy fast passenger service the Pacific type of locomotive, weighing in working order about 135 tons. These locomotives have three pairs of driving wheels of about 79 inches diameter, and a trailing truck, in addition to the usual four wheeled leading truck. The approximate value of such locomotives is $25,000 each.

"The rate per pound of engine and tender in working order would not be higher now than 25 years ago."

Makes a Costly Terminal.

Montreal is to have a costly railway terminal. A subsidiary line of the Canadian Northern has completed plans for effecting an entrance into the heart of the city of Montreal by building a three-mile tunnel under Mount Royal. The total cost of the tunnel and terminal together will be $25,000,000.

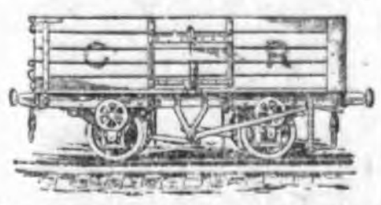
Cheap Fares in India.

In India third-class fares on all railroads are at the rate of less than one-half cent per mile.

LESSEN LOSSES BY FRICTION

Two Methods, One American and One English, That Are Expected to Accomplish Much.

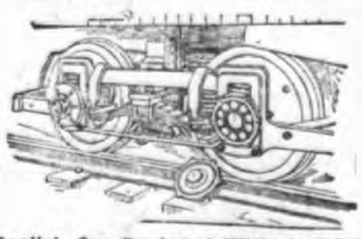
Two methods recently developed to overcome the retarding effect of journal friction are shown in these illustrations, one being an English method, and the other American. In the latter, a series of short rollers of relatively large diameter take the place



American Railroad Truck Running on Roller Bearings.

of the ordinary ball bearings. These rollers are adapted to the existing type of truck without much difficulty. It is claimed that the results show a saving in power of over 25 per cent, and a saving of at least two-thirds in lubricating oil.

The English device consists of an



English Car Equipped With Anti-Friction Wheels.

anti-friction roller or wheel, mounted as shown. It is claimed that at least 50 per cent of the friction developed in the ordinary axle-box is done away with, the anti-friction wheels being mounted in separate journals over the ends of the axles. One great English railroad company has equipped over 1,000 of its cars with this device. In actual service the wheels are covered with thin metal shields to keep out the dust.—Popular Mechanics.

WOMAN IN COURT FOR SPANKING A HUSBAND

Pygmian Head of the House Knocked Out by His Juno Wife.

Georgetown, Conn.—Mrs. Gustave Frederickson of this place is under $500 bonds to keep the peace and not maltreat her husband. This sounds funny, but so are the circumstances.

Mrs. Frederickson, who is a regular Juno in build, is known as the female Samson of the place, and she does not belie her title, weighing 250 pounds and with biceps like a knotted boa constrictor. Her other half is not

Spanks Pygmian Husband.

a half at all, but a mere decimal point, being pygmian in size. It has been her custom to take Freddie across her knee and apply her hand or hair brush when hubby was naughty, or came home with too much hard cider. When the missus saw fit to do these same stunts and hubby expostulated it was the same thing, varied frequently by an enforced incarceration in the hencoop for a day or two. The other evening Mrs. Frederickson varied the monotony of the proceedings by first bouncing a milk bottle off Freddie's head and then laying a poker on it with incisional results.

This was the frost that made the worm turn, for, egged on by his friends and braced by some medicinal cider, he sought out the local justice and lodged complaint. His bigger half was accordingly haled into court and put under bonds to keep the peace.

SHOOTS DEER ON THE STREET

Third One This Season Which Lucky Hunters Have Brought Down in Duluth.

Duluth, Minn.—The deer season opened in this city with a 200-pound buck running wild on Commonwealth avenue in New Duluth with a crowd of hunters in close pursuit. Two boys, Harry Olson and Enith Collins, were the lucky hunters, and brought down the deer.

This is the third deer shot this season within the city limits and the sight

Hunt Deer in a City.

of a deer hunt in the streets of a city is losing its novelty here. The animals frequently are driven in the direction of the city, and, in fact, into the streets by dogs and hunters who may have started the animals several miles away.

Dancer Breaks His Nose.

Wichita, Kan. — Herbert Porter, salesman for a Wichita drug company, will be very careful what sort of floors he dances on in the future. He has put slippery floors on the taboo list. A broken nose, a badly bruised face and a sprained wrist are his arguments against highly polished dancing floors.

Drinks Quart Whisky; Dies.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Drinking a quart of whisky on a bet, "Con" Lucas won, but died an hour later. Lucas had placed the bet with John Brunas. A few minutes after he finished the quart he reeled and fell.

MAN WITH NO ARMS CAN HANDLE A GUN

Arkansan, Expert With Pen and Rifle, Can Chop Wood and Use Typewriter.

LOST ARMS IN YOUTH

Taught School Six Years—Supported Mother While Working for Education and a Bookkeeping Course—Now Hopes to Study Law.

De Queen, Ark.—J. Oscar Humphrey, whose arms were amputated above the elbow in childhood, is tax assessor of Sevier county and does all of his own clerical work. His books are marvels of neatness. No person in looking at them would judge them to be the work of a man who had been so terribly crippled in his youth.

Humphrey lost both of his hands when six years old in an accident at a cotton gin. From the day of his physical recovery Oscar took as much interest in boyish sports and pastimes as any lad in his neighborhood. He learned to plow, ride, drive a horse, wield an axe, and do other things the usual boy would have taken great delight in forgetting how to do. He became very fond of hunting and few of his companions could handle a gun as readily, or with as certain aim as he. Young Humphrey took great pride in keeping the family supplied with squirrel and other small game.

When Oscar was fifteen years of age his father died, and then he realized he must soon support himself. Putting aside his great love for hunting, fishing and other outdoor sports, young Humphrey decided to gain an

How Humphrey Shoots.

education which would fit him for a life of usefulness. The thought of earning his living selling shoe laces, or standing on street corners with an alms cup around his neck, was repulsive to him.

He and his mother moved to De Queen, where Oscar attended school. He held his own with the other pupils and soon mastered the art of penmanship by holding a pen with the left arm and his chin. He supplemented his common school education with a course in a business college at Huntington, Tenn. He was graduated there as a bookkeeper and his writing was superior to that of the average student.

Returning to De Queen Humphrey obtained a school teacher's license and for six years had choice of the best district schools in Sevier county. He never hesitated to use a switch on disobedient pupils and in his work used all necessary implements that other teachers used, such as books, rulers and in blackboard writing.

In commercial college and in his present work Humphrey rules his own books and uses a typewriter with exceeding accuracy. In the ordinary school and bookkeeping work he has nothing attached to his arms and makes fair speed. "It is my one regret," Humphrey said in speaking of his accomplishments, "that I have never been able to shave myself. I have taken a razor and shaved others, however."

Human Race to Be One-Toed.

London, England.—Richard Clement Lucas, vice-president of the Royal College of Surgeons, in a lecture, predicted that human beings, in the distant future, would become one-toed. The small toes, he said, were being increasingly less used, while the great toe had developed in an astonishing manner. Perhaps half a million years hence, the great toe alone would remain.

Swallows Coin Doing Trick.

Scranton, Pa.—In an attempt to duplicate the feat of a friend in a hotel at Winton, who had just drunk a schooner of beer without moving a $20 gold-piece which had been deposited in the bottom, Joseph Mangellis swallowed the coin and narrowly escaped choking to death.

Baby Pulls Stopper; Scalded.

Reading, Pa.—Edna G. Goor, one-year-old, of Bremasville, pulled the stopper from a washing machine and was so badly scalded that she died.

FOWLS LIKE RIDING ON AUTOMOBILE HOOD

Rostand's Famous "Chanticleer" Has Nothing on an Oregon Man's Pet Rooster.

Hood River, Ore.—Rostand's famous "Chanticleer" has nothing on a young rooster, the pet of Howard Hartley, a Hood River business man, which recently learned the delights of joyriding in his master's car with a couple of young pullets.

Hartley has been accustomed to place his car in the garage about five o'clock in the evening. Several times

Chickens on a Joy Ride.

recently he has had occasion to use it about nine o'clock. The chickens, roosting on the hood, have refused to leave their night quarters and have accompanied the car on its trips about town, clucking in satisfaction, the young pullets snuggling under the protecting wings of the rooster.

Lately, however, a great disturbance was created, when some friends of Hartley, who had stopped his car in front of the Boosters' club, tried to catch the chickens. One of the pullets flew over the building and, landing in the rear court of the Hotel Oregon, struck a Japanese cook on the head and knocked him almost senseless.

TEACHER LASSOES A COYOTE

Young Woman Deftly Captures Animal With a Lariat, Then Dispatches It With a Stone.

Custer, S. D.—That she can throw a lariat as well as teach school was shown by Miss Alta Scott, a young teacher near here, who is proudly displaying the skin of a coyote which she caught with her rope.

Miss Scott was on her way to Hermosa when she spied the animal. The had the lariat handy, and, spurring her horse, she gave pursuit; she let the rope fly and deftly slipped it over the coyote's neck. She had no firearms,

Teacher Captures Coyote.

but well aimed stones dispatched the coyote. The hide was brought to town and is being made into a rug. Miss Scott learned to lasso after she came to the west.

Girls Work in Poolhall.

Gary, Ind.—A request made by the Chicago police department asking the Gary police to find a fourteen-year-old girl named Wiseman, brought to light the fact that the girl was employed in a Greek poolroom. Mrs. R. Charlton, police matron, has found that 12 foreign poolrooms employ girls under sixteen years old to serve coffee in the pool rooms where Greeks, Bulgarians and Macedonians congregate daily.

Hunter's Aim Is Bad.

Moosic, Pa.—Miss Selma Shears' right hand is bandaged as the result of a young hunter's bad aim when she held a letter as a target. The bullet pierced her hand instead of the letter.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

They Are Closely Observing Public Health Conditions.

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview on the subject, made the astonishing statement that the reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of applicants do not even suspect that they have the disease.

He states that judging from his own experience and reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has probably been more successful in relieving and curing these diseases than any remedy known. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of cures.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound an we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes—fifty cents and one-dollar.

However, if you wish first to test its wonderful merits, send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle, absolutely free. When writing be sure and mention this paper.

Pax Mundi.

Adam bit into the apple.
"The first peace dinner," he cried.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Any man ought to get three square meals a day if he is able to work and able to keep from being worked.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules.

The Curse.

"May you haf t'ree sons, and may dey all marry for love!"—London Opinion.

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Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capudine will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c., and 50 cents at drug stores.

Labor Question.

Lady of House—You say you work? At what?"

Hobo—At intervals.

Chorus Girl Repartee.

Trixie—O, you're not such a much!

Zaza—No? I don't see any Pittsburg millionaire's picture on your bureau, either!—Christmas Puck.

Asking a Good Deal of Her.

Mrs. Back-Bay—I shall want you to be dressed by three o'clock, Ellen, to receive any friends who may call.

Ellen—Oh, lor, mum! Ain't you goin' to be in?

Her Logic.

It was the week before Christmas, Emery and his younger sister, Mildred, were debating very seriously the reality of Santa Claus.

"There isn't any Santa Claus," said Emory, with finality.

"Why, there must be," insisted his sister. "How could they make pictures that look just like him?"

"Those Youthful Prodigies."

"Will wonders never cease?" said Jones to his wife. "Here is an account of a six-year-old boy who can work the most difficult problems in algebra."

"Remarkable!" admitted Mrs. Jones, "but I know a four-year-old girl that knows Greek. Where does your little wonder live?"

"In Boston. Where does your linguistic marvel live?"

Mrs. Jones gazed out of the window with a far-away look in her eye as she answered: "In Greece."—Natoinal Food Magazine.

SURPRISED DOCTOR.
Illustrating the Effect of Food.

The remarkable adaptability of Grape-Nuts food to stomachs so disordered that they will reject everything else, is illustrated by the case of a woman in Racine, Wis.

"Two years ago," she says, "I was attacked by a stomach trouble so serious that for a long time I could not take much of any sort of food. Even the various kinds prescribed by the doctor produced most acute pain.

"We then got some Grape-Nuts food, and you can imagine my surprise and delight when I found that I could eat it with a relish and without the slightest distress.

"When the doctor heard of it he told me to take several small portions each day, because he feared I would grow tired of it as I had of all other food.

"But to his surprise, (and that of everybody else), I did not tire of Grape-Nuts, and became better day by day, till, after some weeks, my stomach entirely recovered and I was able to eat anything my appetite craved.

"My nerves, which had become so weakened that I feared I would become insane, were also restored by the Grape-Nuts food in connection with Postum which has become our table beverage. I appreciate most gratefully and thankfully the good that your food preparations have done me, and shall be glad to answer any letters inquiring as to my experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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The Weather.

We Wonder

Whether

the authorities of our beloved Government cancelled the illustrations in Gibbons' 1912 Br. Colonial Catalog, in order to spite philatelists, or

Whether

they did it just to pass the time away.

Philatelic Aphorism No. 15.

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No. 15.

About the Proposed National Philatelic Union.

The plan for organizing a union of U. S. local, state and national philatelic societies, which was first published in this paper, has met with widespread approval. Considerable enthusiasm has been shown for the project, and the complete organization of the union may be a thing of the near future.

One of the first communications the editor received on the subject was from H. S. Powell, the secretary of the S. P. A. Mr. Powell stated that it has been under consideration for some time, to amalgamate the M. P. A. and the S. P. A., and intimated that the N. P. U. plans are antagonistic to this movement. Such is not the case, however. Should the M. P. A. and S. P. A. consolidate, the resulting association could as easily, or even more so, become a member of the N. P. U., than the present individual societies. Mr. Powell will endeavor to bring about a mail election in the near future, by M. P. A. and S. P. A. members to decide on amalgamation, or reject it. Personally, we should much prefer waiting until convention time to vote, but perhaps the sooner the better.

No opinions will be expressed at this time regarding the amalgamation of the M. P. A. and S. P. A. No matter which way the project goes, it will in no way interfere with the possibility of a National Philatelic Union, which is at present the most important question before society members.

It has been suggested by one correspondent that a special effort be made to have the union organized by March, and that for six months, until the end of August, all energies be expended in interesting local and state societies in the union, and in encouraging the formation of such societies. By that time the national societies will have had an opportunity, in conventions assembled, to have considered the advisability of joining the union, and if they do so, the philately in America will at last be prepared to endeavor reaching European standards.

In 1913, the first American Philatelic Congress could be held by the union, at the same time and place as the proposed Stamp Exhibition of that year, in New York. These plans are not wild ones, and are absolutely practicable. In order to be realized, possibly the first important step must be taken by the American philatelic press. If all the periodicals presented the subject to their readers with all its advantages it could not be a failure.

The little agitation so far has made a successful appeal, and plenty of it will do wonders. The editor is greatly encouraged by the interest already shown. One correspondent, especially, is all to the optimistic, namely, Ben Zine Cupp, the Press Review editor of Mack's Monthly Philatelist. If every society member shared his opinions of the N. P. U. plans, we'd be electing officers this week for the union.

Other correspondents have given valuable suggestions for a working constitution for the union, but these will not be needed until later. What is necessary at the present time, is action by local societies on the question. A union of societies cannot, assuredly, be formed without the consent of the societies, nor can every society wait to join until the others do.

This issue of our paper will reach officers of important societies, and all parties who have shown interest in the plans for a union. We hope all such, together with our regular readers, are giving this article their attention. If so, they are urged to give their especial attention to the following:

At the next regular business meeting of each and every important local club, let it be moved that—

"This society endorse the plan of establishing a National Philatelic Union, and that the president appoint a committee to look into the possibilities of such a union, and, in conjunction with like committees of other societies, to appoint a committee from among their combined numbers, to draw up a constitution for the union; said constitution to be adopted or rejected by this society, as it may see fit."

Such a motion, if carried, would in no way be binding, nor would it involve any obligations on the society's part. Try it, all of you, and let us hear the results. When the N. P. U. organizes, American philately takes a step forward.

A considerate reader has sent the editor a newspaper clipping, concerning the murder of L. P. Miller, by one W. R. Rose. He calmly inquires as to the editor's physical condition, whether dead or alive. In reply, the editor begs to say that W. R. Rose was not a subscriber to this paper, and hence could have had no motive for doing away with him. Further proof that the victim was some other L. P. Miller, lies in the fact that the editor happens to be still considerably living.

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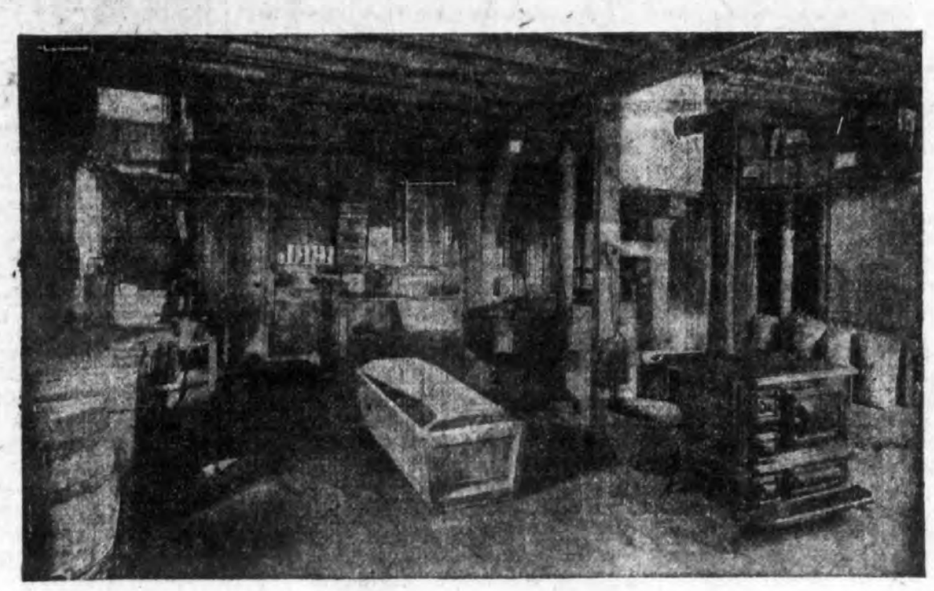
Entered as second-class matter Oct. 3, 1908 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The man who is always kicking about his home town, we are ready to bet our last dollar, has not a paling on the fence of his back yard to kick off to make kindling wood.

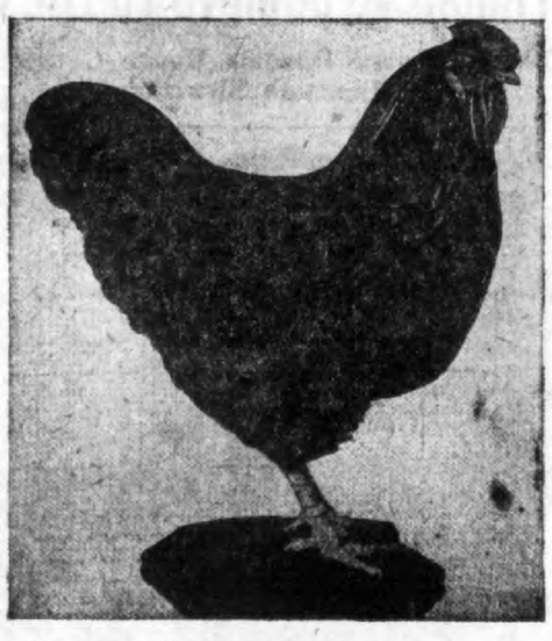
A celebrated Prize Winning S. C. Brown Leghorn Pullet, bred and owned by Exmoor Farms, Lebanon, Pa.



Room for mixing and cooking feed. Chas. F. Thompson, Lynnfield Centre, Mass., breeder of Reds, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks.

S. C. Buff Orpington Prize Winners, owned by A. J. Streett, Forest Hill, Md.

Bird's-eye view showing building used for cooking and storage of grain. Chas. F. Thompson, Lynnfield Centre, Mass., breeder of Reds, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks.



A Thompson R. C. Red.

First prize Rose Comb Red Cockerel at Lynn, Mass. Bred by Chas. F. Thompson & Co., Box 19, Lynnfield Center, Mass., breeders of prize winning R. C. and S. C. Reds, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes.

The Outlook could scoop 'em all. Have Teddy interview the Colonel!

Such good progress is being made with the prosecution of the packers that it may be possible to jail the grand-children of the defendants.

Another Wrong Number Case.

Irritable Man (at other end of phone line)—Hello, hello, what's the matter with you? Are you forty-seven?

Angry Spinster (at the end)—No, I'm not—who said I was? I'm only 33.

"The Parents' Guide in Sex Problems from 5 to 75" is a new book worth its weight in gold to every person, parent, teacher, young man or woman, married or single. The fifteen chapters cover every phase of the sex problem from 5 to 75, which usually requires several volumes. Many have said single chapters are worth many times the price of the book—$1.50, postage free. Some chapters are worth thousands of dollars to many. It has 283 pages, well bound. Send for testimonials. By B. J. Kendall, M. D., Specialist in chronic diseases. Address

DR. B. J. KENDALL,
Geneva, Illinois.

In China they are rapidly turning live Chinamen into dead ancestors.

Six people were killed Sunday in Philadelphia while on their way to church. It's bad enough to run Sunday trains, but at least they should quit running over people who are going to church.

This is about the limit. A foreigner applying for his naturalization papers testified that he had never heard of Theodore Roosevelt. This man was of sound mind and was neither deaf nor blind, and had lived the required number of years in the state of Pennsylvania. Isn't that one of the wonders of the twentieth centusy? We had thought, indeed, that every ear had heard and every tongue proclaimed the magical word, Teddy. The judge who examined the would-be citizen said, "Well, listen right hard for the next two or three months and you'll be likely to hear something 'bout him." The foreigner returned to his home and is listening now among the talk timbers.

Ten thousand men paraded San Francisco's streets Sunday with Bibles. An excellent idea, provided they took their Bibles to the office with them Monday.

The Superintendent of Schools of Allegheny County now comes along with a nice suggestion. He thinks the State should pay pupils for attending school, and believes that if each child were paid three cents a day, truant officers could be done away with and parents would not be required to write many excuses for absence.

How much better is a plain, quiet Christian home where all is peace and cordiality, the neighbors heartily welcome to go and come at will, and freed from the pestering, senseless conventionalities of fashionable life! Why should our earthly life which at best cannot continue a hundred years be fretted and burdened and worn out prematurely by vain efforts to ape the manners of the idle, irreligious, self-seeking, rich devotees of pleasure?

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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Your Lungs and Throat.

The preparation mentioned by the Rev. Chas. Sager has been for over sixty years of incalculable worth to sufferers from **consumption, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, grippe, coughs, colds** and all lung and throat diseases, and is a household remedy in many, many homes to which it has brought health and happiness.

MR. C. A. ABBOTT, August 11, 1905.
60 Ann St., New York City.

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REV. CHAS. SAGER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Hunter, (Greene Co.,) N. Y.

The above letter shows what a great boon the Wilson Remedy was to Mr. Sager, but it is but *one of thousands* received testifying to the *curative powers* of this wonderful remedy. **Write at once** to Mr. Abbott at the above address and he will furnish you *convincing proof* of the *great worth to humanity* of this preparation.

The Home of Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks, Hope, Ind.

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS

* * *

By CLARISSA MACKIE

It was one of those uptown cross-streets whose dividing line is Broadway. No. 87, west, was one of many handsome stone dwellings, while No. 87, east, was merely a shabby boarding house given over to the accommodation of working girls.

Esther Mason wearily climbed the stairs of No. 87 east, and paused as Mrs. Beggs' shrill voice called her name from the hall below.

"Here's something for you—a boy left it a few minutes ago—flowers, I guess! Suppose your beau sent 'em," said the boarding house mistress as Esther descended the stairs.

The girl's face flushed as she took the square box and examined the address on the violet and gold cover. "Miss Esther Mason, No. 87 East —— sixth street." Surely it must be for her, and yet—who would send her a box of flowers on her birthday? Save for the few persons in the office where she was employed she had scarcely an acquaintance in New York—and as for the home people? Esther swallowed a little sob and with a murmured word of thanks to Mrs. Beggs she ran lightly up the stairs to her little room and tossed the box on her narrow bed.

When she had removed her outdoor things she bathed her face and brushed her dusky hair into satin smoothness before she sat down.

All the home folks had passed away to another and more beautiful country two long years before Esther had taken her small patrimony and gone bravely to the great city to make her way among thousands of wage-earners. The investment of her money had brought her a business education, and she had slowly worked her way upward until now she could look forward to the time when an increased salary might permit of a more congenial home. In the meantime the little bank account must grow larger.

This was her birthday and she alone knew it. It was a strange coincidence that some one—some new-found friend might send her some flowers on that day

She lifted the cover and gazed with delight upon an immense bunch of violets.

Still mystified and yet with a feeling of relief that she might not be obliged to return the gift to some unrecognized donor, she arose with the quick decision that was characteristic of her and changed her gown for the pretty pale gray that was her best.

When the large gray hat with its single long gray feather was perched on her pretty head and the fragrant violets were pinned at her waist Esther ran down the stairs and knocked at the door of Mrs. Beggs' sitting-room.

"I am going out to dinner, Mrs Beggs," she called softly.

It was after 6 o'clock and the streets and shops were brilliantly lighted. Esther hummed a little song as she turned into Fifth avenue and made her way toward a large and fashionable hotel.

She knew all about this hotel—rich and fashionable people dined there every night. This was her birthday and she was alone. She would treat herself to the luxury of a perfectly cooked dinner and while she listened to the music she might see all these great people whose gay doings filled much space in the newspapers.

Ten minutes later she was seated in a quiet corner of the immense restaurant with hundreds of tables glittering with silver and cut glass.

As she ate the delicious meal, the payment for which would drain her purse to the bottom, her beautiful eyes took in the varied charm of the scene. The handsome gowns of the women; the quiet well bred air of the men; the lovely girls, most of them her own age to whom this dinner was a common occurrence.

At the next table to Esther's sat an elderly woman, gowned in soft black lace with a jeweled butterfly quivering above her snow white hair. With her was a tall young man with serious gray eyes and handsome face bent above the menu card. In the pauses of the music their conversation floated in snatches to the young girl at her solitary table

"You are not wearing my violets Aunt Esther," said the young man after a while "You said you wanted violets."

"I haven't received them, Dick," returned his companion; "I supposed you had forgotten them or that you would stop for them on the way to the theater."

"They were ordered—let me see. I bought them in a little shop just off the avenue—some German name Reisz. I believe—he said he would send them over immediately. Some mistake, I suppose, for I distinctly told him they were for Miss Esther Mason, 87 West ——sixth street." The young man lifted his eyes and encountered the gaze of a pair of startled brown ones whose like he had never seen before

In wondering delight he noted the brown of the eyes, and the distinct black of the curling lashes and delicately marked brows.

"What is the matter, dear?" asked his aunt anxiously

"Nothing—just a twinge," he evaded quickly

"Gout?" Her tone was playful.

"No—heart," he said grimly.

Esther watching them with flutter ing her, touched the bunch of cool violets at her waist with trembling fingers. She had heard the conversation about the violets and understood The name on the florist's box had been "Reinz" and there was another "Miss Esther Mason" for whom the blossoms had been purchased. A stupid shopman and the mere difference of east and west—and a singular coincidence of names—had completed the tangle.

The violets were not hers. They belonged to that beautifully gowned woman at the next table who was drawing on her white gloves and preparing for her departure.

Esther paid the waiter and slipped into her loose gray cloak. With a graceful movement she crossed to the next table and bent over her astonished namesake.

"I must ask your pardon," said Esther composedly, "but I could not help overhearing your conversation about the violets. My name is Esther Mason and I live at 87 East ——sixth street. Tonight I received this beautiful bunch of violets and as there was no card—why I just thought they came because it was my birthday It did not occur to me there might have been a mistake—the address was so plain on the box."

As she spoke, Esther unpinned the flowers and laid them on the table beside Miss Mason, but the older woman thrust them back into her hands.

"No, no, my dear, you must keep them; it is your birthday—and I am very glad that you have them." She smiled sweetly at the lovely young face bent above her own and as she looked, a puzzled expression came into her eyes. She flashed a quick glance toward the table where the girl had been sitting, and then added: "You are alone—here—tonight?" Perhaps your friends are waiting for you."

Esther flushed and drew back. "I am all alone," she said with dignity. "I came here to dine this evening because it was my birthday and I wanted a treat—the violets tempted me—they seemed to lure me into spending one delightfully luxurious evening. If you will not take the violets, Miss Mason, let me thank you for them and say good-night."

She turned away with a slight inclination of the head, but the older woman's hand caught hers and detained her.

"Wait a moment, please. You did not understand me, my dear. I asked about your friends because I thought I might recognize among them one whom I knew—your face is so familiar—it is very like—someone I knew." Miss Mason's own face was pale now and her dark eyes shone strangely.

Esther hesitated an instant, then her firm white chin went up never so slightly. "I am sure you cannot have known my people, Miss Mason. You see, No. 87 East is a boarding house and I am merely a working girl My people are all dead." Her lips quivered slightly, and Dick Redmond suddenly dropped his eyes from her face and twisted his dinner card viciously.

Miss Mason leaned back a little wearily and dropped the girl's hand. "I am very sorry," she said gently; "but I was sure—you look so like Tom Mason, he was my cousin."

"My father's name was Tom Mason —Tom Henry Mason they called him," said Esther quietly. "You see we are Maryland people. They are all dead—every one save some distant cousins whom I have never seen."

Miss Mason rose quickly and slipped her arm around Esther's waist. "My dear girl," she half sobbed. "Tom Henry Mason was my cousin—on the other side of the house, Dick—and I really believe you were named for me. There was a misunderstanding between us which was never cleared up Oh, you must come with us now, let me introduce my nephew, Dick Redmond—my cousin Esther Mason, Dick. Is it not delightful that you made the mistake about the violets?"

Dick's hand closed around Esther's and his gray eyes sought hers eagerly.

"We are on our way to the theater," explained Miss Mason as they passed into the lobby and made their way to the street, where a handsome carriage waited at the curb. "You must come with us—it is your birthday, you know, and between the acts I will ask you about all your home people and we will lay plans for the future"

Dick, following them into the carriage, mentally decided that he, too, was very lonely and that he would make it his business to relieve his solitary condition at the earliest opportunity.

Perhaps he felt a bit encouraged when, as he left Esther at the open door of No. 87 East, he asked her for some of the violets.

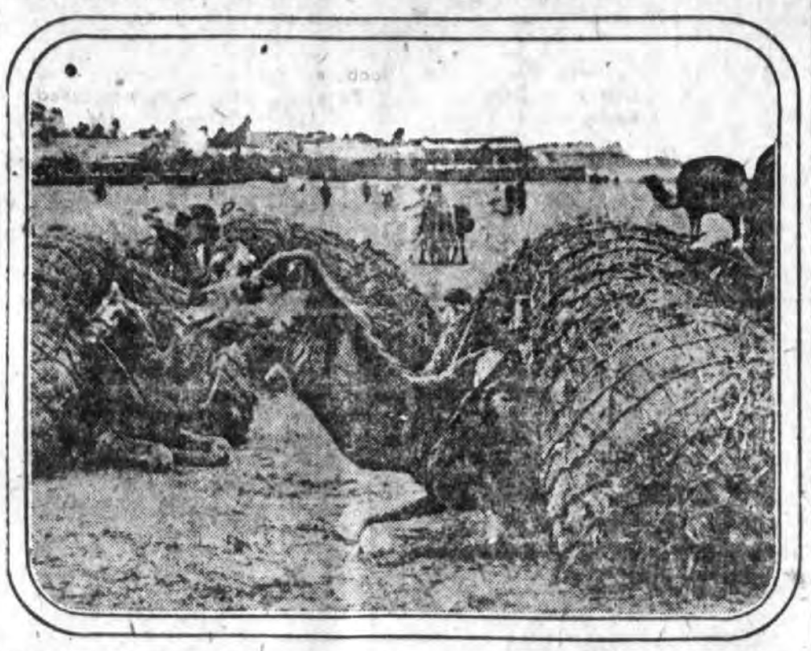
"I could not," said the girl quickly, clasping the bunch with eager hands. "You see they mean so much to me—see what they have brought me tonight!" She waved her hand to Miss Mason in the carriage below and then placed it in Redmond's outstretched palm.

He looked at her from grave eyes "The violets mean so much to me—now—I would like just one," he said

With downcast face Esther pulled out a little bunch of her precious blossoms and gave them into his hand Then with a little murmured word of farewell, she disappeared within the door of No. 87 East.

But the look in her eyes as she flew up the long stairs matched the look in Dick Redmond's eyes as he rejoined his aunt.

WHEREIN LIES THE ISLAMIC PERIL



EVER since Italy made her sudden advance on the last Mussulman possession in North Africa, European Christendom has been wondering with no little apprehension, and some conscious guilt, whether the act may not evoke a great sympathetic outburst on the part of the Islamic peoples, numbering some two hundred millions, and including legions of the fiercest fighting men in the world. Such a notion, however, is the merest nightmare. For nothing is less possible than a union of the Moslem for an attack upon the rest of the world or any part of it. The Islamic danger, of which I am not denying the existence in certain forms, is practically confined to Africa, and between modern Islamic sentiment in Asia and Africa there is a great gulf fixed.

In Asia the inspiration of twentieth century Islam is a desire for cultural progress. Among the Mohammedans of Asia, whether in Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan or India and even in Arabia, a general consensus of the best and most enlightened opinion holds that the future power, influence and continued existence of Islamic races depends upon their assimilation of western learning, science and even social systems.

But in Africa Islam exists on a much lower mental level, and, while still inspired by the fires of aggressive fanaticism, nevertheless lacks, as yet, the cohesion necessary to make it really formidable. But it has never lost its sanguinary possibilities or discarded its hope of supremacy by the sword. This lively militant faith, in which we may discern an Islamic peril, is enshrined in a number of secret sects or confraternities. These at present are for the most part bitterly at variance with one another, and incapable of common action even against the Christian. Should, however, one of these confraternities succeed in obtaining a dominant power and influence, a general attack upon white interests from the Mediterranean to the Zambesi might become a much more serious possibility.

It is in this contingency that an Islamic peril lies, and its menace is essentially African. As yet this union of sects under one leadership, with one co-operative impetus, has not been achieved, but it is even now threatening, and there is sufficient evidence that there are those who are working with secret but undaunted persistence for the eventful triumph of Islam in the Dark Continent. In fact, so extraordinary has been the success of the Senussi Brotherhood that all the signs would seem to point to the ultimate adhesion of the millions of native Africa to this great militant organization. Its keynote is uncompromising resistance to European aggression, and a revival of the earlier fighting spirit of Islam.

A disposition is evinced by occasional writers who are not conversant with its persistent propaganda to belittle the Senussi power and influence. But it is otherwise with those who have passed many years in close touch with the peoples of North and Central Africa, and with the pulsations of unrest which are forever passing up and down through the veins and arteries of the Dark Continent. Many an officer of British and French colonial levies has encountered the signs and tokens of a systematic organization which it would be foolish to ignore. It is from these men that the following particulars come, and their story is an interesting one.

About six hundred miles south of the Mediterranean and 500 miles west of the Nile, encompassed by howling wastes of desert, in which the wells are sixty and seventy miles apart, lies the Saharan stronghold of the Senussi, the town of Jofo, in the oasis of Kufra. Here is the headquarters of that able and mysterious personage referred to as Senussi, who is regarded by the myriads of his devoted following as the true mahdi, and in this place, they are told, he is watching, planning, and preparing for the great day when the green standard shall be unfurled over Africa and the dark race shall rise and fight for the land of their inheritance.

An officer in Nigeria was recently told by a native sergeant that he belonged to the Senussi Brotherhood. Asked what it all meant, he replied quite frankly, "When all is ready we shall drive all the white people out of the land. But the time is not yet." From this man the officer ascertained that two-thirds of the men in his command were likewise members of the sect, and several of them actually priests or mullahs.

These latter, who are the secret emissaries of the organization are trained at Jofo, and are dispatched in thousands throughout Africa, coming and going almost invisibly For a long time past, however, the British authorities have kept them under a certain degree of surveillance, compelling them to carry a passbook, which they must get signed by the officer commanding if they wish to stay in any British station. It is an interesting proof of their ubiquity that one of these some little while back, when his book was examined by an officer on the west coast, was found to have been in Khartoum during the siege, his pass bearing the signature of the ill-fated British leader.

Further information suggests that the actually affiliated members of Senussi-ism number over ten millions, and that would be but a fraction of the total force available if Senussi proclaimed the Jehad. Secure in the heart of the vast Saharan wilderness he has, it is known, large stores and munitions of war. He possesses an armory, and, there is good reason to believe, an extensive factory for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, while much more is continually being transported thither from at least three different parts of Africa. Thither also come offerings to the prophet of costly gifts, together with frequent despatches from his many secret service agents not only in Africa, but Europe as well.

The extraordinary persistence of Senussi-ism is carrying it far and wide through Central Africa southward towards the Zambesi and the swarming millions of Pagan races who are causing us no little anxiety in South Africa today. It is drawing into a vast community of native feeling all the fierce races who find in its militant creed a far greater attraction than in Christianity, with its higher moral standards, especially as it holds out the promise of a coming day when a deadly blow will be struck at the hated white aggressor.

The missionaries of Islam are beating those of Christianity in Africa, and, wherever they go, there the Senussi brotherhood establishes itself for a beacon, as it were, on the hilltops, waiting for the master-hand to apply the torch. In that day the European will find himself confronted by overwhelming masses, and by an organization, efficiency and armament superior to any yet encountered in Africa. Moreover, thousands have been, and are still being, trained in white methods of warfare by British, French and German instructors of colonial regiments.

Senussi is an astute statesman, and will only move when everything is favorable for an appeal to a greater unity of Mohammedan feeling and action than has been witnessed for many ages. Should, however, the Italians ever attempt to push their outposts southward, they, will experience the fighting weight of the most powerful Islamic organization in Africa. Whether Senussi possesses light artillery of any sort has never been ascertainable, says an officer in the Soudan, but the extraordinary mobility of his following, their powers of endurance, their intimate knowledge of the vast howling wastes of desert, into which they can always retreat and defy pursuit, are advantages with which the Italian forces could never hope to cope successfully.

Certain it is that amidst the fastnesses of the Sahara a keen eye is watching the growing dissensions of the great powers in Europe and elsewhere. Senussiites themselves are forced to own that the time for the expulsion of the white race from Africa is not yet. But they tell one with equal frankness that it may be—if God wills—one day when the Christians are cutting one another's throats. It is in this that they look for their grand opportunity, and it is possible even now that the outbreak of a great European struggle might be the signal for a mighty conflagration in Africa.

County Fair to Date.

Visitor—So your agricultural show was a great success? Big exhibit of live stock, I suppose?

Native—Nope, not a one. You see, we had to use that space to park the automobiles in.—Puck.

RETIRED GEORGIA PLANTER'S ADVICE TO KIDNEY SUFFERERS

Regarding the wonderful curative merits of your Swamp-Root, I cannot say too much. After suffering severely for three years or more with severe pains caused by weak kidneys, I was finally induced to try Swamp-Root through a testimonial I read in one of the newspapers. I was in such a condition that I was obliged to arise from my bed six or eight times every night. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and before it was used I felt so much relief that I purchased a one-dollar bottle and by the time this was taken the old pains had left my back and I could sleep the whole night through. I am a retired planter, 70 years of age, and owing to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, I am in the best of health and feel like a boy. I am always glad to recommend Swamp-Root to those who are in need of it.

Sincerely yours,
C. E. USSERY,
Bowersville, Ga.

Personally appeared before me, this 8th of September, 1909, C. E. Ussery, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

T. H. McLANE,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Vest Pocket Telephones.

They are introducing vest pocket telephones in some of the cities of Germany. Connections are placed on walls all over town and if you happen to walk along the street and you're in a hurry to tell your wife that you will bring a friend home for dinner all you have to do is to connect your pocket instrument with the one on the wall, call the exchange, get your party and talk to your heart's content.

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form For grown people and children. 50 cents

Specialization.

Specialization means the ability to focus all of your energies on one thing—The Fra.

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

We are here on earth to learn to give and not to grasp. We gain most by giving most.—John H. Denison.

ITCH, ITCH relieved in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. At Druggists.

He who never stole a kiss doesn't know what he has missed.

No Credit Even for That.

"I am glad to say," remarked Mr. Seekton, "that I never spoke a hasty word to you."

"No, Leonidas," answered his wife, rather gently. "I'm willing to give you credit for not hurrying about anything."—Stray Stories.

Much Better Purpose.

Miss Charmynge—Don't you think I was made for a business woman?

Jack Hustler—No, I don't. I think you were meant for a business man.—Stray Stories.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

His Test of Religion.

The ordinary man cares only for what religion does, and not a jot for what religion is.

For COLDS and GRIP

Hicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately 10c., 25c., and 50c. At drug stores.

Not Original.

Author—This story is the child of my brain.

Editor—Then it is an adopted child.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

We are our best when we try to be it not for ourselves alone, but for our brethren.—Phillips Brooks.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

BEST FOR BRUISES.

Mr. D. V. Kittrell, Norway, S.C., writes: "Being a trapper I have experienced a great deal of pain from bruises and cold from exposure and have found your Mexican Mustang Liniment to be the very best remedy I have ever used for such ailments."

25c. 50c. $1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves weak, inflamed eyes. Sold everywhere 25c. Booklet free.

JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

BALTIMORE IS COMING TO THE FRONT

The Baltimore Bargain House Completes Mammoth Structure

The New 12-story Baltimore Bargain House Building, Baltimore, Md.

The Baltimore Bargain House has just completed a 12-story building, which covers one-third of an immense city block, with an estimated floor space of 240,000 square feet.

The site is the corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets and running back to Garrett Street.

This building, added to the adjoining buildings which the B. B. H. Salesrooms now occupy, extends over almost 85 per cent. of the entire block.

All combined the B. B. H. buildings cover almost three large city blocks. This includes the building mentioned above and their big Fayette Street building, their Clothing Factory, their Warehouse at Scott, Stockholm and Wicomico Streets (which in itself takes up an entire block), and other buildings about the city of Baltimore.

In 1911 the Sales of the B. B. H. amounted to $13,345,789.55. This statement was sworn to before a Notary before being published.

This makes them the Fourth Largest Wholesale House in any one city doing business throughout the United States.

Taking into consideration that they have No Traveling Salesmen, they sell MORE Goods than any other Wholesale House in America, in any one city, without the aid of Drummers.

As before stated, the main business of the B. B. H. is located at the corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets, running through to Fayette Street, which is considered the best location in Baltimore.

The special feature of their New Building is the improved mechanical devices for handling their immense volume of business, which they claim will reduce their expense of handling the business materially in comparison to what it costs their competitors today to handle their business with laborers.

They attribute the biggest part of their success in business to the fact that they have always handled their business more economically than any Other House and thereby they have been enabled to live up to their famous motto, "MORE GOODS FOR SAME MONEY—SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY."

The architecture of the building and the magnificence of its interior finish make it one of the handsomest Wholesale Houses in America.

We congratulate Baltimore and the Baltimore Bargain House upon its wonderful achievement. We look upon Baltimore as the chief Southern City and we are proud of her and anything she does in the way of expansion in the line of business.

FREEDOM FROM
COLDS & HEADACHES
INDIGESTION & SOUR STOMACH
BILIOUSNESS & CONSTIPATION

and other ills, due to an inactive condition of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, may be obtained most pleasantly and most promptly by using Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. It is not a new and untried remedy, but is used by millions of well-informed families throughout the world to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the system whenever a laxative remedy is needed.

When buying note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.,—printed on every package of the genuine.

Regular price 50¢ per bot. one size only. For sale by all leading druggists.

THE ORIGINAL and GENUINE
SYRUP of FIGS and
ELIXIR of SENNA
IS MANUFACTURED BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

PISO'S is the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS

Who Could Doubt It?

Artist (angrily)—No; I don't want a model. I only paint flowers or fruit.

Model (smilingly)—Oh, that's all right. Every one says I'm a peach.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Superstitious Waiter.

A man dining at a cafe observed that though he had ordered one dozen oysters, he was served with only eleven. The next evening the same thing occurred again. Then the diner became somewhat irritated.

"Why," he demanded of the waiter, "do you serve me only eleven oysters when I order a dozen?"

The waiter bowed apologetically. "I didn't think you'd wanting to be sitting thirteen at table, sir."

See Riches in Swamps.

The Russian department of agriculture has founded at the Riga Polytechnic a school for specialists in swamp cultivation. The North Pechora expedition worked many years with great success in the deserted region of the northern swamps, and proved that the swamps of the Archangel province are full of wealth, and that millions of peasants, devoured by poverty and hunger in their native places, can find food and shelter in the swampy regions after their cultivation. With small expense the swamps can be turned into land covered with rich grass.

Real Woman-Hater.

A will of a confirmed woman-hater, writes Virgil M. Harris in "Ancient Curios and Famous Wills," is that of a rich old bachelor who had endured much from attempts made by his family to put him under the yoke of matrimony, and who wrote: "I beg that my executors will see that I am buried where there is no woman interred, either to the right or to the left of me. Should this not be practicable in the ordinary course of things, I direct that they purchase three graves, and bury me in the middle one of the three, leaving the two others unoccupied."

GRAND TO LIVE

And the Last Laugh Is Always the Best

"Six months ago I would have laughed at the idea that there could be anything better for a table beverage than coffee," writes an Ohio woman, "now I laugh to know there is.

"Since childhood I drank coffee freely as did the other members of the family. The result was a puny, sickly girl; and as I grew into womanhood I did not gain in health, but was afflicted with heart trouble, a weak and disordered stomach, wrecked nerves and a general breaking down till last winter, at the age of 38, I seemed to be on the verge of consumption.

"My friends greeted me with 'How sad you look! What a terrible color!' and this was not very comforting.

"The doctors and patent medicines did me absolutely no good. I was thoroughly discouraged.

"Then I gave up coffee and commenced Postum. At first I didn't like it, but after a few trials and following the directions exactly, it was grand. It was refreshing and satisfying. In a couple of weeks I noticed a great change.

"I became stronger, my brain grew clearer, I was not troubled with forgetfulness as in coffee times, my power of endurance was more than doubled.

"The heart trouble and indigestion disappeared and my nerves became steady and strong.

"I began to take an interest in things about me. Housework and homemaking became a pleasure. My friends have marveled at the change and when they enquire what brought it about I answer 'Postum, and nothing else in the world.'" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little Book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

POULTRY

ELECTRICITY AN AID TO CHICKS

Not Only Assists in Warming Incubators, But Also Used for Warming Feed and Water.

The old joke about the efficiency of electric lights in making hens lay egg-sactly twice as often by getting them to think that night is day,

Getting Warm Feed.

keeps going the rounds and finding new hearers. Meanwhile electricity is proving a real aid to chicken raisers aside from its well-known application to incubators, namely as a means for warming food and drink, says the Popular Electricity. It is easier to inclose a pair of wires so that no chicken's claws can damage them than it is to arrange any sort of lamp or stove so that it will neither smoke nor upset under the ordinary conditions of the chicken farm. The amount of heat required to take the chill off either bran or water is quite small, and the result is not only an increase in the rate of laying, but also a prevention of ailments that can be traced directly to the eating of frozen food. In either case the vessel holding the food or drink can be separable from the base containing the heating coil, and where only a part of the liquid is exposed, the heat can be

Electric Chicken Food Heater.

concentrated on this portion so as to keep the current used down to an almost nominal amount.

SECURE GOOD TURKEY FLOCK

Surest and Quickest Way Is to Discard All Mongrels and Buy Trio of Pure Breds.

The surest and quickest way to get a flock of good turkeys is to discard all the mongrels and get a trio of pure bred turkeys of the best blood you can afford. But, however well bred your females may be you will be required to purchase a tom every year to prevent inbreeding. Turkeys are more susceptible to the harmful

An English Pure Bred.

results of inbreeding than any other class of fowls. This works disaster to a flock. Inbred turkeys will be apt to produce infertile eggs. But where a pure bred tom is purchased every year your birds will be strong and healthy, and the eggs fertile and the poults vigorous.

Providing Fresh Air.

Birds are so constituted by nature that they require an abundance of fresh air for health and vigor. They never do well with a limited supply of air. For this reason all coops and boxes in which poultry of any kind is kept in the summer should be as open as possible.

Let the roof be tight to protect from rain, but at least one side be open for the admission of fresh air at all times. The open side may be protected by wire cloth or other material that will let in air, but keep out rats, etc.

Raising Vigorous Ducks.

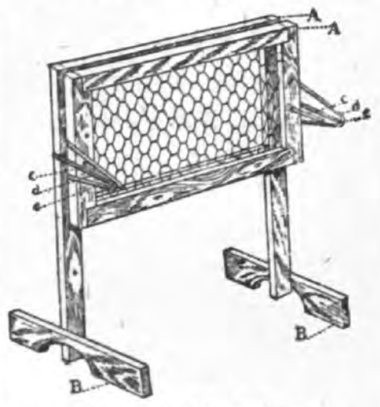
To raise the best and most vigorous ducks the males should not be related to the females, and one drake should be kept for every two or three ducks. After hatching keep in their pens until the dews are off and during cold storms and heavy rains

GREEN FOOD IS EXCELLENT

Ingenious Hopper Keeps Chard, Beet Tops, Etc., Off of Ground—Device Easily Made.

(From the Garden Magazine.)

In feeding green food to poultry, we should see that it is not wasted or contaminated. A few handfuls of green stuff, if thrown loosely into the ordinary hen yard speedily becomes so befouled that hens will not eat it. A man who is handy with tools may construct a green food hopper in a short time in this way: Out of rough strips of board make two frames (A and A) 12 by 20 inches, and cover each one with ordinary chicken wire. Frame A should have its sides projected so that they meet the cross pieces B and B. The cross pieces should be 12 or 14 inches long so that the holder may not easily be upset. In joining the various pieces of wood, screws will usually be found to be more satisfactory than nails as they are less likely to split the wood. Frame A should then have two pieces of straight iron or heavy wire (c and c) driven into its sides about two-thirds of the distance from its upper edge so as to project through holes in the frame A. This will allow one frame A to be pulled or shoved away from the other. Bend heavy pieces of wire or iron into a V-shape (d and d) and drive them into the frame A so that they project six or eight inches beyond the sides. Strong springs (e and e) should then be fastened at one



Keeps Food Off of Ground.

end to the bend in the V-shaped piece of iron or wire and at the other end to the frame A as indicated in the drawing. Soldering is the best way of fastening the spring to the wire. Chard, beet tops, slices of cabbage or beets may then be put between the frames which will hold them safely until devoured.

FEEDING HOT CORN TO HENS

Should be Supplemented With Wheat and Oats—Fowls Also Like Their Water Heated a Trifle.

If the hens are fed hot corn for supper, they will go to bed happy these cold winter nights. Feed it just as hot as they can eat it comfortably. Shell some in the baking pan, and stir and heat in the oven.

As the weather grows colder, increase the supply of corn. It is a heating food. But never feed it alone. A good grain mixture for winter is two parts of whole corn, one part each wheat and oats, all well mixed.

Many hens never know what it is to be comfortable from one end of the winter to the other, except on a day when it thaws. You cannot expect hens to do well under such conditions. To do well they must be comfortable.

The worst thing is to make poultry drink ice-cold water. They must warm that water before the work of digestion can go on again. Warm the water for them—not hot, but just comfortably warm.

POULTRY NOTES

Clean out the house and put in fresh litter.

Take care of your poultry and it will take care of you.

Capons should not be killed until their crops are empty.

Spray a weak coal tar solution over the chickens on the roosts.

Dunghill fowls, like incompetent labor, is not worth having around.

Color the drinking water of all fowls pink with permanganate of potash.

No successful poultry plant was ever established with mongrel stock.

Thoroughbred fowls, like skilled labor, are sure to create a profit for the farm.

Simply because an egg is fertile is no guarantee of it hatching out a chick.

Before packing and shipping poultry should be thoroughly dry and cool, but not frozen.

Many of the fowls in this country are fed only enough to keep them alive and growing.

Exercise is great for hens. Give them a chance to get out in the fresh air every day of their lives.

Poultry should be well fed and watered and then kept from 18 to 24 hours without food before killing.

Cleaning roost rooms is too much neglected. Some farmers do not clean them oftener than once a year.

Oats is one of the best of grains for feeding fowls and should constitute a part of every grain mixture we feed.

To check its progress in the flock, separate the diseased chickens from the others and place them in a clean airy coop.

It is possible to raise turkeys in pens, just as chickens are raised, but the business cannot yet be said to be other than precarious.

ENDED THE SPELLING LESSON

Bobby's Education, Under Aunt's Tutelage, Afterward Proceeded Under Different Lines.

Miss Thompson, whose form nature has endowed with all-too-ample curves, was giving her little nephew a lesson in spelling the other day. He had spelt b-e, be, and h-e, he, and now she was trying to get him to tell her what m-e, spelt.

"Listen, Bobby," she said earnestly. Then closing her lips she pronounced the sound of a long m, and opening them, the sound of a long e. "What does that spell?"

Bobby looked at her and shook his head. Again she tried, and this time, while pronouncing the sounds, she vigorously tapped her own rotund chest with her plump forefinger.

"Mmum, ee. What letters am I saying and what do they spell?" she asked, still vigorously tapping her chest.

"I don't know what the letters are," replied Bobby, watching the plump forefinger, "but I guess they spell Fat."

A DIFFERENCE.

The Romancer—When you have money, people will shake you by the hand—

The Philosopher—When it's gone they'll shake you altogether.

MRS. SELBY AND PRIZE BABY

"I have always used Cuticura Soap and no other for my baby and he has never had a sore of any kind. He does not even chafe as most babies do. I feel sure that it is all owing to Cuticura Soap, for he is fine and healthy, and when five months old, won a prize in a baby contest. It makes my heart ache to go into so many homes and see a sweet-faced baby with the whole top of its head a solid mass of scurf, caused by poor soap. I always recommend Cuticura, and nine times out of ten, the next time I see the mother she says, 'Oh! I am so glad you told me of Cuticura.'" (Signed) Mrs. G. A. Selby, Redondo Beach, California, Jan. 15, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept L, Boston.

Who the Heathen Be.

Father Bernard Vaughan was condemning a somewhat acrimonious religious argument.

"Disputes of this kind," he said, "remind me forcibly of a little girl.

"'What are the heathen, Jenny?' her Sunday school teacher asked this little girl.

"'The heathen,' the child replied, 'are people who don't quarrel over religion.'"

Didn't Think Much of Fred.

Louis—"They tell me she will get a million the day she marries Fred." Louise—"Well, it's worth it."—Chicago Daily News.

For HEADACHE—Hicks' CAPUDINE

Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capudine will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c., and 50 cents at drug stores.

If a woman is a clever actress the chances are that her husband will find the chorus more interesting.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c

Perhaps fewer bachelors would make fools of themselves if they had wives to do it for them.

Time is a wound healer, but it's no good as a wrinkle remover.

THESE SIX LETTERS

From New England Women

Prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Does Restore the Health of Ailing Women.

Boston, Mass.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from hemorrhages (sometimes lasting for weeks), and could get nothing to check them. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound (tablet form) on Tuesday, and the following Saturday morning the hemorrhages stopped. I have taken them regularly ever since and am steadily gaining.

"I certainly think that every one who is troubled as I was should give your Compound Tablets a faithful trial, and they will find relief."—Mrs. GEORGE JUBY, 802 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.

Letter from Mrs. Julia King, Phœnix, R.I.

Phœnix, R.I.—"I worked steady in the mill from the time I was 12 years old until I had been married a year, and I think that caused my bad feelings. I had soreness in my side near my left hip that went around to my back, and sometimes I would have to lie in bed for two or three days. I was not able to do my housework.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped me wonderfully in every way. You may use my letter for the good of others. I am only too glad to do anything within my power to recommend your medicine."—Mrs. JULIA KING, Box 282, Phœnix, R.I.

Letter from Mrs. Etta Donovan, Willimantic, Conn.

Willimantic, Conn.—"For five years I suffered untold agony from female troubles causing backache, irregularities, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It was impossible for me to walk up stairs without stopping on the way. I was all run down in every way.

"I tried three doctors and each told me something different. I received no benefit from any of them but seemed to suffer more. The last doctor said it was no use for me to take anything as nothing would restore me to health again. So I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to see what it would do, and by taking seven bottles of the Compound and other treatment you advised, I am restored to my natural health."—Mrs. ETTA DONOVAN, 762 Main Street, Willimantic, Conn.

Letter from Mrs. Winfield Dana, Augusta, Me.

Augusta, Me.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured the backache, headache, and the bad pain I had in my right side, and I am perfectly well."—Mrs. WINFIELD DANA, R.F.D. No. 2, Augusta, Me.

Letter from Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Newport, Vt.

Newport, Vt.—"I thank you for the great benefit Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I took eight bottles and it did wonders for me, as I was a nervous wreck when I began taking it. I shall always speak a good word for it to my friends."—Mrs. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Box 3, Newport Center, Vermont.

Letter from Miss Grace Dodds, Bethlehem, N.H.

Bethlehem, N.H.—"By working very hard, sweeping carpets, washing, ironing, lifting heavy baskets of clothes, etc., I got all run down. I was sick in bed every month.

"This last Spring my mother got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and already I feel like another girl. I am regular and do not have the pains that I did, and do not have to go to bed. I will tell all my friends what the Compound is doing for me."—Miss GRACE B. DODDS, Box 133, Bethlehem, N.H.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine, made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Rheumatic Pains quickly relieved

Sloan's Liniment is good for pain of any sort. It penetrates, without rubbing, through the muscular tissue right to the bone—relieves the congestion and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

Here's Proof.

A. W. LAY of Lafayette, Ala., writes:—"I had rheumatism for five years. I tried doctors and several different remedies but they did not help me. I obtained a bottle of Sloan's Liniment which did me so much good that I would not do without it for anything."

THOMAS L. RICE of Easton, Pa., writes: "I have used Sloan's Liniment and find it first-class for rheumatic pains."

Mr. G. G. JONES of Baldwins, L.I., writes:—"I have found Sloan's Liniment par excellence. I have used it for broken sinews above the knee cap caused by a fall, and to my great satisfaction I was able to resume my duties in less than three weeks after the accident."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is an excellent remedy for sprains, bruises, sore throat, asthma. No rubbing necessary—you can apply with a brush.

At all dealers. Price, 25c., 50c. & $1.00.

Sloan's Book on Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Poultry sent free. Address

Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, BOSTON, MASS.

LIQUOR HABIT CURED BY NEAL METHOD

A Safe, Sure and Permanent cure, saving time and money. The NEAL is a physician's cure for drink and drug habits. Most modern and perfect of known treatments. Write for particulars. Phone Madison 2658. NEAL INSTITUTE, York Road & Oakland Ave., BALTIMORE, MD.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

A Poor Weak Woman

As she is termed, will endure bravely and patiently agonies which a strong man would give way under. The fact is women are more patient than they ought to be under such troubles.

Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most experienced medical advice *free of charge* and in *absolute confidence* and privacy by writing to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for many years and has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous for their astonishing efficacy.

The most perfect remedy ever devised for weak and delicate women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

The many and varied symptoms of woman's peculiar ailments are fully set forth in Plain English in the People's Medical Adviser (1008 pages), a newly revised and up-to-date Edition of which, cloth-bound, will be mailed *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Address as above.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

DROPSY TREATED. Give quick relief, usually remove swelling and short breath in a few days and entire relief in 15-45 days. trial treatment FREE. DR. GREESS SONS, Box A, Atlanta, Ga.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Relieve Throat Troubles and Coughs. No opiates. Sample free. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

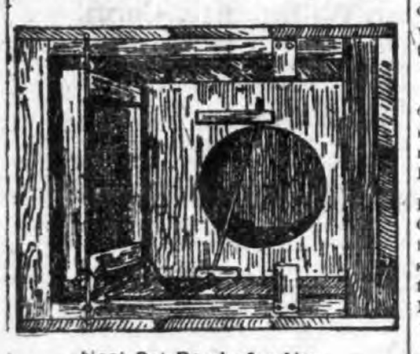
POULTRY

TRAP NEST IS EASILY MADE

One Shown in Illustration Has Been Used at Several Stations With Much Success.

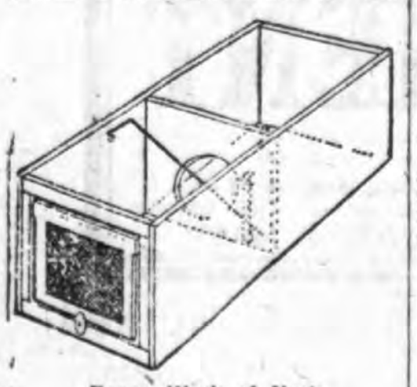
The trap nest shown in the illustration herewith has been used with satisfaction at a number of poultry stations. It is very simple, inexpensive, easy to attend and certain in its action.

It is a box-like structure, 28 inches long, 13 inches wide, and 16 inches deep, inside measurements. A division board with a circular opening 7½ inches in diameter is placed across the box, 12 inches from the rear and



Nest Set Ready for Use.

15 inches from the front. The rear section is the nest proper. Instead of a tight door at the entrance, a light frame of 1x1½-inch stuff is covered with wire netting of a one-inch mesh. The door is ten inches square and does not fill the entire entrance, a space of two inches being left at the bottom and one inch at the top, with a good margin at each side to avoid friction. It is hinged at the top and swings into the box. The hinges are placed on the front of the top of the door rather than at the center or rear, the better to secure complete closing action. The trap consists of one piece of stiff wire about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and 22 inches long. This piece of wire is shaped so that a section of it 11 inches long rests directly across the circular opening in the division board and is held in place by two clamps, one on either side of the circular opening. The clamps fit loosely and the slots are long enough to allow the wire to work up and down about six inches, without much friction. The next section of wire is eight inches long, and is bent so that it is at right angles with the 11-inch section, and passes along the side of the box 11 inches above the floor toward the entrance door, and is fastened strongly to the wall by staples, but yet loosely enough that the wire can roll easily. The remaining section of the wire, which is three inches long, is bent toward the center of the box, with an upward inclination, so that it supports the door when the latter is open. The end of the wire is turned over smoothly, forming a notch into which the door may be slipped when opened. As the hen passes under the open door and then through the circular opening to the nest, she raises herself so that her keel may pass over the lower part of the division board. In doing so, her back presses against the horizontal wire and lifts it enough that the end supporting the door slides from under it. The door swings down and passes a wire spring (near the bottom of the box at the entrance), which locks it and prevents the hen from escaping and the others from entering. A strong button can be attached to the center of the box at the bottom of the outside to hold the door



Frame Work of Nest.

in position when closed. By turning the button, the door can then be swung outward to release the bird.

Selecting Eggs for Setting.

A selected lot of one dozen hens will lay as many eggs as the average farmer will care to have hatched, and if the hens are re-mated to a pure-bred cock he will be the sire of all the chickens hatched on the farm, thus securing uniformity in color and general characteristics, instead of having chicks of all shapes, sizes and colors and not of a characteristic merit. The hens not in company will lay just as many eggs as if with them, and the eggs will possess better keeping qualities than those that are fertile.

Care of Chicks.

As soon as the young chicks are hatched it is a good plan to remove them to the garden or out under the trees. If the weather is favorable, where they can get plenty of insects to eat or catch all they like.

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Eggs in Season
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Pens headed by sons of Viola. Ivis, Precilla, records 236, 238, 217 eggs; pedigreed cockerels $3 up; 15 eggs $1.50; circular free. Frederick Matteson, 3853 Woodley Lane, Washington, D. C. 17

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Eggs, $2 per 15; $5 per 45; $9 per 100. Single Comb Reds and Columbian Wyandottes and Buff Cochin Bantams, eggs, $1 per 15; $3 per 50 Mention ADVOCATE. E. H. Adams, Outwood, Pa. 8

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BRONZE TURKEYS.
State Price.
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Mottled Anconas, greatest winter layers on earth; also Barred Rock pullets pure; also eggs for hatching in season; write me for prices. H. W. Miller, Greenwich, Ohio. 17

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Quality kind; better than ever; all male birds direct from Fishel; no incubator or brooders; are the natural way; selected eggs from this choice stock, $6 per 100; satisfaction guaranteed. James T. Jones, Darlington, Md. 17

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Utility and quality; great fall and winter layers; eggs, $1 25 per 15; Indian Runner Ducks, eggs, $1 per 12. M. B Bryan, Valley Lee, Md. 17

SALE:
8 S. S. Hamburg Pullets, $1 25;
2 Cockerels, $1.50 head; also buy Houdans;
Fine stock.
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Hens, cockerels and pullet bred from 1st prize cockerel and winner of special prize for champion male at poultry show. Waverly, N. Y., 1911 Nutshell Poultry Yard, Athens, Pa. 8

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A grand trio for sale. The cockerel which heads this trio is a full brother to first prize cockerel, Athens, 1912; magnificent in shape and darkest perfect in color; one of the best cockerels we raised this year. Many other grand birds for sale; write for prices. John S. Taylor Jacksonville, Ohio; Box 188. 8

LAKENWELDER Cocks and Cockerels, cheap to make room; eggs from choice matings in season. Frank H. Washburn, Holden, Mass. 12

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Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c State breed bands are for Send 2c for sample.
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WINS AT
MYERSTOWN SHOW
IN BUFF ROCKS.
6 ribbons on 6 entries; 10 ribbons on 11 entries and silver cup at Womelsdorf. 50 pullets and cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for eggs
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1st hen, 2d cock, 1st and 2d pullet 1st cockerel. Am booking orders for eggs and baby chicks from winter layers Have a few good cockerels to sell, $3 and $5 each.
BIG CHESTNUT POULTRY FARM
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Lester Tompkins strain S. C. Reds, Kellerstrass White Orpingtons.
Eggs for hatching for sale from above strains after January 1. I will give you eggs from some pens I set from and guarantee to give you what you order 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed Write for prices and mating list Cloverdale Poultry Yards, Boyertown, Pa 42

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Have won everything on Columbians at Womelsdorf for two years, 1910 and 1911. My stock has shape and color. Richardson-Arnold and Statia strains. Eggs for 3 fine matings, $2 Satisfaction guaranteed. Some stock.
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R. I. Reds and Partridge Wyandottes. Won 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and best R I Red cockerel at Spring City, both combs competing; 1st cockerel, 1st and 5th pullet at Schwenkville. Book orders for eggs. W. G. Rosenberger, Schwenkville, Pa. 15

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Eggs for hatching from some of the best in the land; prize winners everywhere. Send for my circular at once; it is free. Maple Poultry Yards, Box 84, Upper Darby, Delaware Co., Pa. 6

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EIGHT YEARLING HENS,
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Stock from Owens farms. Many cockerels and pullets; are worth from $5 to $10 each; wish to close to one party; a great opportunity. PRICE, $75.00.
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From the most reliable and profitable strains in America, carefully raised and bred by myself. My winnings at the last Perkiomen Valley poultry show were 6 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 thirds and 2 fourths. Write me your wants; I can supply you at the lowest prices possible. Birds suitable for squab breeding at $2 50 per pair. Also have some very large and strong cock birds; would make very nice crosses at 50 cents each; youngsters at 25 cents each.
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Fine pets for ladies or children. Mrs. T. Hellyer, 335 Richmond St., Philadelphia, Pa. 6

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For hatching; S. C Black and White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. Send for my circular with winning list; prices reasonable. Oliver Wagner, Mountain Poultry Farm, Schuylkill Haven, Pa. 27

The Honey Raspberry.
Very hardy and productive. Large, scarlet berries of excellent quality. A hardy Trial Plant of the above mailed postpaid for only 10c
Also our new Seed and Nursery book, very instructive.
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PLYMOUTH ROCKS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR 34 YEARS.
I have a strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks that are very heavy layers and large size. My fowls are bred for exhibition as well as for layers. My breeding yards this year are the finest I have ever had. EGGS $2.00 per 15; $6 per 100. Write for circular.
I WILL USE MY PATRON-RIGHT.
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R. F. D. No 1. 12

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R. I. Reds, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet, partridge Wyandottes, 1st and 2d cock, 1st and 2d hen, 1st, 2d, 4th cockerel, 2d, 3d, 4th pullet; silver cup best display Wyandottes
At Dallastown, 8 1sts, 3 2ds, 5 3ds, 3 4ths, 2 5ths, and special silver cup At Red Lion 17 prizes, 4 1sts; at Glen Rock, 16 prizes, 4 1sts.
Stock and eggs from winners and winning strain for sale
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On Buff Leghorns I won 1st cockerel and special from American Buff Leghorn Club for best shaped cockerel. Some choice birds for sale. Orders booked for eggs
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Blue Ribbon Winners,
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Eggs, $1.50 per 15,
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Bred for Utility,
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Rose and single comb Rhode Island Reds. Great records in laying and exhibition qualities. 800 range run birds $3 up. Eggs in season $3 to $5 per setting. Write your wants early; satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Tompkins, Prop., Concord, Mass. 13

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First and special at Allentown show; my book on runners, 75c; 11 eggs, $2.50; 30 eggs, $5. Yoder's Partridge Rocks and Partridge Wyandottes, are prize winners; 15 eggs, $2; 30 eggs, $3.50. Prices and winnings, 2 stamps. Levi D. Yoder, Box 24, Dublin, Bucks Co., Pa. 15

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THE FAMOUS STRAIN
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In keen competition and one of the greatest shows in the state.
They were awarded the following prizes:
A handsome Inquirer medal for best cockerel in show. Three other specials
1st Pen, 1st, 2d, 4th cockerel, 2d pullet, 3d hen, which is ample proof that they are superior to all other strains of Orpingtons.
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Just the right size and shape for applying all kinds of poultry leg bands and ustful for other purposes. Price only 10c.; 3c extra for postage. Not pressed steel. W. J. Ball, Salem, Ohio. 13

MY WYANDOTTES are pure White Silver Spangled Hamburg, the great layers. S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs from these varieties, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. H. Cressman, Richlandtown, Pa. Box 101 14

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Haupt and Kellerstrass strains; nothing better. Chicks and young stock for sale. Eggs $1.50 and $2 per 15 Book your orders. T. L. Jenkins, East Mauch Chunk, Pa. 18

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Indian Runner Ducks, eggs	$1.00—15
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Tests show where these shells have been used—duration of test 22 days—number of eggs, 33; weight of eggs, 1489.6 grammes.
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Greatest thing on earth to keep your hens busy Send for booklet. A. H. Topping Co., Box D, Newburg, N. Y. 23

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Exclusively. Eggs for hatching, Kellerstrass and Cook strains. First and third prize winners, score above 91, $3.00 to $5.00 per 15.
White Feather Farm, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass. 23

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Old Gold Strain, bred from prize winners. For a short time only to reduce my stock I will sell ten pullets and one cockerel for $10, great laying strains; eggs for hatching, $1.50 per 15. C. H. Sage, Oberlin, Ohio. 14

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from high scoring birds, $5 per 15; $8 per 30. Yearling hens scoring 92 to 93 points, $3 each; scoring less than 90, $1 each. Dark red color, fine shape and standard weight. Mrs. C. P. Gilson, Milton, Iowa. (Mention WEEKLY ADVOCATE.) 14

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On account of installing Mammoth Incubator will sell my incubators cheap. All first class goods, 100, 125, 240, regular sizes. Also eggs and chicks in season. Stock for sale. Irwin D. Mohn. Box 351, Minersville, Pa. 14

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S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Tompkins strain; good breeding males, $2, $3, $5, $10; pullets, $1.50, $3, $5; trios, $10; pens, $15 to $25. Exhibiting birds matter of correspondence. Eggs, $2, 3, 5, 15; from utility pens, eggs $5 per 100. Mrs. Sarah Kersch, Beaver Creek, Ill. 9

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WILLIAM N. ROCKEL, PROP.
Belgian Hares, Flemish Giants, Himalayans, Angoras and Common Rabbits. 1527 Liberty St., Allentown, Pa. 9

WHAT? WHAT?—Yes, I make again a clean sweep on Houdan's Golden Wyandottes at Reading, Mohnton and Kutztown; eggs for sale in season; book your orders now; give me a trial. C. B. Rothermel, Bowers, Pa. 9

EGGS—From R. C. White Minorcas; New York State Fair and Madison Square Winners; fertility guaranteed. Write for mating list and prices. Truxton Poultry Yards, Truxton, New York. 9

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EGGS—S. C. White Orpingtons; great laying strain. Pens headed by birds from Madison Square Winners. Fertility guaranteed. Stock for sale. Write for mating list and prices. Truxton Poultry Yards, Truxton, New York. 9

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At Philadelphia, great Inter State Fair, Trenton, Bristol, Mt. Holly, Trenton, Etc., on 22 entries won 12 firsts, 10 specials, 6 seconds, 2 thirds, 2 fourths, some nice pens for sale, sure to breed winners, also cockerels and pullets; eggs $3, $5, $7.50, $10 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Purchased last April from D. W. Young fifteen dollar eggs, from yard 4 and 5. Ten cockerels out of Madison Square Winners, for sale, three dollars up. Get prices for eggs. W. H. Nagel, Franklinville, N. Y. 6

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Exclusively De Graff strain, Blue Ribbon winners. 1st cock and shape special from R. Red club of America, Philadelphia, 1911; 1st cock and 2 special and 4 h. pen, Spring City, Pa., 1911, strong competition. Limited number of eggs for hatching, $3 per 15. Edw. W. Lewis, Royersford, Pa. 15

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Both combs; winners at Philadelphia and Baltimore shows. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching, $1 per 15, $5 per 100. Special prize mating in each comb, $3 per 15. Write for mating list. J. M. Drumm, Mercersburg, Pa. 19

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Eggs, baby chicks; Rhode Island Red eggs by the hundred. Oscar D. Reese, Old Zionsville, Pa. 6

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Both combs. You can pay more, but get no better blood; circular for chicks and eggs. J. C. Hamilton, R 2, Box 110, New Castle, Pa. 15

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Sinking Spring, Penna. 6

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6 pullets, 1 cockerel, Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons, price $7; 5 pullets, 1 cockerel, single comb red, price $6; 9 hens, 1 cock, single comb Bl Minorcas, 2 years old, price $10; 3 Butter cups, cockerels, $3 each. E. H. Adams, Outwood, Pa. 10

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Last two seasons at Madison Square, Central Palace, Philadelphia, Boston, Trenton, Bristol, with 64 entries, won 19 firsts, 17 seconds, 16 thirds, 5 fourths, 3 fifths, 10 special, 3 bronze medals, 5 silver cups and 7 club specials. Frank T. Chambers, Box W., Bristol, Pa. 16

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Hatching eggs; Wyckoff direct, $1.50 per 15; $6 per 100; farm raised. A. C. Feeg, Robesonia, Penna. 16

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Thompson's "Ringlet" strain (cockerel or pullet mating); also hens and pullets; richly bred birds, good size and superior quality; reasonable prices; satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. G. Hull, Ridgewood, N. J. 7

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Also Dustin's Strain, white Wyandotte chickens; eggs, $3 per 13. Mrs. Elgia Gensemer, Creston, Ohio. 7

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A few pens left that are Buff to hide, $10 pens up; Rhode Island Reds, both combs; can spare a few good birds at right prices; grand pen Buff Cochin Bantams, very small, $10. Permarthel Poultry Yards, Sanquoit, N. Y. 8

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns; winners at Scranton show, 1912; eggs $1.50 and $2 per setting. C. J. Gaglee, Hays Bottom, Pa. 8

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Thompson's Ringlet strain; eggs from best pens, $2 per 15; Utility, $1; $5 per 100. F. L. Tanner, Hop Bottom, Pa. 8

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The kind that will produce big squabs. Three pairs for $5, mated; six pairs for $9, mated. Special price in big lots; we pay express this month; write us in your wants today. Grants Homer Pigeon Lofts, 1036 East Washington Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa. 8

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S. C. W. Orpingtons, cockerels, $3 up; eggs for setting. Elmwood Poultry Yards, J. A. Roscoe, Norwalk, O. 8

50 CARNEAUX, $50

Several of these weigh 1 1-4 pounds each, for foundation stock or new blood, superior. Springfield Carneaux Pigeonry, Jobstown, N. J. 8

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At East Greenville, on White Minorcas made clean sweep winning special for largest entry, cup for best display of Minorcas; Buff Leghorns at Quakertown, 2d cock; book egg orders now; mating list free. Woodside Poultry Farm, Box 115, Graterford, Pa. 8

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Single Comb Black Minorcas; if you want eggs raise the Single Comb Black Minorcas; eggs for hatching, $1.50 for 15. C. E. Long, Catonsville, Md. 8

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Heavy laying strain, vigorous utility breeders, yellow shanks, good eyes and combs; $2; extra fine dark cockerels, $6 and $8. William Fitzgerald, Ocean City, N. J. 8

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Exclusively; Northcup strain, farm raised. A fine lot of early hatched cockerels and pullets for sale; vigorous large boned stock; write for prices; satisfaction guaranteed. Albert Nash, R 2, Dayton, Ohio. 8

BARRED ROCKS, S. C. Buff Orpington and African Geese. John Worley, Mercer, Pa., R 2. 8

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Toulouse and White China; high quality, Runner and Muscovy Ducks. W. D. Brorein, Wapakoneta, Ohio. 8

Carpenter's White Crested Black Polish make clean sweep at St. Louis, Mo., Williamsport, Pa., and Grand Central Palace Shows; on 9 entries we won 5 firsts and 4 second premiums; an unparalleled record; grand youngsters for sale. Carpenter & Carpenter, East Randolph, N. Y. 17

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We have mated four grand pens for the season's egg business; every bird has true type and color; catalog and mating list free; get it. Carpenter & Carpenter, East Randolph, New York. 17

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A fully equipped poultry farm of 20 acres; 8 room dwelling house, barn, hen house for 500 hens; brooder house for 600 chickens; cement incubator cellar; automobile house; telephone and R. D.; near neighbors. For full information and price address, John J. Owens, owner, Remsen, N. Y. 17

Imported and Domestic White Orpingtons; special mating of imported stock, large, broad and deep low typed stock; winners of more than 200 prizes and specials; stock for sale; eggs in season; write for mating list. Triangle Orpington Yards, Fredericktown, Ohio. 25

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Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes, the great money makers, pairs, trios, breeding pens; eggs in season. Charles Dorrell, Alloway, N. J. 25

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Weekly Hera'd

Beaver Springs, : : : Pa.

PASSING OF THE PIGTAIL.

Although the queue, less reverently known as pigtail, is most commonly associated in the public mind of today with the people of China, and although that fashion of wearing the hair has probably been attributed by the thoughtless in many instances to what most of us were taught by our school geographies to regard as the half-civilized condition of the Chinese, it is a fact well worth noting that the Chinese are by no means the only nation on earth to have shown respect and partiality to the queue. The recent edict sanctioning the abolition of the pigtail in China reminds the London Chronicle that it is not so very long ago since the pigtail disappeared not merely from the British army and navy, but even from everyday civilian life in England. Waist-long pigtails were the fashionable wear in England about 1740, and before that the bag wig had been adorned with a pigta.l looped up in a black silk flag. As late as 1858 an old gentleman was seen in Cheapside with his gray hair tied behind in a short queue, and it appears that even today may be found in England a relic of the pigtail; for, according to the Chronicle, three pieces of black velvet on the dress tunics of officers in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers are the remains of the ribbon with which the queue was tied.

Another young Englishman has dashed into New York to spend 24 hours there "seeing America." What an interesting report he will have to make of the great Missouri and Mississippi valleys! What accurate descriptions he can give of the Southland with its wonderful work of unfolding resources going on! What graphic acounts of the prodigious west, this vast theater of imperial progress, he will make! If he could run into some well-informed Yankee on Broadway he might get a second-hand statement of what America is, but he can never find out simply by standing and viewing what he finds in New York, says the Omaha Bee. He cannot even see all of that city, and very little of the elements and resources that make it. Americans are proud of their metropolis, second city in the world in size and first in many other respects, but they would never go there to get the broadest view of continental America. They might go there for their ideas of American provincialism. Our young guest from abroad stands only before a great window that looks out upon America, not before the mirror that adequately reflects it. Of course, it could not be otherwise.

In the Chicago public library during the year 3,340,000 books have been called for, more than two-thirds of them for home use. Before deciding just how literary Chicago is, however, it will be necessary to know how many of the 3,340,000 books were histories and biographies and other serious works and how many of them were ephemeral "best sellers."

The board of education in Los Angeles has barred boxing for the high school girls for fear their beauty and their prospects may both be marred. It is very likely that the reason given for the prohibition will cause its unquestioning acceptance by the fair subjects of the ukase.

A New York jury awarded a lawyer six cents damages and Justice Goff set the verdict aside with the observation that a lawyer's reputation must be worth more than that. Nevertheless the justice must admit that it depends on the lawyer, just as in any other case it must depend on the man. Membership in any profession or employment in any occupation does not constitute a certificate of character.

The coloring of meerschaum pipes can now be done by a machine that never burns the pipe, but in spite of this great modern improvement there will undoubtedly be men who will go right on trying to color their meerschaum pipes themselves, and not infrequently spoiling them in the process, in the same old-fashioned way.

The Western Union's new office building in New York is to be only 26 stories high, and the New York papers are asking, "Why this moderation?"

An eastern couple kept the fact of their marriage a secret for fifty years. They had no fancy, evidently, for tin, glass or silver.

In asking that tips be abolished the waiters want it understood that they want something equally good as a substitute

---

A St Louis wife, twelve years of age, has asked for her first divorce. Evidently she is out for a record.

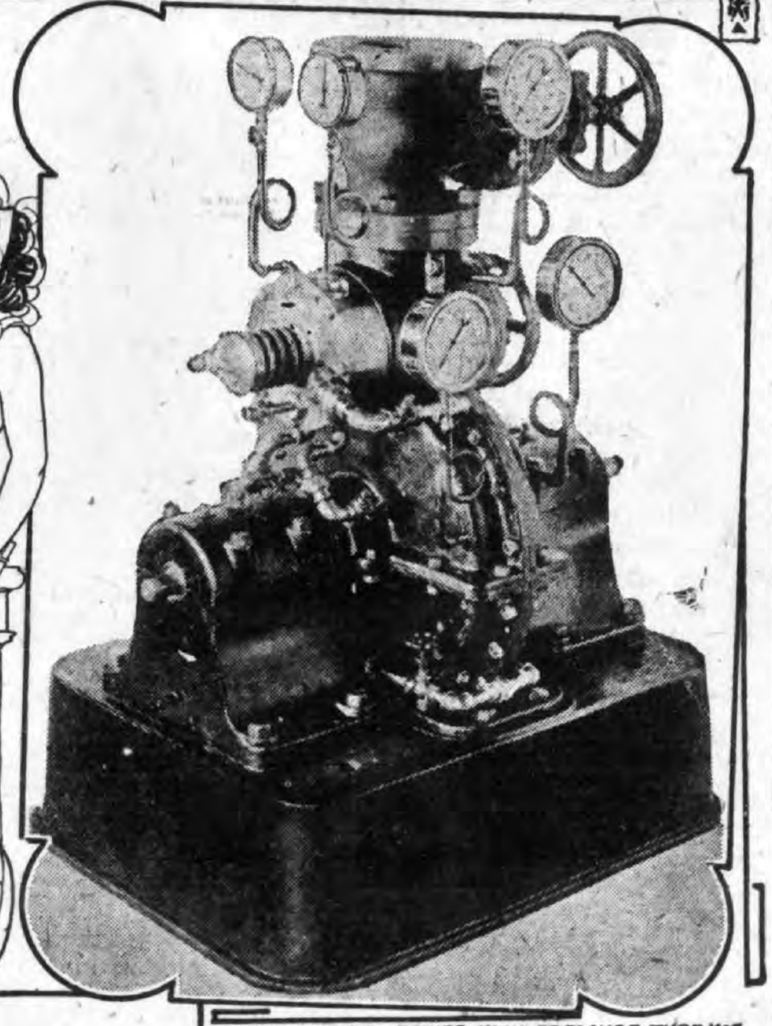
THE TESLA STEAM TURBINE

THE ROTARY HEAT MOTOR REDUCED TO ITS SIMPLEST TERMS

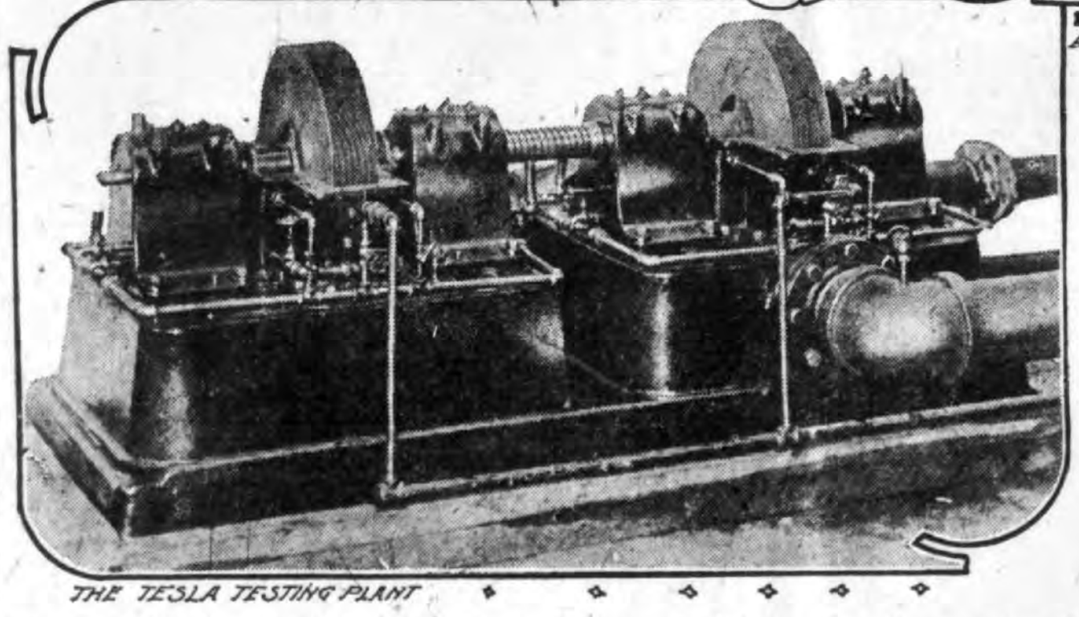
NIKOLA TESLA, whose reputation must, naturally, stand upon the contributions he made in electrical engineering when the art was yet in its comparative infancy, is by training and choice a mechanical engineer, with a strong leaning to that branch of it, which is covered by the term "steam engineering." For several years he has devoted much of his time to improvements in thermodynamic conversion and the result of his theories and practical experiments is to be found in an entirely new form of prime movers now in operation in a large plant in New York.

The basic principle which determined Tesla's investigations was the well known fact that when a fluid, steam, gas or water, is used as a vehicle of energy, the highest possible economy can be obtained only when the changes in velocity and directions of the movement of the fluid are made as gradual and easy as possible. In the present forms of turbines in which the energy is transmitted by pressure, re-action or impact, as in the De Laval, Parsons, and Curtiss types, more or less sudden changes both of speed and direction are involved, with consequent shocks, vibrations and destructive eddies. Furthermore the introduction of pistons, blades, buckets, and intercepting devices of this general class into the path of the fluid involves much delicate and difficult mechanical construction which adds greatly to the cost both of production and maintenance.

The theoretically perfect turbine would be one in which the fluid was so controlled from the inlet to the exhaust that its energy was delivered to the driving shaft with the least possible losses due to the mechanical means employed. The mechanically perfect turbine would be one which combined simplicity and cheapness of construction, durability,



A 200-HORSE-POWER HIGH-PRESSURE TURBINE



THE TESLA TESTING PLANT

ease and rapidity of repairs, and a small ratio of weight and space occupied to the power delivered on the shaft. Mr. Tesla maintains that in the turbine which forms the subject of this article he has carried the steam and gas motor a long step forward toward the maximum attainable efficiency, both theoretical and mechanical. That these claims are well founded is shown by the fact that in the plant where Mr. Tesla carried out his experiments, he is securing an output of 200 H.P. from a single-stage steam turbine with atmospheric exhaust, weighing less than 2 pounds per H.P. which is contained within a space measuring 2 feet by 3 feet, by 2 feet in height and which accomplishes these results with a thermal fall of only 130 B.T.U., that is about one-third of the total drop available. Furthermore, considered from the mechanical standpoint, the turbine is astonishingly simple and economical in construction, and by the very nature of its construction should prove to possess such a durability and freedom from wear and breakdown as to place it in these respects far in advance of any type of steam or gas motor of the present day.

Briefly stated, Tesla's steam motor consists of a set of flat steel disks mounted on a shaft and rotating within a casing, the steam entering with high velocity at the periphery of the disks, flowing between them in free spiral paths and finally escaping through exhaust ports at their center. Instead of developing the energy of the steam by pressure, reaction, or impact on a series of blades or vanes, Tesla depends upon the fluid properties of adhesion and viscosity—the attraction of the steam to the faces of the disks and the resistance of its particles to molecular separation combining in transmitting the velocity energy of the motive fluid to the plates and the shaft.

By reference to the accompanying photographs it will be seen that the turbine has a rotor which in the present case consists of 25 flat steel disks, one one thirty-second of an inch in thickness, of hardened and carefully tempered steel. The rotor as assembled is 3½ inches wide on the face, by 18 inches in diameter and when the turbine is running at its maximum working velocity, the material is never under a tensile stress exceeding 50,000 lbs. per square inch. The rotor is mounted in a casing which is provided with two inlet nozzles for use in running direct and for reversing. Openings are cut out at the central portion of the disks and these communicate directly with exhaust ports formed in the side of the casing.

In operation, the steam or gas as the case may be, is directed on the periphery of the disks through the nozzles (which may be diverging, straight or converging) where more or less of its expansive energy is converted into velocity energy. When the machine is at rest the radial and tangential forces due to the pressure and velocity of the steam cause it to travel in a rather short curved path toward the central exhaust opening, but as the disks commence to rotate and their speed increases, the steam travels in spiral paths the length of which increases until in the case of the present turbine, the particles of the fluid complete a number of turns around the shaft before reaching the exhaust, covering in the meantime a lineal path some 12 to 16 feet in length. During its progress from inlet to exhaust, the velocity and pressure of the steam are reduced until it leaves the exhaust at 1 or 2 pounds gage pressure.

The resistance to the passage of the steam or gas between adjoining plates is approximately proportionate to the square of the relative speed, which is at maximum toward the center of the disks and is equal to the tanegential velocity of the steam. Hence the resistance to radial escape is very great, being furthermore enhanced by the centrifugal force acting outwardly. One of the most desirable elements in a perfected turbine is that of reversibility and we are all familiar with the many and frequently cumbersome means which have been employed to secure this end It will be seen that this turbine is admirably adapted for reversing since its effect can be secured by merely closing the right hand valve and opening that on the left.

It is evident that the principles of this turbine are equally applicable, by slight modifications of design, for its use as a pump and we present a photograph of a demonstration model which is in operation in Mr. Tesla's office. This little pump driven by an electric motor of 1-12 H.P. delivers 40 gallons per minute against a head of 9 feet. The discharge pipe leads up to a horizontal tube provided with a wire mesh for screening the water and checking the eddies. The water falls through a slot in the bottom of this tube and after passing below a baffle plate flows in a steady stream about ¾ inch thick 18 inches in width, to a trough from which it returns to the pump Pumps of this character show an efficiency favorably comparing with that of centrifugal pumps and they have the advantage that great heads are obtainable economically in a single stage. The runner is mounted in a two-part volute casing and except for the fact that the place of the buckets, vanes, etc., of the ordinary centrifugal pumps is taken by a set of disks, the construction is generally similar to that of pumps of the standard kind.

In conclusion it should be noted that although the experimental plant develops 200 H.P. with 125 pounds at the supply pipe and free exhaust, it could show an output of 300 H.P. with the full pressure of the supply circuit. Furthermore Mr. Tesla states that if it were compounded and the exhaust were led to a low pressure unit, carrying about three times the number of disks contained in the high pressure element, with connection to a condenser affording 28½ to 29 inches of vacuum the results obtained in the present high-pressure machine indicate that the compound unit would give an output of 600 H.P. without great increase of dimensions. This estimate is very conservative.

The testing plant consists of two identical turbines, shown in the illustration, connected by a carefully calibrated tension spring, the machine to the left being the driving element, the other the brake. In the brake element the steam is delivered to the blades in a direction opposite to that of the rotation of the disks. Fastened to the shaft of the brake turbine is a hollow pulley provided with two diametrically opposite narrow slots and an incandescent lamp placed inside close to the rim. As the pulley rotates two flashes of light pass out of the same and by means of reflecting mirrors and lenses, they are carried around the plant and fall upon two rotating glass mirrors placed back to back on the shaft of the driving turbine so that the center line of the silver coatings coincides with the axis of the shaft. The mirrors are so set that when there is no tension on the spring, the light beams produce a luminous spot stationary at the zero of the scale. But as soon as load is put on, the beam is deflected through an angle which indicates directly the tension. The scale and spring are so proportioned and adjusted that the horsepower can be read directly from the deflections noted. The indications of this device are very accurate and have shown that when the turbine is running at 9,000 revolutions under an inlet pressure of 125 lbs. to the square inch, and with free exhaust, 200 brake H.P. are developed. The consumption under these conditions of maximum of output is 38 lbs. of saturated steam per H.P. per hour—a very high efficiency when we consider that the heat-drop, measured by thermometers, is only 130 B.T.U. and that the energy transformation is effected in one stage. Since three times the number of heat units are available in a modern plant with superheat and high vacuum the above means a consumption of less than 12 lbs. per H.P. hour in such turbines adapted to take up the full drop. Under certain conditions, however, very high thermal efficiencies have been obtained which demonstrate that in large machines based on this principle, in which a very small clip can be secured, the steam consumption will be much lower and should, Mr. Tesla states approximate the theoretical minimum, thus resulting in nearly frictionless turbine transmitting almost the entire expansive energy of the steam to the shaft.

The Hounded Deer

"It doesn't make any difference now," said a hunter of long experience in the woods in an after supper talk at an Adirondack campfire, "inasmuch as the deer hound is no longer permitted to be a part of the hunt, but it is a fact that one long cherished belief of deer hunters is simply a backwoods fable. That belief is that a deer pursued by hounds when it is taken to a stream will invariably go down with the current instead of upstream, its instinct teaching it that if it goes up its scent will pass down with the water and the dogs will be enabled to follow it just as they did on dry land.

"I long ago satisfied myself that water doesn't carry the scent of a deer with it, but that on the contrary it destroys the scent.

"If the water is deep enough for the deer to swim it suits the fleeing animal best. If it is not the deer trots or lopes along through it. It does not bound as on land, for it must drink, and must drink as it goes. In the hounding days the hunter who believed that the deer always went downstream and acted in accordance with that belief might recover the trail and he might not, while the hunter who knows better than to take stock in that belief would not be a great while in getting his dogs on the scent again.

"Of course I am speaking of deer that took to the mountain stream and not those that found a pond or lake more convenient, it being the nature of deer to seek water if possible, when the dogs are on their tracks. In none of the streams where deer sought to throw the dogs off the scent could a person go many rods up or down without coming to some obstruction in the course of the deer which the animal would have to get over.

"The hunter who knew would in the first place satisfy himself that the deer hadn't gone straight across the water, and would then go in one direction along the stream until he came to the first log or rock or other channel obstruction. If the deer had gone that way the obstruction in its path would be wet on top from the water that dropped from the deer as it climbed over it. If it was dry the hunter would know instantly that the quarry had not passed in that direction and the discovery of the spot where the deer had left the stream would be only a matter of time.

"But the deer doesn't have to take to water any more to elude the hounds, and it can make no difference now to old time believers in that fable how many score of deer they have lost through that belief. Maybe there wouldn't have been so many deer in the woods today if more of the hunters contemporary with deer hounding had known better."

USE OF CROSS IN HERALDRY

More Than Four Hundred Forms of the Device Are Recognized in That Science.

In early pagan days the cross was a symbol of shame and ignominy, and only those deformed or misshapen trees that could be used for no other purpose were formed into crosses. But since the cross has become dear to Christians, says the "Ave Maria," the most precious woods and metals have been formed into it. To the third century may be traced the custom of making the Sign of the Cross. In the days of Constantine, Christians painted crosses on the entrances of their houses as a symbol of their faith.

The impetus to the use of the cross in heraldry was given by the Crusaders, who wore a red cross upon their right shoulder as a token of the obligation they had taken upon themselves. Its form and meanings in heraldic designs are many. In fact, over four hundred and seven different forms have been recorded by students of biography and genealogy.

In heraldry the cross is formed by two perpendicular and two horizontal lines crossing in the center of the shield. This form is modified in various ways by additions and combinations, thus expressing many meanings. It has been said that human intelligence has never devised a system so infinite in its varieties and so endless in its application as is to be found in the science of heraldry, in which figure twenty-seven basic or fundamental crosses.

The Greek cross has all four arms of equal length, while the Latin cross has the earth end longer than the other three arms. The Calvary or Christ Cross rests upon three steps or degrees. The Patriarch cross is recognized by its double crossbar. The St. Andrew's cross is an X, in token of the form of cross on which that saint suffered martyrdom by having his hands and feet bound to its four arms. The St. Anthony cross is shaped like a T, and has its name from the cross that St. Anthony, abbot, wore upon his cloak, though the origin of his cross seems to be Egyptian.

It is a matter of interest that many American families have the cross as the basic emblem of their escutcheons. Among them are at least five of the presidents. The Garfield shield has a blue cross in the dexter canton, and the family motto is, "In the cross I conquer." The Tyler shield had on it a bar, two crescents and a cross form. The shield of the Adams family was adorned by a large cruciform device

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Tribute to Amazons.

The magnificent example of the women of Dahomey should be made widely known wherever their more civilized sisters are to be found struggling for their rights. Frederick Martyn of the French foreign legion, who fought in the recent Dahomey campaign, tells us emphatically that "the female of the species is more deadly than the male." The Senegalese tirailleurs were attacked by the Amazons, and Mr. Martyn says that "any one inclined to sympathize with the Amazons on account of their sex and to look upon the combat between them and our men as unequal, may take it from me that their sympathy would be misplaced. These young women were far and away the best men in the Dahomeyan army, and woman to man were quite a match for any of us. They fought like unchained demons, and if driven into a corner, did not disdain to use their teeth and nails." It may be an error of policy to make these facts known, and thus to stimulate a militancy already vigorous enough.

Unseen Universe.

In the vicinity of the star S. Coronæ Australis Innes and Worsell have found a patch of sky 25 minutes of arc in diameter where no star can be seen with a 9-inch refracting telescope.

According to Innes, who discusses the subject in "Transvaal Observatory Circular No. 5," the apparent absence of stars in this region is due to the occurrence of some absorbing medium, interposed between us and distant parts of the universe.

Stars in the neighborhood of the dark region are enveloped in nebulæ; while just on the border of it there is a star which has been observed to fluctuate in magnitude between 11.0 and 12.2, and which was invisible during the years 1899-1901.

The latter fact is accounted for on the supposition that the absorbing medium was for a time in front of the star, but has since withdrawn from it.

Supplanting Mr. Howells.

Prof. Brander Matthews, at a dinner in New York, said of literary criticism:

"A good deal of it, too, is biased. A good deal of it is like Mr. Walton's.

"Mr. Walton's daughter, a college girl, wrote, at the age of 18, a novel which her father brought out for her at his own expense.

"During the Christmas holidays Mr. Walton gave a party in his daughter's honor, and at this party the young girl read from an improvised platform chapters out of her book.

"Her fond old father was carried away by the reading. So tremendously indeed did his admiration for his daughter's talent enkindle him that, as the girl read on, the old man could be heard muttering over and over:

"Howells be hanged! Howells be hanged!"

Snowplow at Work on the Garden City, Gulf & Northern, North of Garden City, Kan. From a Photograph by L. A. Baugh.

MAROONED ON FREIGHT

BRAKEMEN HELD FORT IN SNOW BOUND CAR.

Big Snow Drifts Defied All Efforts of Rotary Plows to Pull Train Through—Imprisonment, However, Was No Hardship.

For more than a week two Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe brakemen were marooned in a way car attached to a train stuck fast in a big snow drift several miles from Laird, in Ness county, Kan.

A freight train on the Scott City branch of the Santa Fe was snowbound and all efforts to move it were without success. A rotary snow plow had the track clear of snow once, but before the rotary could reach Great Bend the wind blew the drifts back into the cuts and the cold wave froze them solid. In some of the cuts there are huge masses of snow-ice eight and ten fet deep.

The rotary tried to cut through again, but the icy mass broke the blades of the plow. A second rotary plow met the same fate. Then a big force of Mexicans with picks, shovels and dynamite tried to open up the Scott City branch and rescue the freight train which got stuck in a big drift just before the freeze came.

The train, a local freight, was guarded by two lone brakemen. They obeyed orders which forbids them to leave a train standing on the main line. The other members of the crew walked to Laird the day of the freeze. The passengers included two men and two women, all Russians.

The two trainmen did not suffer any, however. They spent their time rabbit hunting and had jackrabbit steaks for breakfast, jackrabbit stew for dinner and roast jackrabbit for supper. Since the snow rabbits can be caught by running them down.

There was a car of coal on the ice bound train, so the brakemen kept warm, and a car of mixed merchandise gave them plenty of eatables.

Railroads Guide Airmen.

A peculiar feature of the progress of aviation in the United States developed during the last few months in the more or less absolute dependence of the airmen essaying transcontinental flights on the railroads. This refers not alone to the necessary transportation of supplies and spare parts from place to place, but to the usefulness of the tracks as guides to the men in the air. The value of following the railroad tracks to get proper direction of flight was apparent at the start of the great coast-to-coast contest early in September, when one of the starters selected the wrong line of trackage and was led a hundred or more miles out of the direct line he had laid out for himself. The usefulness of the locomotive as a night pilot to illuminate the way with its head light, was developed by Airman C. P Rodgers, when he essayed to complete a day's journey at Hammond, Ind., Oct. 5. Rodgers found himself still some distance from his destination when darkness enveloped him The headlight of the locomotive on the special train which carried the airman's supplies so lighted up the course, however, that he had no difficulty in completing his trip.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Small Wastes on Railways.

A somewhat amusing but instructive method of drawing their employes' attention to the effect of small wastes is adopted by the Pere Marquette railway A table has been drawn up by the company showing that for every postage stamp needlessly used the railway has to haul one ton of freight a distance of 3½ miles to recoup for this waste For a lead pencil the haul is 2 miles; a track spike, 2 miles; 1 pound waste, 10½ miles; a lamp chimney, 10½ miles; a station broom, 35 miles; a lantern, 100 miles; track shovel, 90 miles; 100 pounds of coal 20 miles; 1 gallon engine oil, 50 miles; 1 gallon signal oil, 60 miles; air hose 225 miles; drawbar knuckle, 300 miles

Chilean Lines Increase Rates.

To meet the deficit in the operation of the Chilean state railways during the last year, the freight, passenger and baggage rates were raised by a decree of February 9, 1911.

HAVE THEIR OWN IDIOMS

Picturesque Language Employed by Railroaders Would Prove Puzzle to the Outsider.

In Colorado a "bcomer" is called a "tourist." The boys out there go to the "beanery" to "chew" and "kid" the "basher." If the "rear dog" is cooking on the "buggy," then they go to the "he rse' for the "big mulligan." This dish is a stew composed of any and all kinds of meats and vegetables cooked together. After that, to the "feathers" for a little "shut-eye."

The men of the suburban electric railways have a slang of their own. In their service, "head-end man" or on the "head-end," refers to the motorman or, as he is commonly known in the east, the motor-driver. The conductor is on the "rear-end." To become a "rope" or "cord-puller" means to secure a conductor's position.

"Had her in the corner" means that the motorman gave the car the full current. To "jack her over" or "jack her" means to reverse. When a motor burns out on a four-motor car and the head-end shouts to the rear-end that "she had lost a lung," it is easy to tell just what he means. Sometimes he will say "she has only three lungs." On a two-motor car the head-end would say "She has only one lung."

When the brakes are not working perfectly the head-end will say that he made a stop by "using the short handle." This is used in reversing. "Hit her hard" is a term used when the car goes into a curve a little too fast—and it is well known that some electric roads have pretty sharp curves. "Met on a single iron" does not refer to a smashup. It means to meet on a single track without having a wreck. "Dancing on the pin" is the same as "giving her sand," or sanding the rails.—Railroad Man's Magazine.

Plenty of Time to Eat.

A New Yorker whose business interests frequently take him to one of our southwestern states tells of an incident at a railway junction when he found himself very hungry, but with only two minutes to spare before his train left

"Give me a sandwich and some coffee right away!" he exclaimed to the man behind the lunch counter. "I haven't time for anything else!"

"Take all the time you want, friend," said the man behind the counter. "Jest have a look at this bill of fare, and I'll 'phone to the superintendent to delay the train a little while."

"What! Hold up the train while I eat?" demanded the amazed traveler.

"Sure thing!" responded the man behind the counter. "This is a branch road, and no other train coming or going over it this morning, and the superintendent would want you to have a good meal. He owns this lunchroom."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Santa Fe Abolishes Flag Signals.

The signal flags, which almost from the time that railroading became a commercial factor in the world, have fluttered from the sides of the rear coaches of a train, to denote whether it was a regular train, a special, a second section, or an extra, have been abolished by the Santa Fe railroad. In their stead are employed the signal lamps which are used at night, except that they will be of such color as to denote the class of the train and will be unlighted during the day.

Doing away with signal flags during the day will save to the railroad company a great many thousand dollars annually in the purchase of material for them and in the making, as it requires the best class of bunting to keep them from soon being whipped to ribbons in the wind

Trains Run by Oil.

The total length of railroad line operated by the use of fuel oil in 1910 was 21,075 miles, a trackage equivalent to that of practically five transcontinental lines stretching across the United States from ocean to ocean.

Some of the lines that use oil, however, also use coal. The number of barrels of fuel oil, of forty-two gallons each, consumed by the railroads of the country in 1910 is stated to have been 24,526,883. This includes 768,762 barrels used by the railroads as fuel otherwise than in locomotives.—Railroad Man's Magazine.

Small English Railroads.

England possesses more diminutive railways than any other country, for there are said to be several lines there that find one or two locomotives sufficient for their successful operation

WOOES AND WEDS SAME GIRL TWICE

First Honeymoon Stopped by Divorce When He Admits Claim to Wealth False.

SHE POPS QUESTION

A True Love Story That Ought to Convince Novel Readers There Is Always Something New Under the Sun, in Love Affairs.

Chicago.—Jaded novel readers who are convinced there is nothing new under the sun in love stories, who believe, in fact, that romance has done nothing in the world in the last 150 years but run 'round and 'round in the same old circle, ought to make a call at 3334 Indiana avenue and shake the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schaffer.

The Schaffers are the authors, also the actors, of this love story. Their romance is new and up to date.

The first chapter discloses Roma Parker, seventeen and pretty, "clerking" in a Chicago department store. This was two years ago. Enter Albert Schaffer, a few years older, good looking, well dressed, earning $20 a week, and convinced he could conquer the world.

Albert looked at Roma and decided on the spot that she should be his. Roma observed Albert and concluded he was her "ideal." Result: Invitation to dinner from Albert to Roma.

Under the stimulus of a good dinner Albert told Roma many things, all figments of fancy. He said he was an orphan, sole heir to $25,000, and a member of two or three "exclusive clubs." Roma was impressed. He proposed, Roma accepted—end of chapter one.

The marriage was performed in Detroit.

After the marriage ceremony Schaffer's imagination suddenly cooled. Also, consulting his pocketbook, he discovered his money was nearly all gone. With fancy dead, conscience awoke. When the new Mrs. Schaffer began to be insistent about the honeymoon at Niagara Falls Albert suddenly weakened and "told all."

Was Roma angry? It took her about ten seconds to call that honeymoon

He Proposed, Roma Accepted.

off. It took her somewhat longer to tell Albert what she thought of him—about three hours.

A year elapsed. The next chapter discloses a divorce court. Enter Roma with lawyers; enter Albert with ditto. Roma on the witness stand "tells all." "Decree granted," says the court, "no alimony asked, none allowed." Exit all. Slow music. Nobody happy.

Roma Schaffer, one year older and correspondingly improved in personal pulchritude, came downtown one afternoon to do some shopping. Among other things, she wanted a small piece of jewelry, and by the sheerest accident, strolling along Michigan boulevard, she saw "the very thing" in the window of a neat little jewelry store. She went into this store. A young man at the far end of the room came around the glass cases to wait on her. Their eyes met.

"Al," said Roma at last, "I think we're both a couple of (sniff, sniff) fools. I think we were right in the first place. I think we ought to have (boo hoo) stayed married. Don't you think we'd ought to have stayed (boo hoo) married, Al?"

"You bet I do," retorted Al. "And what we are going to do right now is get married again. And it isn't all fourflush with me this time, either. I own this place."

"Al," said Roma, after certain preliminaries, "I came here to get a piece of jewelry."

"Sure," replied Al. "I'd forgotten, but I think I know exactly what you want. How would this handsome solitaire do? And remember, we guarantee all our goods."

Albert and Roma were remarried the next day in Milwaukee.

Child Comes to Life.

Kingston, N. J.—John J. Murphy undertaker, was called to the home of Frank Guirdane to prepare the latter's baby for burial. He found signs of life. The child will recover.

SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND WRITES STORY

New Jersey Man Fires on Spouse and Then "Covers" Tragedy for Newspapers.

New York.—Andrew McConell, founder of the cult of human electricity as a universal cure, who shot his wife, Marion D. McConell, in her room at Ocean Grove, N. J., the other day, was arrested as he was writing a story of the shooting in the office of a local newspaper.

Because of the rambling story he had written of the shooting and what prompted him to attempt the life of his wife, from whom he had apparently been divorced, it is said that McConell is demented.

"I was forced to shoot the woman who was my wife," read the piece of copy he had in the typewriter when arrested. "Absolute divorce was obtained last spring. Not one word was

He Shot His Wife.

said about the divorce during the night I shot her. She has tried to villify an innocent woman."

When the prisoner was having his pedigree taken in the station house he said:

"I shot my wife because she was always making me believe I was insane. She villifies me to different people and has run my character down. I don't want to go back to New Jersey, for they will put me back as they did before."

"How did you come to shoot your wife?" he was asked.

"Oh, I hired an automobile at Avon, went to a house, saw my wife sitting on a chair and shot her," he nonchalantly answered.

According to Dr. W. C. Van Valen of this city, McConell is a dangerous paranoiac.

The woman may recover. The bullet struck her at the base of the brain, but emerged after circling under the skin for two inches.

MINISTER KNOCKS DOWN TWO

Stalwart Parson Tackles Two Rowdies, Puts Them Out, and Sits on Both Men.

New York.—Broad-shouldered, six feet all and powerful looking, in spite of his iron gray hair and 58 years, the Rev. L. W. Beattie, D. D., an East Side settlement worker, appeared in the Flatbush court before Magistrate Hylan the other day to press a charge of disorderly conduct against two men whom he had knocked down and sat upon in the Newkirk station of the

He Knocked Them Down.

Brighton Beach L, after they had assaulted a woman.

He was too late, however, for the men, William H. Dougherty and his son-in-law, William J. Cullinan, residents of Brooklyn, had been dismissed by the magistrate a few minutes before.

A simple charge of intoxication had been preferred against them in the absence of other complaint. But the story of their actions as told by the minister made Magistrate Hylan change his opinion and he ordered their rearrest.

DEADLY SNAKE HAS STEAMER IN TERROR

German Ship's Crew Has Thrilling Encounter With Cobra Which Escaped From Crate.

ONE SAILOR IS BITTEN

Vessel Four Days Out From Calcutta When Poisonous Reptile Discovered on the Deck—Men Go to Fight, but Leave in Flight.

Boston.—In the long voyage from Calcutta to this port the crew of the German steamship Estterturm have lived in hourly terror of death from a big cobra, whose sting is fatal. The deadly character of the reptile's bite was only too vividly proved on the fourth day out of the voyage, when the men of the forecastle and the officers heard a sudden sharp scream of agony. It came from a sailor who had been moving along the deck in the darkness. He was bitten on the leg and a few hours later died in convulsions, suffering most poignant agony. The man had only the merest glimpse of the snake as it squirmed out of sight and into hiding. It is believed the cobra is still alive, coiled and hiding somewhere among the jute bags in the steamship's hold.

But not a member of the nerve-racked crew can be secured to volunteer to seek out and kill the poisonous creature. They are held back by the horror of the remembrance of their comrade's cry the night he was bitten and the spectacle of his agonized death.

In closely boarded crates the Estterturm took 124 snakes aboard at Calcutta on an assignment to a New York animal dealer. The cobra had a box to himself. The snakes were fed from time to time by dropping live rats into the crates, the rodents being caught by traps set in different sections of the ship. Such was the

Shouting in Dread and Fear.

sinuous strength of the cobra that it was able to rip open the stout slat that caged it within the box. No discovery of its escape came until the night that the sailor was fatally bitten.

Officers and men made two or three hunts for the deadly creature, but as there were hundreds of places aboard the ship where it could coil in hiding the snake was not found. Every night became one of terror to the sailors.

Once the killing of the snake was almost effected. Half a dozen sailors armed with long clubs searched and beat every cranny of the superstructure of the ship, and finally started the cobra from under a coil of rope. Once or twice, as one or two of the men aimed the clubs and were ready to strike, the cobra reared and darted its fangs back at its pursuers in rage and the men scattered, shouting in dread and fear. This time the snake disappeared down a ventilator, and it is supposed found its way down into the cargo in the hold.

RECOGNIZES MASTER'S VOICE

Tenneseean Proves Ownership to Satisfaction of Judge When Common Pig Answers Call.

Memphis, Tenn.—That even a common hog knows his master's voice and the way back home through the crowded streets of a city was clearly demonstrated in Justice Guthrie's court.

Two farmers, James Williamson and Charles Stanton, were suing for a hog taken up by the poundkeeper. Williamson could not identify the hog to the satisfaction of Justice Guthrie.

"Your honor," began Stanton, "that is my hog. I cut off its tail and marked the left ear with a swallow fork."

"If the hog is yours, it will come to your call," replied Justice Guthrie.

A constable took the hog to Confederate park and concealed it. Stanton, standing at one side of the park a block away, called, "Piggoole, pig, pig." The hog pricked up its ears, gave a couple of grunts and ran to Stanton.

FINE DRAMA SEASON

ATTRACTIONS AT PLUNKVILLE REVIEWED BY EDITOR.

Opening With Greater Barnstormers' Minstrels, the List Included Prof. Svengali, "East Lynne," "Jesse James" and Others.

"The dramatic season just ended," said the Winesap County Weekly Vindicator, "was the most successful in the history of Plunkville, both from an artistic and a financial point of view.

"Early in October the season was ushered in with the Greater Barnstormers' Minstrels, with 15 performers in high top slickems and beautiful pink dusters, who played the most ravishing circus marches in the courthouse yard. At the evening performance many of the latest melodies were rendered, including 'After the Ball,' 'Hot Time Tonight,' and 'Love Muh and the World Is Mine;' also many first-class jokes which have never been seen in the almanacs in this section. Our versatile and talented barber, band leader, baseball pitcher, orchestra conductor, and society favorite, Mr. Nick Duggins, secured an engagement with the minstrels to play second baritone and double up in the evening as 'Mr. Rastus Johnsing Brown.'

"In November a hypnotist and entertainer called 'Prof. X. Svengali,' occupied the boards at the opera house. Professor Svengali put Sam Tucker, the tinner, into a trance, and made him stand on his head in the corner and sing the 'Doxology.' After the performance Sam missed a five-dollar bill, but he allowed the fun was worth the money.

"In December we witnessed that soulful and lachrymose drama, 'East Lynne,' put on with great eclat and a whole lot of terrific success. Deacon Shucks, who hasn't cried since his wife ran away with the leader of the Bass Center choir, broke into profuse tears; and as the large concourse of Plunkvillians shuffled down the steps that lead from over S. Quigley's well-known commission, confectionery and farm implements emporium, there was not a dry eye on the stairs.

"About the middle of January the Plunkville Thespian and Terpsichorean Troupe rendered 'Kate, the Convict's daughter,' for the benefit of the South Sea head hunters. Miss Sadie Sebree, our talented milliner, who took the immortal role of Kate Kipper, made a pronounced hit and admits that, when it comes to finished trapdoor and red-light situations, she has Mme. Bernhardt backed off the boards.

"The spring attractions included 'Ten Nights in a Barroom,' 'Jesse James,' a Shakespearean elocutionist who put everybody to sleep faster than Parson Buckner does, and a man without arms who played the bass viol with his toes.

"For the next season Manager Tobe Scruggles will maintain the same high standard. He has already engaged 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' a fiddling quartet, a moving-picture show, a patent-medicine entertainment and an ossified man. During the summer many notable improvements will be made. A new tin cornice will be erected and the interior will be repainted in exquisite tints of flamingo red, paris green, Helen pink and chrome yellow, with many striking fresco decorations representing Venus, General Grant, Cleopatra, the Muses and Little Bo-peep. For next season the same competent staff will serve the public. Capt. Artemus Jefferson, the saddler, will continue to preside at the box office in return for the privilege of seeing the shows free. Nathan Thomas, the grocer, will light up and make fires and 'Piggy' Partington, the widow's son, will act as usher and carry the red banner with the golden letters in the parades for the same splendid privileges.

New Find of an Old Race.

Fanning Island, in the mid-Pacific ocean, which was recently purchased by a British Canadian syndicate for use as a coaling station, is the scene of remarkable discoveries, the news of which was brought by the steamship Makura, which arrived at Vancouver, B. C., on Dec. 13. Archaeological explorations have brought to view indications that the island was inhabited at some long-ago period by a race with peculiar skill in architecture. Excavations there have unearthed a large stone building, 50 feet wide and 200 feet long, in the construction of which no mortar was used, the stones used having been skillfully mortised together.

Near by this strange structure was found a tomb containing a human skeleton with a necklace made of the teeth of the sperm whale, and of other articles, including the skull of a dog.

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L. P. Miller, Editor, 1622 Penn St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Exchanges please send their publications to each of above.

No. 16.

THE WORLD'S STAMPS.

CHAP. I. 1840 to 1849.

MAY 1, 1940. In 1837 Queen Victoria took charge of the throne of Great Britain, and three years later had her picture on the stamps of the realm. It stayed on for the remainder of the century. The first stamps to picture the Queen, or anybody else for that matter, were the 1d. and 2d., issued May 1st, 1840; they were line-engraved by Fred Heath, and run off by Perkins, Bacon & Co. There are Maltese crosses in the upper corners, and snatches of the alphabet in the lower. The design is very dignified and artistic, showing that Fred was some engraver. Would'st that he could'st but still be living, in order to show his present day countrymen how stamps shouldst be engravest!

JAN. 20, 1841. On this date the 1d. stamp became frivolous, and came out in various impossible shades of brown, instead of sedate black. Several months later the 2d. appeared with white lines under "Postage" and above "Two Pence," and other minor changes too minor to mention here. The paper on which both values are printed is bluish, caused by chemical action of the gum, or not by the gum at all, according to different authorities. One variety of these stamps is worthy of mention. It is the Queen's head, in white on blue, on the backs of the stamps. We mention it because of the name the Britishers have given it, to wit, "Ivory Head." No remarks, please.

JULY 1. 1843. Brazil was the second country to issue stamps. It started with three values, 30, 60 and 90 reis, engraved and printed in Rio de Janeiro. These stamps have been named "bulls-eyes" by some funny person or other, who should be congratulated, but told to make it stronger. They are all a dreary, monotonous black, and models of homeliness.

JULY 1, 1844, For some reason a new design was put out at this time, smaller than previously, and somewhat more neat in its personal appearance. The same values were again printed, in the same dismal black. Later, however, (September 26, 1846), 10, 180, 300 and 600 reis denominations were added, owing to press of business.

AUG. 5, 1847. This is the momentous date on which Uncle Samuel went into the stamp issuing business. The 5c and 10c stamps put out were engraved and printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, at a little burg known as New York. Just which of these gentlemen did the engraving, and which the printing, is not definitely known. Some think RawDON the engraving, but we are of the opinion that they're not Wright in this conjecture.

SEPT. 21, 1847. Scarcely more than a month after Uncle Sam's first issue, Mauritius put out 1d. and 2d. stamps. They were engraved by J. Barnard and depict Queen Victoria. These stamps are very popular and should be in every collection. Only five copies should be mounted, however. Large mint blocks and panes make a very nice showing, and it is advisable to pick up same wherever possible.

MAY, 1848. New varieties of these stamps appeared at this time, the inscription "Post Paid" being substituted for "Post Office." Evidently this change was made necessary by someone's thotlessness in making off with the Mauritius postoffice. A number of different kinds of paper were employed in printing the stamps, the classification of which will not be attempted at this point.

NOV. 1, 1849. Bavaria now steps forth with 1, 3, and 6 kr. values, designed by P. Haseny, engraved by F. J. Seitz, and printed by J. G. Weiss. The combined talents of these three Dutchmen were insufficient to produce anything more than plain numerals as central designs. The reigning monarch, Maximilian II, must have been a modest man, or else too homely to portray on the stamps to advantage.

JULY 1, 1849. Belgium made its initial appearance in stampdom at this time, with 10c. and 20c. values, engraved by J. Weiner, and printed at the Brussels Stamp Works. They portrayed the reigning king, Leopold I.

JAN. 1, 1849. At this time France was enjoying republican government and chose a portrayal of the Roman Goddess of Spring Gardening, Ceres, as the central design of its first stamps. M. J. L. Barre was the engraver, and he made a pretty good job of it. M. Hulot did the printing, and was obliging enough to make some tete beches,—the first tete beches ever attempted.

Note—All issues treated so far are imperforate.

(To be continued).

— We have been favored with a copy of the 1911 Year Book of the United States Revenue Society, or U. S. R. S., for short. The publication is a very creditable one, and shows the Society to be in a remarkably prosperous condition, considering its limited field. By the way, Editor Quackenbush, in a recent discussion of the Unity question, apparently confused the U. P. S., with the U. S. R. S. He objected to a union of the latter with the M. P. A. and S. P. A., but it was the U. P. S. that had been mentioned in this connection, not the U. S. R. S.

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PREPARE YE FOR THE KINGDOM.

Luke iii, 1-17—Feb. 18.

"Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand."—Matthew iii, 2.

JOHN THE BAPTIST was the last of the Prophets and Jesus declared that none of them was his superior—"There hath not arisen a greater Prophet than John the Baptist—and yet I say unto you that the least in the Kingdom of Heaven is greater than he." (Matthew xi, 11.) Every member of the Kingdom of Heaven class must be higher than John because begotten of the Holy Spirit. They are reckoned as members of the House of Sons, while the Prophets belong to the preceding House of Servants.—Hebrews iii, 5, 6.

God proposed before the foundation of the world that He would redeem man and would establish His Kingdom for their restoration. The Redeemer of the world was to be the King by whose reign of a thousand years the work of Satan would be undone; the head of the Serpent would be crushed and humanity would be uplifted out of sin and death and be brought back to the condition in which Adam was at first.

"The voice of one crying in the wilderness."

Necessarily to the Jew First.

Although God had not mentioned this elect class which He purposed should be members of the Messiah, His Bride, nevertheless God determined that the opportunity to become members of this elect, special class should first of all go to Abraham's natural seed. For the three and a half years of Jesus' ministry, and for a further three and a half years after His death, the privilege of becoming His Bride and joint-heir was limited to Israel after the flesh.

Later, it was sent on equal terms also to the Gentiles. Saint Paul tells us that it was necessary that the Gospel Message should go first to the Jews because this was the Divine arrangement. But he adds, "Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for"—the best of God's gifts, the privilege of becoming members of the spiritual Israel—"but the election hath obtained it and the rest were blinded." (Romans xi, 7.) The blindness is not to be forever, but merely until the completion of the elect, spiritual class—then the blindness is to pass away and Israel is to be saved or recovered to the Divine favor lost eighteen centuries ago (See Romans xi, 25-33).

As Jesus declared, "My Kingdom is not of this world (Age)," and as He did not establish His Kingdom at His first advent, but merely began the work of calling the "elect," so the work of John the Baptist was merely to the Jew and proportionately only was he the antitype of Elijah. A larger antitype of Jesus, and of Elijah and John as forerunners, we may now see. Jesus in the flesh, and all His faithful members in the flesh for eighteen centuries, have constituted the antitype of John the Baptist. The King whose Kingdom they announce will be composed of Jesus and His glorified Bride, beyond the veil. These soon shall take the Kingdom and reign gloriously as Abraham's Seed for the blessing of all the families of the earth.

"Who warned you to flee from the wrath to come?"

The Church has cried "in the wilderness" in the sense that she has been alienated and separated from the world. She has called upon all who would hear to prepare for Messiah's Kingdom. She has told more fully than did John the Baptist of the effect of Messiah's Kingdom—the leveling up of the valleys, the lifting up of the poor, the straightening out of the crooked things, that thus all flesh might see, appreciate, understand, experience the salvation of God. Both John and the Church declare that this salvation is to be brought through Jesus and His glorified Bride in Kingdom power. The point we are making is that while John the Baptist was an antitype of Elijah and was forerunner or herald of Jesus, so, only more particularly, the Church in the flesh is a higher antitype of Elijah, and still more particularly a herald of the Messianic Kingdom.

Jesus did a harvesting work for the Jewish nation only. He gathered their wheat into the garner of the Gospel Age by begetting them of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost and onward; and He "burned up" the nation in a time of trouble with which their Age ended, in A. D. 70. But now for the larger fulfilment—world-wide. In the end of this Age, all the "wheat" class are to be gathered into the heavenly garner by the change of the First Resurrection, and in the time of trouble coming all others will be cut off from all association with the Church and from all opportunity of membership in it—as tares they will be burned—reduced to the level of the masses of mankind. But, thank God! at that time will begin the work of blessing the masses of mankind—all the families of the earth—by the glorious, Messianic Kingdom!

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320 W. Washington St., CHICAGO

Fatal Heart Attack Superinduced by Joy.

It has been said that joy never kills, but Mrs. Rosa Bell Bearley, 67 years old, of Lewistown, died from heart failure superinduced by joy and the home-coming of her two grandchildren, of whom she was very fond.

Several weeks ago the children aged six and ten years, were seized with appendicitis, at that time believed to have been due to eating caraway seeds and were taken to the Lancaster General Hospital for operations.

Wednesday morning the father, George Bearley, with whom the mother resided, left on an early train to escort his wife and children home. He received the news of his mother's death upon his arrival at Lewistown.

The funeral was held Saturday afternoon, and the four sons of the deceased, Charles, George, William and Robert, were the pall-bearers, in accordance with a request of their mother.

Ex-Senator Fred A. Godcharles, of Milton, will be a candidate for Congress-at-large from Pennsylvania.

Wolfe Freedman, a Sunbury clothier, has gone into bankruptcy with assets of $24,000 and liabilities of $56,000.

Dr. I. N. Grubb, of Thompsontown, a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow and well known in this section, died of pneumonia last Friday.

It is reported that there is a half million dollars available for the improvement of the highways of the state. It is to be hoped that Snyder county will not be overlooked in its distribution.

THE **ADVOCATE** IS

Pennsylvania's Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Paper.

The **ONLY** Weekly Paper Published in these Interests.

ONLY 50c. A YEAR

Masonic History Published.

A history of the several Masonic Lodges which have been constituted in Northumberland and Snyder counties from October 4, 1779 to the present time has just been published by Frederic A. Godcharles, of Milton, District Deputy Grand Master for these two counties. The work is the largest and most elaborate ever produced on this subject, it contains the full history of the twelve lodges from the day of their constitution; a roster of the officers and members of a biographical sketch and portrait of each master, there being more than five hundred and fifty of these sketches alone: it also contains the sketches of more than a thousand other prominent members and many items of historical interest about the early days in this valley.

The work consists of nearly 1100 pages beautifully printed on special paper on clear type and handsomely bound in two volumes. There are nearly 100 pages of illustrations to embellish the production and a comprehensive index completes an otherwise pleasing and valuable addition to the local history of old Northumberland county. These are books every resident of the county should be proud to possess and as the edition is limited to five hundred sets those who procure them will indeed be fortunate.

In eight weeks from this Saturday, April 13, the primary election takes place.

"The Parents' Guide in Sex Problems from 5 to 75" is a new book worth its weight in gold to every person, parent, teacher, young man or woman, married or single. The fifteen chapters cover every phase of the sex problem from 5 to 75, which usually requires several volumes. Many have said single chapters are worth many times the price of the book—$1.50, postage free. Some chapters are worth thousands of dollars to many. It has 283 pages, well bound. Send for testimonials. By B. J. Kendall, M. D., Specialist in chronic diseases. Address

DR. B. J. KENDALL,
Geneva, Illinois.

Your Lungs and Throat.

The preparation mentioned by the Rev. Chas. Sager has been for over sixty years of incalculable worth to sufferers from **consumption, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, grippe, coughs, colds** and all lung and throat diseases, and is a household remedy in many, many homes to which it has brought health and happiness.

Mr. C. A. ABBOTT, August 11, 1905.
60 Ann St., New York City.

Dear Sirs: I have known for over 40 years of the effects of Wilson's Remedy **[Wilson's Preparation of Hypophosphites and Blodgetti]** in cases of pulmonary troubles. At this point I will say to you what you have not before known of; that 42 years since, while I was a resident of N. Y. City, I was severely ill with lung trouble. Physicians said I was a consumptive and my family physician told my wife that he thought I *could not recover*. My attention was directed to the Wilson Remedy, which I used with splendid effect. I have been on my feet and at work ever since *my cure*. Yours truly,
REV. CHAS. SAGER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Hunter, (Greene Co.,) N. Y.

The above letter shows what a great boon the Wilson Remedy was to Mr. Sager, but it is but *one of thousands* received testifying to the *curative powers* of this wonderful remedy. **Write at once** to Mr. Abbott at the above address and he will furnish you *convincing proof* of the *great worth to humanity* of this preparation.

HE IS REAL CONSERVATIVE

Pennsylvania Farmer Saw No Reason Why Things Should Be Changed.

In Pennsylvania, not many years ago, dwelt the descendants of an ancient German settler. The farm had descended for generations from father to son, and the original customs had been faithfully adhered to.

But a youth was born to the family who had imbibed some of the modern racial ideas and was likely to come into conflict with his father's stolid conservatism.

One day Johannes was told to saddle the horse and take the grist to the mill. It had been the practice from time immemorial to place the grist in one end of the bag and a large stone in the other end to balance it, and to throw it across the horse's back.

But Johannes on the present occasion managed to get the grist divided between the two ends of the bag, so that there was no need of the stone.

"Oh, daddy, come and see! There ain't no use for the stone."

The old gentleman calmly surveyed the device, and with a severely reproachful aspect remarked to his exulting son:

"Johannes, your fader, your grandfader and your great-grandfader all went to de mill wid de stone in one end of de bag und de grist in de odder. Und you, a mere poy, sets yourself up to know more as they do. Yust put dat stone in de bag and never lets me hear no more of such foolishness as dat."—Life.

IN THE MOOD TO LISTEN

Henderson—You can't tell some women anything.

Henpeck—That's right. They won't stop long enough to listen to you.

HIS LUCID EXPLANATION.

The Rev. John Cavanaugh, president of the University of Notre Dame, told several stories at the Indiana society banquet at Chicago during his address on "The Indiana Home."

"Speaking of being born, reminds me of a good old Hoosier who told me how he missed being born in Indiana," said Father Cavanaugh. "His mother had a favorite sister who had married a man from Illinois, and she had been doing time in that state for a good many years. This man went on to tell how his mother got lonesome to see her sister, and went for a good, long visit with her. During the course of that visit my old friend was born. 'And that's how it came,' he said, 'that I wasn't born a Hoosier. I was born in the absence of my mother.'"

COBRA LOOSE ABOARD SHIP.

A poisonous cobra, one of the most deadly reptiles of India, killed one member of the crew, reduced the rest to a state of abject terror during the voyage from Calcutta, and still is loose aboard the German steamer Katterturm, which reached Boston several days ago.

The reptile, one of 124 consigned to a New York animal dealer, is eight feet long, and its bite is swift and certain death.

THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE 10 weeks on trial for Fifteen Cents.

THIS WEEK:

POULTRY
Two inside pages
PHILATELY
on Last page

CARBOLIC ACID ANTIDOTE.

Tincture of Iodine, It Is Claimed, Gives Remarkable Results.

Among cases of accidental poisoning those caused by carbolic acid are the most frequent. These generally arise through mistaking a solution of carbolic acid for some medicine or, as occurs very often, for some alcoholic liquor.

The remedies generally employed in dealing with this kind of poisoning consist in washing the stomach with alkaline water or pure glycerin, followed by the ingestion of alkaline sulphates, oil and white of eggs beaten up. Some years ago, however, Dr. Maberly showed that tincture of iodine, administered in fairly large doses, may give much better results.

On one occasion when called in to attend a young negro who, thinking he was drinking whisky, had swallowed a quantity of a strong solution of carbolic acid and who consequently was severely burned about the lips and throat, Dr. Maberly hurriedly made him swallow a teaspoonful of tincture of iodine in a cupful of water. A few minutes afterward the patient was able to swallow some milk without any difficulty, speaking became easier, and he very soon completely recovered.

The same immediate and complete effect was obtained on administering tincture of iodine in doses of five drops in water in the case of a three-year-old boy who had just swallowed some carbolic acid.

Similar success was met with in a third case of carbolic acid poisoning, the victim being a child of two years of age. In this instance the iodine treatment could not be begun till thirty hours after the ingestion of the poison. The alarming symptoms soon disappeared under the influence of tincture of iodine given every four hours in doses of five drops in a teaspoonful of water. The little patient was cured.

The tincture of iodine neutralizes the carbolic or phenic acid by forming with it an iodophenate, insoluble and therefore harmless.—European Edition New York Herald.

IRON IN WATER.

It Is One of the Most Powerful Flavoring Agents Known.

What would you consider one of the most powerful agents with which to flavor water? Would it be iron?

A half part per million of iron in water is detectable by taste, and more than four or five parts make a water unpalatable. In some mineral springs iron is the constituent which imparts a medicinal value to the water, but ordinarily it is undesirable.

More than 2.5 parts per million in water used for laundering makes a stain on clothes. Iron must be removed from water from which ice is made or a cloudy discolored product will result. An iron content of over two or three parts per million in water used in the manufacture of paper will stain the paper.

Iron is harmful in water used for steaming, for it is in equilibrium with acids which inside the boiler become dissociated, with the result that the free acids corrode the boiler plates, but the amount of iron carried in solution by most waters is so small that the damage it does to steam boilers generally amounts to little.

Waters having high iron content have in some places caused an immense amount of trouble and expense when used as city supplies, for they favor the growth of crenothrix to such a degree that the water pipes become clogged with the iron sheaths of the organism. The removal of iron from water is sometimes easy and sometimes very difficult.—Geological Survey Bulletin.

Horse Markings.

Among horses, irrespective of the question of breed, white is much more commonly seen on the hind legs, or on one of them, than on the fore legs. And when the latter are white it is practically always true that you will find white on the hind legs too. According to the Horse World, when markings are present both behind and in front those on the hind limbs are usually the more extensive.

DIDN'T THINK SHE WAS TIRED

Mr. Jinks' Mean Insinuation When Young Lady Dispossessed Him of His Seat.

"That was adding insult to injury," said Representative Mann, the minority leader of the house, apropos of a political squabble. "It reminds me of young Jinks.

"Late one night young Jinks sat in a crowded trolley car, and, when a girl he knew got aboard and stood directly in front of him, he made no sign. His face hidden by his newspaper, he pretended that he didn't know the girl would like to have his seat."

"After awhile she spoke.

"'Good evening, Mr. Jinks.'

"'Why, good evening.'

"'I've been to the Primrose social dance.'

"'Indeed.'

"Then, after a pause, she added:

"'It's a wonder, Mr. Jinks, you wouldn't offer me your seat!'

"Jinks then got up. He was very angry. He said, as he hooked himself to a strap:

"'I thought you wouldn't want it; for, as you said you'd been to a dance, I knew you must have been sitting all the evening.'"

STUDY, ANYHOW.

"Yes, she had to give up her part."
"Was it a case of overstudy?"
"No; understudy."

Got Back at Critic.

"I was walking up Sixth avenue in New York," says Capt. F. J. Archibald, "accompanied by James Neilsen of Sweden, who was over here on a visit. There is a big Swedish employment agency up there about Fortieth street, and the sign is spelled in Swedish fashion:

'Helpj wanted.'

"I asked Neilsen what in the world that extra 'j' was doing at the end of the word, especially as, even in Swedish, it is not pronounced.

"'Oh, it is just there, I suppose, said Neilsen.

"'But now that you don't pronounce the letter why don't you people drop it altogether? It looks so silly to have a letter there you don't pronounce.'

"'Well,' said Neilsen, 'I suppose we keep it there for the same reason you hang on to the "p" in pneumonia.'"—New York Herald.

Felt Rather Fat.

"Mamma, I had the nicest dream," said little Mary, age six, just after waking in the morning.

"What was it?" mamma asked.

"Why, I dreamt I was a young lady," the child explained.

"That felt pretty good, didn't it?" the mother remarked.

"Yes," was the reply. "But I felt rather fat."

He Ought to Get It.

"On what grounds do you seek a divorce from your wife?" asked the lawyer.

"Simply because of a pun," replied the long suffering husband. "You see she's a sculptress, and it gets on my nerves to hear her remark twenty times a day, 'Will you love me when I mold?'"

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women are merely kickers.

FREE

I want every person who is bilious, constipated or has any stomach or liver ailment t send for a free package of my Paw-Paw Pills I want to prove tha they positively cure Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Belching, Wind, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and are an infallible cure for Constipation. To do this I am willing to give millions of free packages. I take all the risk. Sold by druggists for 25 cents a vial. For free package address, Prof. Munyon, 53rd & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

There Is No Opium
Nor anything injurious in
Hale's Honey
Of Horehound and Tar
There is nothing better for coughs, colds and sore throat. All Druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

Brown's Bronchial Troches
An old and reliable Cough Remedy. No opiates. Sample free JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

PISO'S
THE BEST MEDICINE
FOR COUGHS & COLDS

Chestnut Lodge

* * *

By A. MARIA CRAWFORD

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

"I am so glad," said Polly Moore, "that I came a day before your other guests, Aunt Phoebe. It gives me an opportunity to have a comfortable talk with you."

"Bob Gaines is coming this afternoon for the same reason. If my headache doesn't get better, I will be compelled to leave you two to entertain each other."

"Bob Gaines of all people! I believe I will catch your headache," moaned Polly. "Isn't it too bad that we dislike each other when you love us both and want to pair us off like cooing doves?"

"There is one thing that puzzles me, Polly. You have never seen Bob, he has never caught a glimpse of you, yet you claim that hate boils in your hearts. It isn't reasonable—mere prejudice! Somebody carried tales, yet neither of you will give the culprit away."

Polly glanced up at her Aunt Phoebe with mischief lurking in her blue eyes. "What will you give me to make this young person change his opinion of me? Chestnut lodge?"

"That's not fair, Polly. I have willed you everything I have except this house and grounds. I promised it to Bob when he was thirty and I can't go back on my promise. The fact of the matter is that I have had it attended to legally. Bob gets the place next year."

"This house is the only thing in the world that I actually want. Look at these high ceilings, this wainscoating, the beautiful old mahogany and rosewood furniture, the rugs—all to go to a man that I despise! Why do you love him so, Aunt Phoebe? He isn't related in any way and I am your own sister's child."

Aunt Phoebe sat looking pensively in the fire where the big logs were blazing. Her face, crowned with its soft white hair, appeared singularly youthful and there was a reminiscent tenderness in her eyes.

"Polly," she said, "I am going to tell you why I love Bob Gaines and why I expect to give to him this house next year. He will be thirty then. His father courted me in this very room. I loved him, but I was a foolish young thing and flirted with everybody. You remind me of what I was in those days. He said that if I loved him I must give up all my other admirers. We quarreled about it and—and he married Bob's mother."

"Oh, Aunt Phoebe dear, I didn't dream of anything like that. How often I must have hurt you! How true you have been through all these long, lonely years—true just to a memory. That," said Polly softly, her arms tight about the straight, aristocratic old figure, "this is what I call love! Everything in this room is suddenly fragrant with romance."

Miss Phoebe smiled at the eager young face so near her own.

"Be kind to Bob when he comes. It is almost dark now, and a good night's sleep is what I need. My headache is really severe."

Polly changed her traveling dress for a filmy little gown that looked as if it had been made of moonlight. The diamonds on her breast gleamed like stars in a summer sky. Why did she feel so antagonistic to Bob Gaines? She sat musing in the great chair that Miss Phoebe always occupied when sh was downstairs. It was all because of a chance remark of the man's, made soon after the announcement that Polly Moore would inherit all her Aunt Phoebe's estate, that is, everything except Chestnut Lodge, the beautiful stone house built on a farm. Edith Tyson had told Polly what Bob Gaines was reputed to have said at his club.

"I suppose people will say that I ought to hunt up Polly Moore and marry her to get the rest of Miss Phoebe's wealth, but no spoiled flirt for me."

"Well," Polly had answered when Edith had repeated the remark, "the next time you see that young man please say that I would rather be an old maid than to marry an idle, red-headed Irishman. Aunt Phoebe told me his hair was red."

The message had been promptly delivered, and Polly and Bob had thereafter avoided each other.

When James switched on the lights in the hall Polly saw a good looking stranger standing there, a suitcase beside him. His hair, she noticed with a start of surprise, was not red, but brown.

When he had made himself presentable and entered the drawing room, Polly extended her hand cordially.

"At last we meet, Mr. Gaines. I am Polly Moore, as you probably know."

"One of the maids tells me that your aunt is indisposed. I am very sorry, but at the same time a little glad for it gives me a nice long evening with you."

Polly exerted all her efforts to charm the man. She remembered the sweet story of her Aunt Phoebe's romance and her heart was warm for this young fellow who might have been Miss Phoebe's own son. The man himself seemed strangely ill at ease, but Polly attributed it to the fact of their hitherto violent hatred.

"That cabinet over there of curios is worth a small fortune," he said, indicating a quaint hand-carved piece of furniture. "That amethyst necklace that belonged to some queen, I believe, is very valuable."

"Yes, indeed Are you interested in Aunt Phoebe's collection? I think that she is very foolish to leave such things here even if she does have a sort of double lock, don't you?"

"Yes, but I suppose she trusts her servants."

Polly excused herself presently. She wanted to run upstairs and ask about Aunt Phoebe before dinner, she said. When she reached the landing she heard a strange noise and went quickly down again thinking that a log had fallen from the fire and that she could help Bob put it back in place.

What she saw fairly paralyzed her. For a woman, she thought very quickly, and reached up to get a loaded pistol that Aunt Phoebe always kept on a high stand in the hall. Then she covered the man where he knelt before the famous cabinet slipping the jeweled necklace in his pocket.

"Hands up! I think," she said, coolly, "that I can shoot pretty straight. To think that you would steal from Aunt Phoebe!"

The man cowered before the look in her face. "It's all a joke," he whimpered just as the door bell rang.

When Polly heard James enter the hall she spoke to him quietly, without taking her eyes from the burglar.

"Hurry up, James, and see who is there. Be careful. Then come here."

"Well, hello, James. How's Aunt Phoebe? Tell her Bob's here," Polly heard a deep voice say. "What the devil does this mean?"

"Come and help me. I have caught a gentleman thief."

It took very little time for Bob and James to replace the valuables and tie their prisoner hand and foot. Then James and a big burly fellow from the stables stood guard over him in a locked room until the sheriff could arrive

Phoebe was shaking before the fire when Bob went back to her He handed her a glass of wine.

"I—I can't hold it," sobbed Polly. "I am scared to death."

"After you have been so brave? Here, I'll hold it. Drink it all."

But Polly's coolness had disappeared. "I—I can't, I tell you. Why, he could have murdered me and I—I talked to him about everything. Oh!" wailed Polly, "I'll never get over this—never!"

Bob put his strong, steady arms around her and held the wine to her mouth.

"Poor little girl!" he said soothingly. "Brace up. That was the bravest thing I ever saw a girl do. Nice scheme of that thief's. One of the maids was a confederate and she put him on to my coming and Aunt Phoebe's headache. He is certainly a bold, bad man. I admire you for what you did, even if you don't like red heads."

Polly glanced up where the firelight showed on Bob's hair.

"When, when I said that," she stammered, "I—I didn't know it was such a beautiful red."

Two hours later Miss Phoebe, feeling better ,come into the room softly and saw two figures before the dancing flames. Polly's fair curls rested perilously near the auburn locks of her favorite.

"This doesn't look exactly like hatred," she declared.

"It isn't," laughed Bob. "It's a case of old-fashioned love. Polly is going to marry me."

"You watch her, Bob," cautioned Miss Phoebe, "Polly is marrying you for this house."

"That's all right," agreed Bob cheerfully. "I don't care how, why or what her reasons may be, just so she marries me."

Polly helped Miss Phoebe to her big chair. "It had to be, Aunt Phoebe," she whispered, "I am the spirit of your love. Bob is the spirit of his father's. The memories in this room just reached out and drew our hearts together."

Motor Cars As Fly Swatters.

Probably no street odor is more aggravating to the average person than the gaseous vapor from the engine of a motor car. Yet that pervasive odor has a beneficent use of its own—or at least scientists say it has.

One of the learned gentlemen, Dr. Edward Halford Ross of London, declares that motor vehicles are the most effective agencies for the extermination of flies. The vapors from these vehicles, he points out, are sure death to insects coming into contact with them, and in support of that view he holds that flies have disappeared almost entirely from those districts in London in which motor cars are in general use. The same condition, he believes, will be found to prevail in other great cities.

One thing is conceded, and that is that stables once used for horses, but since converted into garages, are absolutely free from flies.

Wisdom From the Wed.

Singleton — It's wonderful what love will enable a fellow to see in a girl that he never saw before.

Wedmore—Yes, and it's equally wonderful what love won't let him see that he'll see later on.

SLEUTH HAS VERY HARD JOB

Is Going to Ask the Legislature to Pass New Law Making Burglary Capital Offense.

Policeman McCarthy of the Union Market station, saw three men loitering in the vicinity of Goldstein & Millinger's jewelry store on the East side at three o'clock in the morning. "Aha!" he says, "I'll sleuth some." And he did. He hid in a doorway. Soon he saw two of the men boost the third over the front transom.

"Aha!" says he, "I'll pinch 'em." But he didn't. The two fled, leaving the third inside the store, making a most careful inventory of the stock, as is done by all burglars in the best sets.

"Come out'r there!" ordered McCarthy, but the burglar merely hoisted his hand to a position at right angles with his face, placed his thumb against his nose, and wiggled his dexter fingers—a most uncompromising —position.

"Come in and get me, yer big stiff," he finally muttered.

"That I will, me bucko, and 'twill be no ladylike reception you'll receive when I make your acquaintance," muttered McCarthy. The robber's fingers continued to sway back and forth.

McCarthy got a box and tried to climb over. He couldn't reach the transom. The robber advised him to get a ladder. So McCarthy got a barrel and put his box on top of it. Thus he managed to reach the transom. The burglar encouraged him.

"You're doing fine, you big stiff," he remarked.

"You'll be doing finer when I reach reach you," puffed McCarthy. Then he tried to wriggle in, as the burglar had done. The robber was voluble with advice. "Move a little to the left, fatty," he jeered. "Keep on coming, or wait until I get some grease and oil your sides."

Thus encouraged, McCarthy came through until he was amidship—and then he stuck, for no human being ever said McCarthy was sylphlike. The robber got busy. He collected nice little missiles (like lumps of coal) and bombarded the wedged-in McCarthy.

"Come on; yer doin' fine," he jeered.

There was a supreme effort, and with a mighty "Oof!" McCarthy wriggled through and, like a ton of bricks, landed upon the little robber.

Charles Schwartz, muchly battered, is held on a burglary charge, and McCarthy is going to ask the legislature to pass a law so he can be sent to the electric chair.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Unreasonable Woman.

Although much has been said and written on the subject, we do not yet realize how desperately lonely a woman can be in a thinly settled farming community. Probably no one can ever realize it except the woman herself.

They had taken Seth Hodgkins' wife to the state insane asylum. The day after she left him, Seth—who had been a good husband to her from the date of her tin-wedding anniversary to the date of her silver-wedding, and through all the intervening anniversaries—which there had been no parties to celebrate—received a visit of condolence from his nearest neighbor, two miles away.

Seth turned from a sink piled high with dirty dishes, to clear a chair for his guest.

"I shall have to hire more help. It seems as if she had been gone a year," he said.

"I always supposed that Harriet enjoyed good health," said the sympathizing friend.

Harriet Hodgkins' husband looked in dazed and futile inquiry from the sprawly pattern on the bright new oilcloth that she had bought with the carefully saved egg-money to the view from the kitchen window, a wide, snowy field, some tall, funereal evergreen-trees and a patch of darkening sky. The kitchen did not face the road.

"I cannot understand," he said, "what ailed Harriet. She has hardly been out of this kitchen for fifteen years."—Youth's Companion.

Her Personal Plate.

A young girl who has a great many valuable small belongings and never loses any of them, says that it is solely because of her plan of marking everything distinctly with her full name and town and country address.

For her parasols and umbrellas she has a set of small silver plates of oblong shape and with screw equipped ends, which are readily detached from a handle and put upon another one. Her golf sticks, tennis racquets, hand luggage and the valuable collars which her dogs wear are marked in the same manner and on all of her toilet articles she has plate markings which cannot be obliterated or easily wrenched off.

The first cost of these plates was not very great, although all are of solid silver, and they were accumulated so gradually that the money was not missed from her allowance.

How It Turned Out.

"I told that dub he was foolish to be courting so many girls."

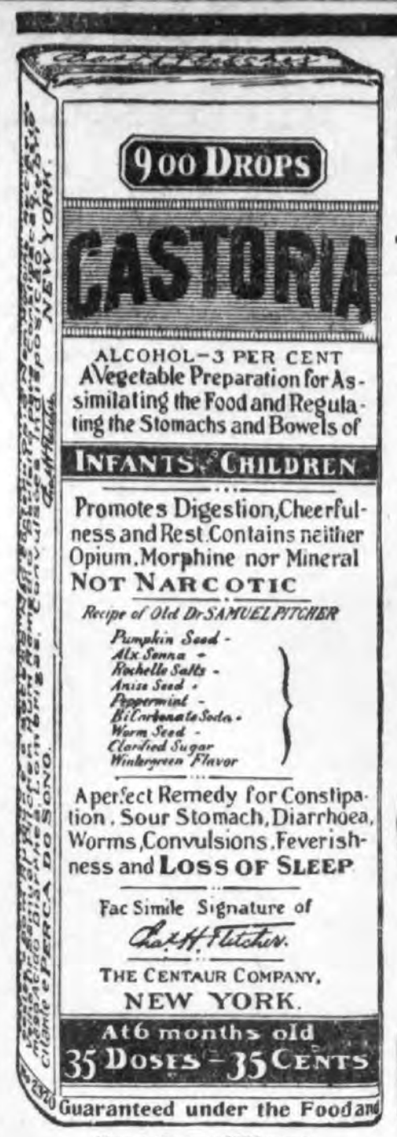
"How did it turn out?"

"As you might expect. His expenses were so heavy that he got behind with his board and had to marry his landlady."

That Is Natural.

Mrs. Townsley—So Hiram Sharp's girl Effie has become a music teacher.

Hepzibah—Yes; we call her Eff Sharp.



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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Child's Reasoning.

"I can't tell you anything about my grandpa," said solemn little Eustace, questioned by a happier comrade as to his more recent ancestor, "because I never had any. All my grandparents died before I was born."

"But you had grandparents just the same, dear," interpolated a listening adult. "The fact that they died before you were born doesn't alter the fact that they were your grandparents."

"But if our father and mothers had died before we were born they wouldn't have been our fathers and mothers, would they?" the wondering child questioned. "So I don't see how what you say can be true."

Right In Her Line.

Gillet—The people in the flat above us are constantly fighting.

Perry—Doesn't your wife object?

Gillet—No. She likes to have a fuss made over her.

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM
Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form. For grown people and children. 50 cents.

Nor a Brass Band.

Booth—What is the difference between charity and philanthropy?

Rube—Charity doesn't hire a press agent.

For HEADACHE—Hicks' CAPUDINE
Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capudine will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c., and 50 cents at drug stores.

If a leap year girl has money to burn it isn't difficult for her to find a young man willing to furnish a match.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

In planning for the future don't overlook the present.

ITCH, ITCH relieved in 20 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. At Druggists.

It is the easiest thing in the world for a man to believe as he hopes.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT
For HORSES and MULES.
Mr. J. T. Tribble, Cartersville, Ga., writes: "Mexican Mustang Liniment is the best liniment in the country for a man to use on his horses, mules or cattle, and I advise others to give it a trial."
25c. 50c. $1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores

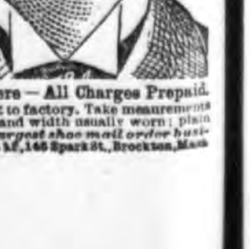
PROTECTION
If you address Reyburn Hunter & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of Lightning Rods, you will receive detailed information as to the Lightning Rod business. They manufacture the largest line of lightning rods in the United States. Loss by lightning can be avoided by a good conductor properly erected. An immediate reply will aid you in securing territory in which to operate

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
One box of Tutt's Pills save many dollars in doctor's bills. A remedy for diseases of the liver, sick headache, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse
Tutt's Pills

IF YOU ARE A TRIFLE SENSITIVE
About the size of your shoes, you can wear a size smaller by shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into them. Just the thing for Dancing Parties and for Breaking in New Shoes. Gives instant relief to Corns and Bunions. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

READERS
of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

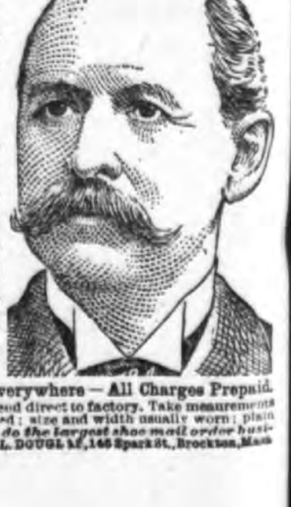
We Give Away Absolutely Free of Cost



The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English, or Medicine Simplified, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, a book of 1008 large pages and over 700 illustrations, in strong paper covers, to any one sending 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*, or, in French Cloth binding for 31 stamps. Over 680,000 copies of this complete Family Doctor Book were sold in cloth binding at regular price of $1.50. Afterwards, one and a half million copies were given away as above. A new, up-to-date revised edition is now ready for mailing. Better send NOW, before all are gone. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
THE ONE REMEDY for woman's peculiar ailments good enough that its makers are not afraid to print on its outside wrapper its every ingredient. No Secrets—No Deception.
THE ONE REMEDY for women which contains no alcohol and no habit-forming drugs. Made from native medicinal forest roots of well established curative value.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 & $5 SHOES
All Styles, All Leathers, All Sizes and Widths, for Men, Women and Boys.
THE STANDARD OF QUALITY
FOR OVER 30 YEARS
THE NEXT TIME YOU NEED SHOES give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial. W. L. Douglas name stamped on a shoe guarantees superior quality and more value for the money than other makes. His name and price stamped on the bottom protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Insist upon having the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. *Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.*



HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL. Shoes Sent Everywhere—All Charges Prepaid. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send direct to factory. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light sole. *I do the largest shoe mail order business in the world.* Illus. Catalog Free. W. L. DOUGLAS, 146 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

PECULIAR AFTER EFFECTS OF GRIP THIS YEAR.

Leaves Kidneys in Weakened Condition

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition, particularly the kidneys which seem to suffer most, as every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to more serious sickness, such as dreaded Bright's Disease. Local druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root is a great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, free by mail, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince any one who may be in need of it. Regular size bottles 50 cts. and $1.00. For sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.

Both Wrong.

A ludicrous story is told of an Edinburg bailie, whose studies in natural history seems to have been limited. The following case came before him one day:

A man who kept a ferret having to go into the country, left the cage with the ferret in charge of a neighbor till he should return. The neighbor incautiously opened the cage door, and the ferret escaped. The owner was very angry, and brought a claim against him for damages.

The following was the decision of the learned bailie: "Nae doot," he said to the neighbor; "nae doot ye was wrang to open the cage door; but," he added, turning to the owner, "ye was wrang, too. What for did ye no clip the brute's wings?"

Reward of Merit.

"Go on, sah! Go on and blow yo' hawn 'bout who yo' is and what yo' done!" impatiently said old Brother Bogus. "But lemme specify dat I'se de on'y extinguished citizen o' dis town dat de president o' de railroad—dis yuh road, yight yuh!—paid any 'tention to when he went th'oo in his special kyah last week. Yassah! I wuz yuh when de train passed—right on dis spot!—and dat 'ar po'tly white man gimme a fine see-gyah; flung it to me out'n de window o' de kyah, and 't wuz lit, too!"—Puck.

Hobby of Wealthy Englishman.

The earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, who will be entertaining many parties at Mount-Edgcumbe during the next few months, would have been able to make a living as an architect if he had been born in a less exalted sphere. He devotes some of his spare moments evolving fascinating toy palaces, each a study of its kind, perfect in every detail. One he had lighted with electricity. These Aladdin palaces are sometimes passed on to lucky children of his acquaintance.—London Sketch.

Quite So.

The teacher in the primary department of a Philadelphia school had been holding forth at some length with reference to the three grand divisions of nature—the animal, the vegetable and the mineral. When she had finished she put this question:

"Who can tell me what the highest form of animal life is?"

Whereupon the pupil nearest her hastened to supply the answer as follows:

"The giraffe."—Lippincott's.

A Possibility.

"He's gone to that meeting, full of fire."

"Then he had better be careful or they will put him out."

Like a Pleasant Thought

of an old friend—

Post Toasties

with cream.

Sweet, crisp bits of white Indian corn, toasted to an appetizing, golden brown.

A delightful food for breakfast, lunch or supper—always ready to serve instantly from the package.

"The Memory Lingers"

For a pleasing variation sprinkle some Grape-Nuts over a saucer of Post Toasties, then add cream. The combined flavour is something to remember.

Postum Cereal Company, Limited
Battle Creek, Michigan

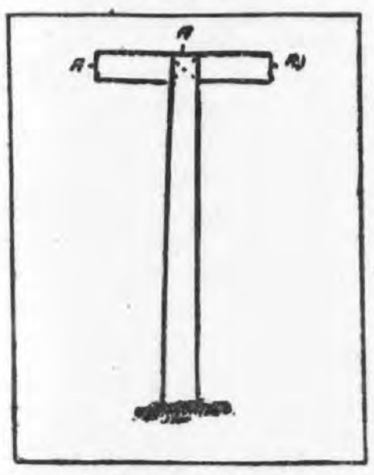
HORTICULTURE

METHOD OF SETTING GRAPES

Best System of Training Is Modification of Munson Trellis—Some Nitrogen Is Needed.

(By W. F. MASSEY.)

For vineyard planting set the vines eight feet apart in rows ten feet apart. Cut back to two eyes and train up a single stem to a stake the first year. Then the best system of training is a modification of the Munson trellis. Set posts along the rows and make



Post for Modified Munson Trellis. A, Position of Wires.

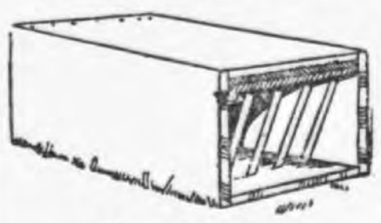
them five feet high. At top of each post nail a cross-piece of 2x4 scantling two and a half feet long, projecting equally on each side. Stretch three wires horizontally, one along the tops of the posts and one along each end of the crossbar. Then take two arms, one each way from the stem of the vine along the central wire. The next season these arms are shortened to four feet and fruited, and at the same time a cane is taken from near the stem to take the place of these arms the following season and they are cut out. The fruiting branches hang over the outer wires and the grapes underneath are better protected than on a vertical trellis. I have found that on a trellis like this there was less rot on unsprayed vines than on sprayed ones on a vertical trellis. Do not put any manure or fertilizer in contact with the roots at planting, but manure on the surface after setting the vines. A fertilizer strong in phosphoric acid and potash is best, though to make a good growth in the young vines some nitrogen will, of course, be needed.

CURES FOR RABBIT NUISANCE

Two Excellent Methods of Ridding Orchards of Injurious Little Pest in Winter Time.

(By B. L. STEARNS.)

Last winter the rabbits worked on a lot of trees for me. I got a pail full of cow manure and filled with water until it was about as thick as thin flour gravy. Take white wash brush and smear on trees for eighteen inches or two feet. Stir up same as if you painted. Two or three strokes of brush on small trees is enough. I



Good Box Trap.

haven't had a tree bitten by a rabbit since and where they cut the bark off nearly around the tree I put it on thick and every one of the trees lived.

Another excellent method of getting rid of the little pests is the use of a box trap. Any one handy with tools can make one.

PROTECTION OF APPLE TREES

Health and Longevity of Many Less Hardy Types Depends to Great Extent on Nature of Shelter.

That the health and longevity of many of the less hardy types of apple trees are largely dependent upon the way they are protected has been pretty plainly demonstrated in the case of a Fameuse tree from which the writer picked the fruit last fall, says a writer. The tree in question stands on the north side, and about five feet from a shed which effectively protects its trunk and lower limbs from the winter sun, says a writer in an exchange. Not only has the tree made a prodigious growth, but it is remarkably thrifty and sound.

Twenty feet to the north of it but exposed to the sun, is another tree of the same variety, which has been badly hit with sun scald, and it is already sick to death. We have watched these trees for a number of years, and are convinced that, while some other factors may have played a part, the difference in their condition today is due to the protection they have had.

It is this principle that makes many orchardists in northern states favor the rather close planting of apple trees in rows north and south. This serves in a measure to give the protector mentioned.

FIGHT SAN JOSE SCALE NEXT

Injurious Pest Can Be Checked If Trees Are Sprayed While Leaves Are Off—Good Solution.

San Jose scale, a pest which is spreading over this country with amazing rapidity, can be checked, says Dr. T. J. Headlee, state entomologist at the Kansas Agricultural college, if orchard owners will spray now while the leaves are off the trees. Spraying with a lime and sulphur solution any time while the trees are dormant is advised by Dr. Headlee, but he believes that the best results will follow if the application is made before the buds begin to swell.

Other solutions may be used as sprays, but the lime-sulphur mixture is especially recommended because it also will kill scab and fungus growth. To prepare the spray, 20 pounds of lime and 15 pounds of sulphur are allowed to 50 gallons of water. Put ten gallons of water in an iron kettle and add 20 pounds of unslaked lime. Boil, adding water when necessary to keep the mass from sputtering. When the lime has slaked into a pasty mass boil until the mixture assumes a dark red color. Strain and add water to make out the 50 gallons of spray. There are other solutions on the market already prepared that are effective. Spray with great care, says Dr. Headlee, as it is only by contact with the poison that the scale is killed.

Ordinarily, one spraying in a year is sufficient, but where the pest is well established it is well to spray now and then again later on in the winter. Since one scale can produce nearly 3¼ millions of young in a single summer, it is evident that if the pest is not combatted promptly it will soon destroy an orchard.

NEW CROSS OF SMALL FRUITS

Illinois Grower Accidentally Developed Raspberry-Strawberry—Promises to Become Popular.

An Illinois grower states that through an accidental cross between the red raspberry and the strawberry there has been developed a plant which promises to become important.

The cross was made by bees carrying the pollen from a bed of strawberries to a red raspberry patch near by, and the berry resulted from the seed that fell on the ground.

The berry is very large, some growing to the size of a hulled walnut. In shape it is like the strawberry, with

The Raspberry-Strawberry.

a hollow center like the raspberry, and resembles this fruit to some extent.

It grows on a bush about three feet high, the stalk being covered with thorns. It is of a beautiful red and requires sugar and cream to bring out its flavor, which is peculiar to itself, slightly resembling the mulberry, and there is a lingering delicate afterflavor.

It is said to be a large producer, and requires little cultivation. The vines are mowed close to the ground late in the fall, or in the spring, and the new shoots that come up bear the same season.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

If you plant pear trees in rich soil you invite blight.

Old and many young trees are infested with the woolly aphis.

We cannot longer raise paying apple crops unless we spray.

The lime-sulphur mixture is a good remedy for the oyster-shell scale.

It is better to give the orchard clean cultivation than to try to raise crops in it.

If the garden is fall plowed it means you can plant at least a week earlier next spring.

Fruit trees should never be planted on the lawn, as they cannot be profitably worked.

If you buy your seed potatoes this year, look at them closely, and if there is a sign of scab, reject them.

In very cold weather, cover the barrels of potatoes and fruit with two thicknesses of paper or grain sacks.

The hardiest grape of all is the Concord. There may be some of better quality, but none can stand so much grief.

Expert orchardists recommend seeding the orchard to crimson clover—or rye to be plowed down the following spring.

Wood ashes are valuable to spread around fruit trees for small fruits and vegetables; they should not be wasted.

Clean out the henhouse and put the cleanings on the garden this fall. Next spring you will wonder what makes things grow so fast.

For moss and lichens on old fruit and shade trees, spray when leaves are off. Spray in the middle of a mild, clear day, when bark is dry.

Remember rabbits have just as sharp teeth this year as ever. They will surely gnaw those fruit trees if you give them half a chance.

In putting manure about young trees keep it away from the trunk or you will provide a harbor for field mice and gnawed trunks will be the result.

HOUSEWORK IS A HEAVY BURDEN

The woman who "keeps house" has enough to do when she is in good, sound health, but if she is weak, tired all the time, and suffering from morn to night with an aching back, house-work becomes a heavy burden.

Many women who were afflicted in this way say that Doan's Kidney Pills have made life easier for them.

Women are subject to kidney disease. The clothing they wear, the work they do, the worry and strain of bearing and rearing children, the lack of proper exercise; all tend to it.

Backache, bearing-down pains, headache, dizzy spells, faintness, fits of "blues," and other troubles often thought to be peculiar to the sex, are found frequently in kidney disease. When any one of these ills appears, together with a discolored condition of the kidney secretions, with passages too frequent, scanty or burning, just make up your mind that your kidneys are weak, and be quick to help them.

Doan's Kidney Pills have helped a great many weak women through the trying times when kidney disease means so much added misery. They do not disturb the stomach or bowels and contain no poisonous, dangerous nor habit-forming drugs. Doan's are harmless for children too.

When Kidney Troubles Keep You in Misery Day and Night

"I just can't get up!"

The following case is typical of the cures effected by Doan's Kidney Pills. Grateful testimony is the best evidence.

SCREAMED WITH PAIN.

A Connecticut Woman's Awful Suffering.

Mrs. Selina Jones, 200 Main St., Ansonia, Conn., says: "I began to have kidney trouble about 1898. An inflammation of the bladder set in. I had cutting, dragging backaches; pain through the loins and sides and soon got into a state of weakness, languor and general depression. My limbs were so sore and tender I could hardly bear the pressure of the bed clothing. I bloated badly and my ankles swelled. I noticed a continual ringing in my ears and specks flitted before my eyes. The kidney secretions were unnatural and very irregular. At times I fairly screamed with pain. I became so weak and sick, that I was put to bed and stayed there three months under doctor's treatments. I grew worse constantly, and my family was entirely discouraged. Beginning with Doan's Kidney Pills, I was surprised at their effect. In less than a week, kidney weakness and inflammation of the bladder disappeared. In three weeks I was up and soon resumed my housework. I think the use of Doan's Kidney Pills saved my life."

"When Your Back Is Lame—Remember the Name"

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all Dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors

JUST A LITTLE TOO HASTY

Mr. Newlywed Resented What He Considered Impertinence, but the Joke Was on Him.

They were on their wedding tour, and imagined that every civility given them related to their new condition of servitude.

Having stopped at a way station, the bridegroom was approached by the station agent, who asked:

"Are you going to take the next train?"

"It's none of your business," retorted the bridegroom, indignantly, as he guided the bride up the platform, where they condoled with each other over the impertinence of some of the natives.

Onward came the train, its vapor curling from afar. It was the last to their destination that day—an express. Nearer and nearer it came at full speed; then in a moment it whizzed past and was gone.

"Why in thunder didn't that train stop!" yelled the bridegroom.

"Cos you said 'twarn't none of my bizness. I has to signal if that train's to stop."

NURSE TELLS OF SKIN CURES

"I have seen the Cuticura Remedies used with best results during the past twenty years. In my work as a nurse, many skin disease cases came under my observation, and in every instance, I always recommended the Cuticura Remedies as they always gave entire satisfaction. One case in particular was that of a lady friend of mine who, when a child, was afflicted with eczema which covered her face and hands entirely, breaking out at intervals with severer torture. She could not go to school as the disfigurement looked terrible. I told her to get at once a set of the Cuticura Remedies. After the use of only one set she was perfectly well.

"A grown lady friend was afflicted with salt rheum in one of her thumbs, and she was cured by the Cuticura Remedies. Still another lady had dry salt rheum in both palms of her hands every fall of the year. They used to be so painful she could scarcely wet her hands until she began to use the Cuticura Remedies which cured her. I have also seen them cure children of ringworm. The children's faces would be all circles and rings around the cheeks, and the neck, and after treatment with Cuticura Soap and Ointment, they were completely cured. My husband had rheumatism on his arm and I used the Cuticura Ointment. It made his arm as limber and nice, whereas it was quite stiff before I began to apply the Ointment.

"Last May I had an ingrowing toe nail which was very painful, as the side of the nail was edging right down in the side of my toe. I cut the nail out of the cavity it made, and of course applied the Cuticura Ointment to the part affected. It soothed it and in less than ten nights it was all healed through constant use of the Ointment. Ten days ago, I had my left hand and wrist burned with boiling lard, and Cuticura Ointment has completely cured them. I have just recommended the Cuticura Remedies to another friend, and she is recovering nicely. I will gladly furnish the names of the people referred to above if anybody doubts what I say." (Signed) Mrs. Margaret Henderson, 77 Highland Ave., Malden, Mass., Oct. 1, 1910. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

Young America's Reply.

"Why did Shylock want a pound of flesh?"

"I suppose he knew that the price of meat was going up."

For COLDS and GRIP

Hicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c., 25c., and 50c. At drug stores.

In the matrimonial game there are lots of kisses and many scratches.

A tough man's idea of being well dressed is to wear a loud necktie.

A DRAW.

Old Grouch—So you had a fight with Clarence. He claims he licked you.

Cholly—Oh! the boastah! It's twue he wumpled my cwavat dweadfully, but when it was all ovah his collah was fwightfully wilted.

More Like Him.

"Yo ast me 'bout Mis Johnsing an' her husban' las week, Miss Lou," said Matilda, looking up from her ironing. "Ah seen Mis Johnsing on de street las' night an' she says dey gone to boa'din'. Her husban' been out o' wo'k fo' de las' six monts an' dey cayn' 'ford to keep house no mo'. Ah t'ink it mighty foolish 'cos dey's sto'in dere fu'niture an' it cos'es dem fifty cents a mon't to keep it in de sto' house, an' ef dey don' pay it ebe'y mont' de money keep a-growin' an' a-growin' an'a-bur-owin' into dere bank 'count, jes' like a eatin' cancer. Ah tol' Mis Johnsing dat, an Ah say w'y don' she put her husban' to wo'k. He right able body man. 'Hitch de reins to de mule,' Ah say, an' don' yo' wo'k yo' finger nails to de quick fo' dat niggah.' But she say he can' fin' no wo'k he like, dough he out all day an' somet'm's till 12 o'clock at night a-lookin'. Ah reckon he don' like no wo'k he can fin', dat's w'ot's de mattah."

Esther Was Alarmed.

Esther, a five-year-old daughter of North side parents, heard much about the dangers of diphtheria, and was eager to observe every precaution to keep from coming into contact with it, that she and her two brothers might not "catch it."

One day she insisted on going to the grocery on the corner to spend her penny, and was warned by her mother not to stop and play with any children she might meet on the way. After having been gone only a few minutes, she rushed into the house much excited, exclaiming as she entered:

"Mamma, you must keep 'ose boys away from Mr. A.'s house, 'cause they have diphtheria and have a sign up."

Her mother said: "Is that so? What does the sign say?"

"It says f-o-r s-a-l-e," said Esther.—Indianapolis News.

Ready for Anything.

A popular neighbor had just passed to the great beyond in a rural Pennsylvania community and the undertaker stood at the door of the home, when he heard the following remarks by the minister:

"Mine bredren und sisters, Joe Thomas he iss dead. Maybe Joe Thomas he go to heaven up I no know, und maybe Joe Thomas be go to hell down I no know, but, mine bredren und sisters, we must be brebared to meet him."

Useless.

"Why don't you make up your mind to cease permitting your wife to henpeck you?"

"I have made it up half a dozen times, but it doesn't seem to do any good at all. She refuses to concede that I have a mind."

Woman has led the world since it began. She took the leading part in the first drama, "Man and the Serpent."—Paul Blouet.

All women love a lover—but most married men feel sorry for him.

OF THE AGE OF CHIVALRY

Fat Victim of Cupid Bashfully Acknowledges Real Reason for His Act of Heroism.

The smallest boy had broken through the ice and the fat boy was crawling to his rescue.

"Come back, Fatty!" the other boys shrieked. "You'll bust it all in, an' den youse'll both be drowned!"

But the fat boy, flat on his stomach and spread out to his widest extent, ignored these warning cries and steadily crept toward the black hole and Tommy's clinging fingers.

Once the ice made a cracking sound and the watchers yelled with dismay. But the fat boy did not halt. Nearer and nearer he came, and finally his out-stretched hands caught those clinging fingers and drew the small boy, little by little, onto the firmer ice and so to safety.

"What did youse do it fer, Fatty?" one of the boys tearfully remonstrated.

"Aw," replied the hero, "I knew what I lost in weight I made up in wideness, see?"

Then his face softened.

"Besides," he bashfully said, "I'm sweet on Tommy's sister!"

Brewer's Rule.

It was common knowledge that at twelve o'clock noon the wealthy brewer called in all the poor men in the neighborhood who warmed themselves over store and factory gratings and made them small presents of food, clothing or money. The brewery gratings alone possessed no occupants.

"We don't dare stand there on account of the fumes," said one unfortunate who had been requested to vacate the trunkmaker's grating. "He won't give to anybody who smells beery."

Won't Sell His Horse Now.

I had a horse I couldn't use as it had a bad attack of heaves and would have sold it for a trifle to get rid of it. Someone told me of Brubaker's Heave Powder, so I fed it eight packs; the heaves are gone and the horse is not for sale. So writes Mr. J. Bender, Rothsville, Pa. He recommends everyone with a heavey horse to use these powders which sell for 50c. a package. Prepared by Samuel Brubaker & Co., Lancaster, Pa.

Explained.

"Heigho!" sighed Mrs. Stoutly. "You used to sit with your arm around my waist, John, but you never do it any more."

"I'm sorry, dear," replied Stoutly, "but there are some things that are beyond my reach."—Harper's Weekly.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c.

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Deep-Sea Version.

Tommy Cod—What is it they call a pessimist, pa?

Pa Cod—A pessimist, my son, is a fish who thinks there is a hook in every worm!—Puck.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

Nothing Serious.

"Made any mistakes in the new year as yet?"

"Well, I'm still writing it 1911."

The man who is satisfied with himself never worries on account of his neighbor's estimate of him.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

When people begin to say to a woman, "How young you are looking," it's a sign she is getting old.

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

We are told that it is the unexpected that always happens. If this is true, we should learn to expect it.

POULTRY

HENS NEED MUCH EXERCISE

Chicken That Scratches Is One With Quick Move, Brightest Comb and Best Egg Record.

The question of exercise is one that the poultrymen cannot study too carefully. To keep in good health and profit, all animal kind must take the proper amount of exercise, or they will become sluggish and diseased. It is not a very difficult matter to get the hens down to work and if this duty is involved upon them in early life they will not forget their "early training," and will know that in order to have everything to eat they must work for it.

Exercise prevents overfat in fowls. Overfat is a diseased condition, the penalty sooner or later being death. A too-fat hen is an indifferent layer—producing eggs of all shapes and conditions. It is, generally, the over-fat hen that lays soft-shelled eggs. It is the breaking of these eggs in the nest that leads on to the vice of egg eating. One trouble after another follows this neglect of not having the hens exercise.

The hen that scratches is the one that has the quick move, the brightest comb, the happy air, and the best egg record. She is business clean through. The idle hen should not be tolerated.

Early morning exercise is of untold value, especially during cold weather. If the fowl can get off the roost and at once get down to scratching, it will not only put itself into condition for the day, but it will greedily pick up its feed and properly digest it. Contagious diseases do not, as a rule, find victims in busy fowls—it is invariably the idler that takes to everything that comes around. One of the greatest reasons why the hens of today are better layers than they were in our forefathers' days is the fact that our present day poultrymen have discovered that the fowls must be induced to exercise, and it is a rule to compel them to do so.

EYE GLASSES FOR CHICKENS

Intended to Prevent Fowls From Picking Out Each Other's Eyes—Make Unique Appearance.

It might be supposed from a glance at these spectacles that chickens, like human beings, suffer from diseases of the eye, and that the inventor designed them as an aid in their search for bugs, but such was not his intent. The eye glasses were patented in 1903, and were intended to prevent chickens from pecking out each other's eyes. A flock of them so equipped would present a very intellectual appearance.

Eye Glasses for Chickens.

POULTRY NOTES

If you want your poultry fed right, do it yourself.

If a hen is very sick, it scarcely pays to doctor her.

Take care to keep plenty of clean water before the chicks.

With eggs so high the hen seems to feel that she needn't lay many.

The country is full of people who have not made a success of poultry.

Clean out nest boxes often at this time of the year and refill with clean straw.

The best feed is none too good for the little chicks. Spoiled food causes indigestion.

An open scratching shed is within the possibilities of even the most modest poultryman.

If you are setting hens do not neglect to dust them thoroughly with a good insect powder.

Poultry raising is an industry too often beset with trials which end in disappointment and failure.

The failure of many poultry enterprises can be traced to a loss of constitutional vigor in the stock.

Get the chicks into good habits; start them off with a variety of food to accustom them to eat anything.

A cheap rough house may serve as well as a costly one, provided the hygienic conditions are equally good.

You can get green food for chickens without much trouble. Lettuce makes an excellent feed and grows rapidly.

Ducks must have shade. If the duck run is bare, plant castor beans, sunflowers or hop vines to be trained over frames.

One of the very essential things in raising poultry is to keep the young birds, as well as the old stock, free from lice.

Do not disturb eggs after the eighteenth day, or open incubator when the hatch is coming off, as it lets the moisture out.

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3 Hens and Cock.
Eggs in Season.
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Eggs, $2 per 15; $5 per 45; $9 per 100. Single Comb Reds and Columbian Wyandottes and Buff Cochin Bantams, eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 50 Mention ADVOCATE. E. H. Adams, Outwood, Pa. 8

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Fine stock.
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From the most reliable and profitable strains in America, carefully raised and bred by myself. My winnings at the last Perkiomen Valley poultry show were 6 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 thirds and 2 fourths. Write me your wants; I can supply you at the lowest prices possible. Birds suitable for squab breeding at $2 50 per pair. Also have some very large and strong cock birds; would make very nice crosses at 50 cents each; youngsters at 35 cents each.
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Blue Ribbon Winners,
Built for Eggs.
Eggs, $1.50 per 15,
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RAAB'S POULTRY FARM,
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Bred for Utility,
As well as Quality.
Winners Wherever Shown.
Eggs $2.50 per 15.
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Rose and single comb Rhode Island Reds. Great records in laying and exhibition qualities. 800 range run birds $3 up. Eggs in season $3 to $5 per setting. Write your wants early; satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Tompkins, Prop., Concord, Mass 13

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A GREAT BIG HAND GRINDER
that will save its cost several times a year and will furnish one to two bushels per hour of fresh ground corn, oats, peas, dry bone, oyster shells, nut shells, dry stale bread, etc., for poultry feed, or will grind table meal for family use.
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We also build a full line of Power Feed Mills. Samson Wind Mills, Gasoline Engines. Ask for catalogs, stating line in which you are interested.
Stover Mfg. Co., Plymouth St., FREEPORT, ILL.

FOR SALE CHEAP—100 Buff Partridge Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets of high quality, in order to make room for breeders. 3tf
R. G. Pensyl, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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For years we have been perfecting our strain of bred-to-lay Leghorns and this season offer eggs and day-old-chicks from our very best pens. If egg layers are what you need, send for our new catalogue. "Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back." S. D. HALL, BOX S, SEVILLE, O. 14

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Vice President Silver Rock Club of America.
BRISTOL, PA. 14

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Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes, the great money makers, pairs, trios, breeding pens; eggs in season. Charles Dorrell, Alloway, N. J. 25

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Ideal strain and non-fading R. C. Rhode Island Reds; great layers and winners of cups, medals and diplomas at the leading shows; stock and eggs for sale.
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Three cocks, 1 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4, cockerel, 1, 2, 3, 4, pullet. Eggs, $2 to $5 per 15. Samuel G. Weaver, Terre Hill, Pa. 15

CHESTER TOMPKINS STRAIN RHODE ISLAND REDS,

Both combs; winners at Philadelphia and Baltimore shows. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching, $1 per 15, $6 per 100. Special prize mating in each comb, $3 per 15. Write for mating list. J. M. Drumm, Mercersburg, Pa. 19

MAMMOTH BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS,

Fine young stock from blue ribbon winners at Boston, Providence, St. Albans; also first cock and second cockerel Boston, (W. H.) Wyandale Poultry Yards, Alburgh, Vt. 7

CARPENTER'S BUFF WYANDOTTES

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Imported and Domestic White Orpingtons; special mating of imported stock, large, broad and deep low typed stock; winners of more than 200 prizes and specials; stock for sale; eggs in season; write for mating list. Triangle Orpington Yards, Fredericktown, Ohio. 25

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A few pens left that are Buff to hide, $10 pens up; Rhode Island Reds, both combs; can spare a few good birds at right prices; grand pen Buff Cochin Bantams, very small, $10. Permarthel Poultry Yards, Sanquoit, N. Y. 8

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Thompson's Ringlet strain; eggs from best pens, $2 per 15; Utility, $1; $5 per 100. F. L. Tanner, Hop Bottom, Pa. 8

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Both combs. You can pay more, but get no better blood; circular for chicks and eggs. J. C. Hamilton, R 2, Box 110, New Castle, Pa. 15

SQUAB BREEDERS, SQUAB BREEDERS,

The kind that will produce big squabs. Three pairs for $5, mated; six pairs for $9, mated. Special price in big lots; we pay express this month; write us in your wants today. Grants Homer Pigeon Lofts, 1036 East Washington Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa. 8

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—The aristocrats of the poultry yard; lay 280 white eggs yearly; $8 per setting of 15 from first prize pen, $6 per setting from second prize pen. Incubators and brooders run by oil, gas or electricity; catalogue free. Petaluma Incubator Co., 215 Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind. 15

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Bred to lay; trapnested stock; baby chicks and eggs. Write for prices and description. Gershom Fry, Sewell, N. J. 15

FOR SALE.

6 pullets, 1 cockerel, Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons, price $7; 5 pullets, 1 cockerel, single comb red, price $6; 9 hens, 1 cock, single comb Bl Minorcas, 2 years old, price $10; 3 Buttercups, cockerels, $3 each. E. H. Adams, Outwood, Pa. 10

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN

S. C. W. Orpingtons, cockerels, $3 up; eggs for setting. Elmwood Poultry Yards, J. A. Roscoe, Norwalk, O. 8

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.

Toston's Strain Buff Leghorns again winners at Madison Square Garden, 1911, proving their superiority over all others. I have five pens mated of these fine birds that will produce excellent results. Eggs from my pens for sale now. Mating list for the asking. H. E. Toston, Box 37, Clear Spring, Md. 7

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For hatching broilers and for table use; write wants. H. C. Snook, Hagerstown, Md. 7

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Fine markings; some large show birds; I have bred them many years. J. A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa 7

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS,

First cock, first hen, first, second and third pullet. Bridgeport Show, 1911. Eggs $3 per 15. E. J. O'Neill, 2785 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn. 7

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Last two seasons at Madison Square, Central Palace, Philadelphia, Boston, Trenton, Bristol, with 64 entries, won 19 firsts, 17 seconds, 16 thirds, 5 fourths, 3 fifths, 10 special, 3 bronze medals, 5 silver cups and 7 club specials. Frank T. Chambers, Box W., Bristol, Pa. 16

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS,

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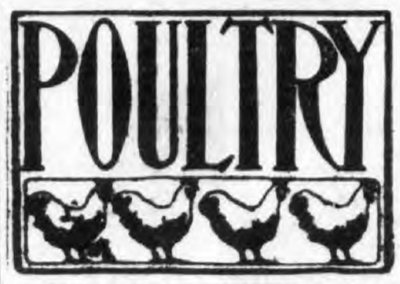
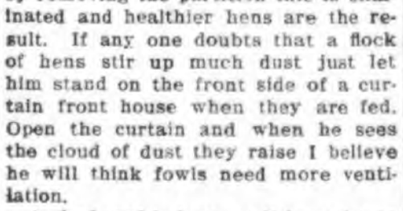


GOOD HOUSE FOR CHICKENS

There Is No Need of Elaborate Structure, but It Should Be Dry and Free From Draughts.

In describing what he deems the best house for chickens, Mr. Glenn T. Sponenbergh of Oswego county, New York, writes the Farm and Home as follows:



Front Elevation and Floor Plan.

If concrete is used in the construction of the foundation and floor it will make a rat and water-proof floor that is sanitary and easily cleaned. The rest of the house should be built of wood, as the forms for concrete would cost nearly as much as the siding itself. The frame is 2x4-inch material and the siding and roof boards of yellow pine surfaced both sides. If the sides are covered with roofing paper, it makes a tight and very warm house. The roof should be covered with some good roofing laid according to directions so as to make it as tight as possible. Shingles are not suitable for a building of this kind, as the roof is apt to be damp most of the time. The curtain front house is the driest and most easily regulated in accordance with the weather. It is cheaper to build, is more easily cleaned and the floor space is more fully utilized than in the scratching-shed type. This house should be built tight so that the ventilation is from the south, therefore no drafts. With the scratching-shed house the roosting room is almost always sure to be damp. But by removing the partition this is eliminated and healthier hens are the result. If any one doubts that a flock of hens stir up much dust just let him stand on the front side of a curtain front house when they are fed. Open the curtain and when he sees the cloud of dust they raise I believe he will think fowls need more ventilation.

A shed roof is best, as it is easier to build, provides greater volume of sunlight and has no peak to become filled with cobwebs. The pens should be deep rather than long and shallow. This places the sunlight on the floor instead of on the back wall, therefore a dried floor and happier hens. The pens should be large enough to accommodate 50 hens and two or more cocks. One 20 feet deep and 12 feet wide will furnish the required floor space.

The accompanying plans of side and front elevations and floor arrangement illustrate what I think is the best house. This contains pens 12x20 feet, the front being 8½ feet and the back 5 feet high. This is as high as is necessary to build and as low as is easy to work in. The front contains, to each pen, one double sash window with the upper sash hinged at the top. This is opened when too cold or stormy to raise the curtain. A frame 5x5 feet, with the top hinged to swing in, is covered with muslin or cheesecloth. On the outside of this opening is tacked woven wire to keep the fowls in while curtain is open during the day, except during a hard storm and in very cold weather.

The platform under the roost is 2½ feet from the floor, and the nests are the same height, being entered from the platform. This leaves nearly all the floor space available to the hens, and every nook and corner is cleaned with ease. The roosts are 2x2-inch material rounded at the top. For a

Side Elevation Mr. Sponenbergh's House.

breeding house I would make the pens 12 feet deep and 8 feet wide, which would hold as many hens as are desired with one cock, but for a laying house the larger size is the better and more economical.

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Weekly Hera'd

Beaver Springs, : : : Pa.

THE CAT.

From the standpoint of utility, except in so far as decorativeness is utility, not much can be said for the average cat these days. The cat enjoys its privileges without greatly concerning itself with the responsibilities. And in point of fact, its services in most houses would be superfluous. The mousetrap now does for most households what the cat formerly did. Nor is the cat particularly distinguished by the affection for its master which is so conspicuous in the dog, its sole domestic rival for the warm spot under the kitchen stove. If you will note the cat carefully, you will observe that it usually wants something of you when it comes around. None of its calls are courtesy calls. The arched back and the "mew-mew" are eloquent of its desires. If it does not receive these marks of attention and fails to find anything else that interests it, say, a nice warm spot in your lap to take a doze on, the cat moves majestically and indifferently away. Your personality has no particular charm for it. It admires the radiator more than it does you. These characteristic symptoms of self-centeredness and grave detachment are reinforced by the eyes of the cat. A cat's eyes look at you, but they seem to be looking beyond you. They are like the eyes of the caged lion, which always seem to be seeing the distant desert that it loves and that is calling to it by night and day.

From year to year there have come reports of the increase of deer in Connecticut which western people have found it difficult to believe. Last year there were complaints that the protected animals were destroying farmers' crops. This year comes the story that the Connecticut game wardens have given warning that motormen on interurban electric cars must exercise the utmost care not to run down deer which happen to get upon the track, or they will be made to incur the full penalty of the law for killing deer out of season. It is said that a considerable number of deer have been killed in this way, especially at night, when they were attracted by the headlights. Deer stalking with an electric car is certainly a modern method of acquiring venison; but they were always an ingenious folk in the state of the wooden nutmeg.

A bonfire was held by the Postoffice Department of over 170,000 Christmas postal cards, barred because of their tinsel decoration, notification having been made that these cards are unmailable on account of danger to the clerks in handling. The number sent in spite of the warning shows that men and women are but children of a larger growth, who keep on doing things apparently because they have been told not to do them.

Census returns of the foreign-born inhabitants of Greater New York show that there are more natives of Italy residing in the Empire City than there are in Palermo. In a similar way the Russian-born population of New York far exceeds the entire number of inhabitants of so characteristically a Russian city as Kiev. The Russian-born New Yorkers number almost half a million and the Italian-born New Yorkers exceed 340,000.

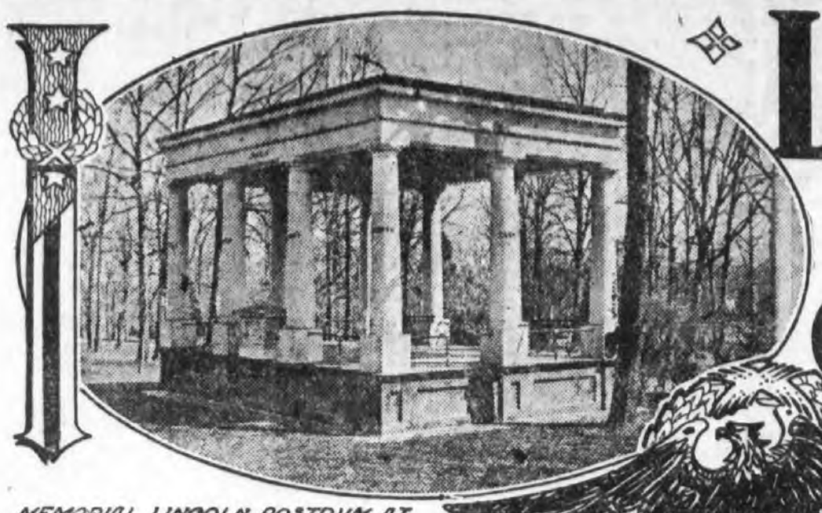
The patient Griselda's famous record for meekness and endurance has been beaten by a woman in Chicago. For twelve years she supported her husband with patient resignation, but finally decided that having to take beatings as well as give earnings was a little too much, even for a modern Griselda.

A medical journal has started a campaign against the beloved student pipe, alleging that students who smoke are not those standing highest in their classes. This journal is behind the times, holding the antiquated idea that college students in these strenuous days go there to study.

Sixteen babies in a courtroom in New York upset the court's dignity and yelled their contempt of court till the latter was driven to ignominious surrender in an adjournment. Which proves that the infant of the species is more vociferous than judicial precedent.

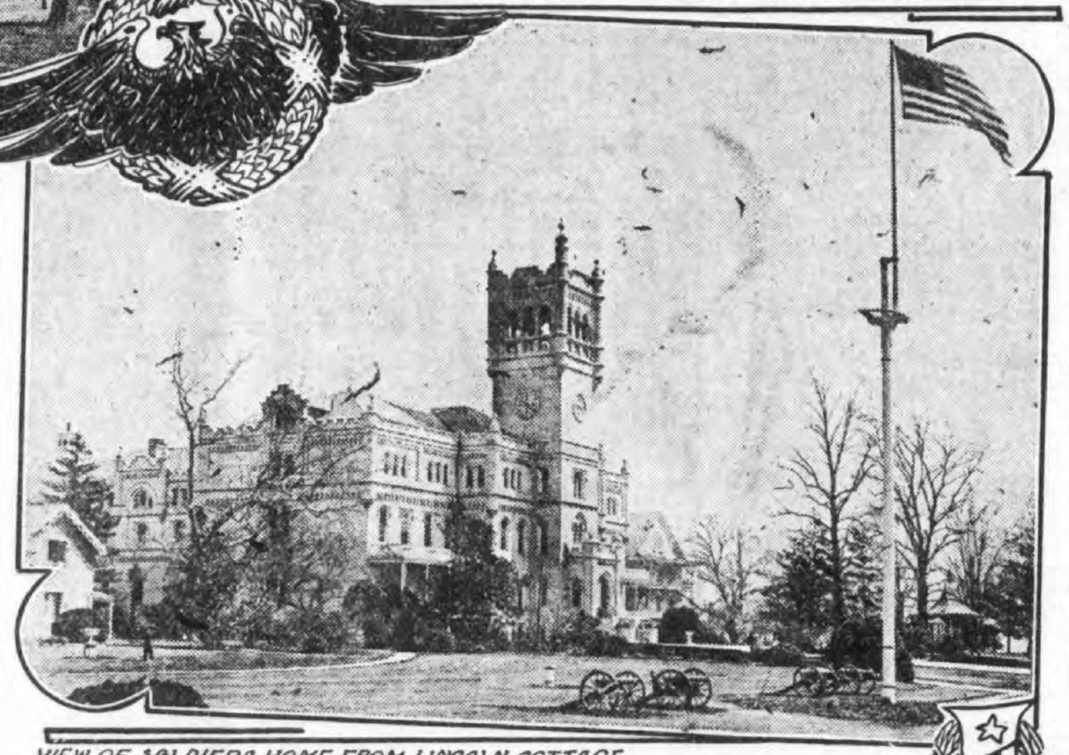
"When I read I don't like to think," is a remark credited to Thomas A. Edison. A good many others feel the same way, which is a possible explanation for the abundant output of light literature that calls for no thought in the process of its perusal.

The pure food board has issued a definition of mincemeat. But it has offered no bets that it can define the things mincemeat produces the night after.



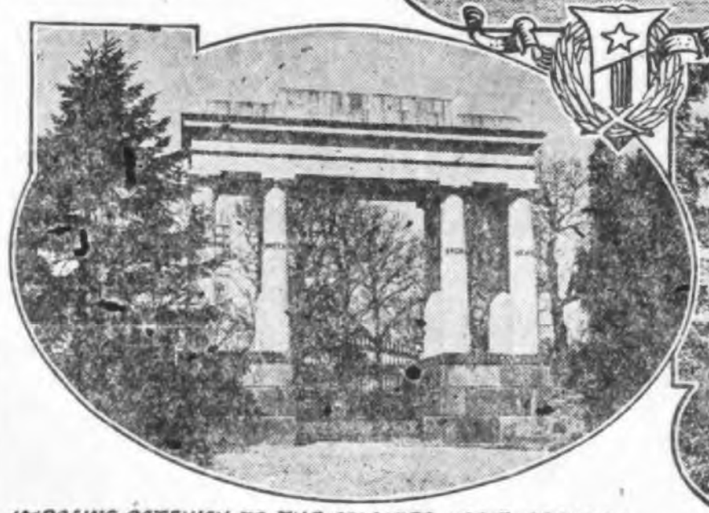
MEMORIAL LINCOLN ROSTRUM AT SOLDIERS HOME GROUNDS

LINCOLN'S SUMMER COTTAGE

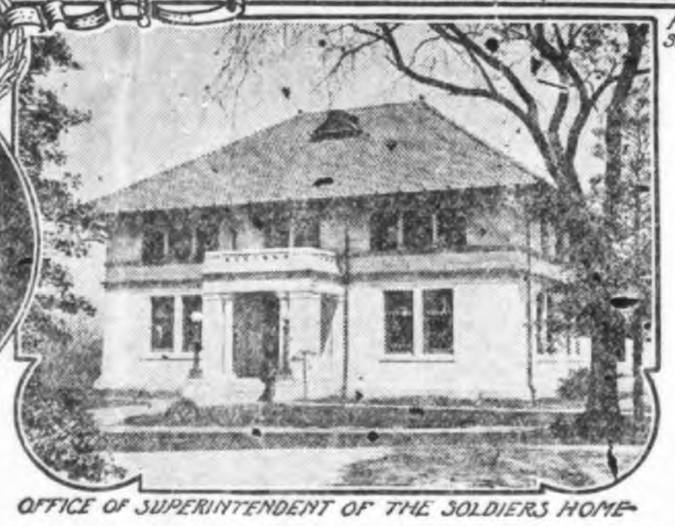


VIEW OF SOLDIERS HOME FROM LINCOLN COTTAGE

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SUMMER HOME



IMPOSING GATEWAY TO THE SOLDIERS HOME GROUNDS



OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SOLDIERS HOME

PROBABLY not one in ten thousand of the present-day admirers of Abraham Lincoln are aware that there is yet standing in a perfect state of preservation a modest frame cottage which served as the summer home of the martyr president during his administration. Many readers, no doubt, are unaware that Lincoln had any other home than the White House at Washington during the long period of strain and strife, and yet as a matter of fact had it not been for the rest and relaxation afforded by his sojourns at this modest suburban retreat it is doubtful if Lincoln could have met the exactions of that trying half-decade without paying the penalty of nervous collapse long before the close of the war.

The Lincoln summer cottage has a certain added significance when considered in connection with the project which has several times been broached in recent years to provide the President of the United States with a permanent summer home. It may be remembered that only last winter there was talk of attempting to have congress appropriate money for the purchase or erection of a special vacation retreat for the chief magistrate, and then when this scheme fell through various summer resort communities all over the country came forward with offers to donate summer presidential homes, free of expense to the nation, if only they be given assurance that such gift would receive official sanction and designation as the "summer White House."

Yet oddly enough all the time that this discussion of the project for a summer White House was in progress the nation was already in possession of a presidential vacation cottage—the very one that was originally provided for President Lincoln and which has since stood ready for occupancy by any chief executive, although none of our later presidents have availed themselves of the privilege. To be sure, this summer cottage is not located in the mountains or at the seashore, but on the contrary is picturesquely situated in the environs of Washington. But then we must remember that not nearly all of our Presidents have subscribed to the theory of Taft that it is necessary to seek a northern clime for the summer solstice. All the early presidents of the nation who were residents of Virginia thought that the Old Dominion afforded all the requisities of a summer resort and so recent a president as Grover Cleveland chose to spend his summers in the suburbs of Washington in cottages which he rented for the purpose.

But to get back to the subject of the Lincoln summer home it may be explained that this historic cottage stands on what is now the grounds of the National Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia. This, the only country home officially provided for a president of the United States, was not, however, specially erected for President Lincoln. On the contrary, it was built in 1810 as the country home of George Washington Riggs, one of the first citizens of Washington and the founder of a house that has transacted the banking business of practically every president of the nation. The vast estate which surrounded this cosy country home was the tract which now comprises the grounds of the National Soldiers' Home, and the circumstances of its acquisition for the use of the nation were very interesting.

When, upon the conclusion of the Mexican war, Gen. Winfield Scott returned with his victorious army to the United States he brought among other spoils of war the sum of $70,000 in gold which he had exacted as penalty or indemnity from Gen. Santa Ana for the action of the Mexican troops in firing upon a flag of truce. General Scott was soon in a quandary what to do with this money. He offered it to congress, but that body was, for some reason, averse to accepting it. There were good reasons for not attempting to distribute it among the officers and soldiers of the army and General Scott did not want to keep the money himself, although the War Department was quite willing that he should do so. Finally he solved the problem by personally purchasing the Riggs estate and establishing a National Soldiers' Home. Congress accepted the gift and this unique institution has since been maintained by a small tax imposed upon each soldier of the regular army.

It was in 1861 that the Riggs cottage, standing on the crowning site of what had developed into a most beautiful park, was invested with the dignity of a presidential summer home. It was evident, of course, that the progress of the war would prevent President Lincoln from absenting himself from the capital for even a brief vacation, and yet it was equally manifest that his health would suffer unless he had some relief from the tropical heat that besets the city on the Potomac in summer. It was General Scott, himself, who brought to the attention of the president the charms of the beautiful suburban cottage, set on a hill overlooking the city and surrounded by a veritable forest. President Lincoln forthwith fell under the spell of the romantic spot and removed his family from the White House to the newly-discovered retreat.

From this time until his untimely death Lincoln spent each summer at the cottage on the heights. It was his custom to drive into Washington each morning from the cottage and after spending the day at his office in the White House to drive back to the cottage at night, but there were, of course, occasional days when he remained at his suburban retreat and many conferences were held there from time to time that had important bearing upon the fortunes of the Union. The cottage came to be known as "the president's cottage" and is so popularly designated to this day, but in the course of time it was, by Lincoln's own direction, officially christened Anderson cottage, in honor of General Anderson of Fort Sumter. By direction of the Secretary of War, Anderson cottage was set apart for the permanent use of the President of the United States and in later years it was occupied for brief intervals by Presidents Grant, Hayes and Arthur, but none of them were so deeply attached to the modest and comfortable habitation as was the Civil War President.

To present-day visitors the center of interest at the Lincoln cottage is President Lincoln's bedroom, which is on the second floor and is the largest room in the house. Two large front windows open directly over the porch and a splendid view of the City of Washington is afforded. The parade grounds of the Soldiers' Home, the flag pole and the commandant's quarters are directly in front of the cottage, the site being the most impressive and commanding of the entire grounds. The furniture used by Lincoln during his occupancy of the cottage is reverently preserved, but it has been removed from the cottage to a storehouse and is not open to the inspection of visitors.

Immediately beneath the bedroom is the room which was used by President Lincoln as a sitting room. It is about half the size of the enormous bedroom, but larger than most of the other rooms in the historic cottage. There are, all told, about twelve rooms in the cottage. Several additions have been made to the house since it was erected more than a century ago, but the residence as it stands today is identical with its appearance when Lincoln was master there. As has been said, the building is a frame structure but the exterior is covered with stucco, such as was so popular with many of the early builders, and this has been kept in a perfect state of repair so that the cottage today bears no evidence of its great age. The cottage is at present occupied by several of the old soldiers, who are spending their declining years in this haven of the veterans of the regular army. Naturally, the old soldiers hold the cottage in the greatest veneration because of its association with Lincoln, and they take manifest pride in showing visitors about and relating anecdotes of the war-time president.

There are many reminders of the immortal Lincoln in this locality. Not far distant is the site of Fort Stevens, where Lincoln was under fire while a spectator in the trenches during a spirited engagement between Federal and Confederate forces. Yet near at hand, in the cemetery connected with the Soldiers' Home, is a handsome Lincoln memorial rostrum, which is the scene of the exercises which are held at this cemetery on each recurring Memorial Day, and at which the President of the United States is often a speaker. It has several times been proposed that the Lincoln cottage be torn down in order to make use of its splendid site for one or another of the buildings which have from time to time been erected to accommodate the increasing membership of the Home's family of old soldiers, but so much sentiment has always been aroused against such action that the scheme has always been abandoned and other sites selected.

A DREAM OF RELIEF.

"Isn't that Miss Yawler singing across the way?"

"Yes, I wished she belonged to a grand opera company."

"You surely don't think she can sing?"

"Not at all, but grand opera companies never come to this town."

ALL A BLUFF.

"Who is that intoxicated chap, boasting that he can whip his weight in wildcats?"

"That's Meekers."

"Husband of Mrs. Puffinghurst Meekers, the suffragette?"

"The same. I suspect he is hanging around here because he is afraid to go home."

SOMEWHAT RATTLED.

"When you are presented to the king you will please make a genuflection," said the master of ceremonies.

"Good land!" exclaimed Mrs. Porkingham of the U. S. A., "is that a noise or a gesture?"

TWO SORTS OF WIVES

SOME ARE HELPMEETS AND SOME STUMBLING BLOCKS.

Lives of Successful Men Remind Us of Credit Due to Wife—Little Said of the Wife Who Is a Hindrance.

In these piping times of prosperity we see many articles published telling how the writer achieved success in this Oregon country, and principally on small pieces of land. Such stories are highly inspiring, particularly to the young men and young women who are just starting out for themselves.

If one will take the trouble to tabulate and analyze these stories it will be discovered that in nine cases out of ten a good woman was the actual cornerstone upon which the success was founded and worked out. The same has been true since the world began, we suppose. It certainly has been the rule that the good helpmeet has done more for man than any other one cause—than any other score of causes—since our forefathers landed on the bleak New England shore. There are, perhaps, fewer exceptions to the rule now than ever, particularly among those who have risen from poverty to affluence on the land.

We must give the wives of nearly all successful men great credit. In many cases they have suffered more hardship than their husbands, fathers, or brothers have labored harder, have worked for longer hours. No credit is too great for them.

But how often is the other side of the story alluded to? Where can we find the stories of the wives who were not helpmeets, but rather hindrances and stumbling blocks to their husbands? How about the wives who almost from the day of marriage were begging for fineries, luxuries and unnecessary articles beyond their means? Do we read of them?

This is not a pleasant subject to touch upon; but many of us can point to cases where the extravagance of the wife has kept the husband in poverty, is still keeping him in poverty, or at least keeping his nose to the wheel, grinding, grinding his life out inch by inch. Would it not be well to take up this phase of life and now and then speak of the failures? Why not call attention to the woman who has begged the money from her young husband for the purchase of a new dress which she does not need, or a new hat, which all know to be above her means, when the same money put into a cow or two would mean success.

In telling about the cheery and encouraging words of the true helpmeet why not give a little thought to the poor husband who has had the very soul and spirit nagged out of him by a woman who did not know what she wanted, but was bound to have, if nagging could get them, many of the fineries of her richer neighbors had?

Few such stories are published, for the reason that the husbands are failures, or so considered, and no man likes to exploit himself as a failure. But would it not be well for some of the unfortunate ones to tell their stories for the benefit of the young wives who, with their husbands, are just starting out on the road of married life? All praise to the good women, the good wives, the self-sacrificing and noble mothers; but let us now and then have a word for the unfortunate husbands of the other sort of women.—Portland Oregonian.

More Light.

Fresh air enthusiasts are familiar enough to most of us, but we hear less of enthusiasm for light. Darkened parlors, darkened bedrooms, darkened sickrooms are too common. Sir B. W. Richardson, the eminent London scientist and physician, declared that when the professors of healing enter a sick-room their first words in most cases ought to be Goethe's dying exclamation: "More light! More light!" The light of the sun is God's own microbe killer, germicide, disinfectant, prophylactic, sickness healer. There is no physician, no chemical antidate, no compounded prescription to be compared with sunlight. Without it nature could not perform her functions. Man, beast, bird, insect would fall victims to the deadly gases that would prevail. The horrid mists and deadly gases are dispersed and decomposed by the action of light. Let it in, everywhere! Let the light in more and more abundantly. Faded carpets are not as pitiful as faded cheeks. Spoiled cushions are trivial compared with spoiled health. Darkened rooms are too suggestive of darkened lives.—The Christian Herald.

Ingenious Watch.

Among the ingenious devices of the physician may be mentioned a watch, constructed on the "stop" principle, whereby the number of pulse beats per minute may be indicated. A push-button is pressed at the beginning of the count and again at the twentieth pulsation, when the number of beats per minute is shown on a dial without the necessity for calculation. Still another push on the button brings the counter back to the starting point. In the ordinary method of taking the pulse the observer is obliged to do two things at the same time—count the beats and keep his eye on the second hand of his watch. With the pulse watch only one operation is necessary, the counting of the pulsation up to 20, when the push-button is pressed.

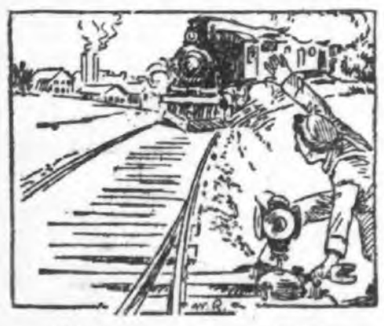
KNOWING WHAT TO DO

SUPREME QUALITY THAT MAKES FOR BUSINESS SUCCESS.

How Railroad Man Opened Path to High Position by Quick Thought and Action ; the Right Moment.

There was an interesting scene recently in the office of the superintendent of a southern railroad. The superintendent held the hand of a young man whom he had summoned to his office and said: "The other day you did the right thing at the right time, showing presence of mind and courage. This railroad needs men higher up, who possess these qualifications. You are now promoted to the grade of supervisor, and may assume your duties at once." And the superintendent passed the young man an envelope containing directions regarding his future duties.

Behind this scene there is a story which explains it all. The young man having graduated from a school of engineering, applied for work with the railroad company. Not being able to obtain such a position as he desired, he accepted work as a track hand. His knowledge and his skill soon made him a section foreman, and his work had frequently been praised by his superiors. As he was attending to his ordinary duties one day, he noticed a freight train and a passenger approaching each other on the same track. Almost at the moment, he heard the shrill whistles of the locomotives. Not hesitating a second he ran as fast as he could to a switch, opened it and threw the passenger train onto the siding, just averting a collision. As he stood at the switch



Threw Train Onto Siding.

between the two trains, the superintendent of the road, whose car was attached to the passenger train, walked up to him and asked him his name and his business on the road. He complimented him on his presence of mind, telling him that he had done the right thing at the right time.

How many young men do the right thing at the right time? How many who really know what to do in emergencies, hesitate and debate, sometimes until it is too late? How many more realize after it is all over, what they should have done under the circumstances.

Between the few and the many there is a wide difference in mental make-up, a wide difference of value to themselves, and to those who may employ them. And this difference of value may at any time mean much more than can be estimated. This young section foreman's prompt action undoubtedly saved thousands of dollars of property and possibly many lives. This is why the young man who knows what to do when action is needed, gains preference over his fellows.

This story ought to bring home to every young man who reads it these questions: "Am I a young man who does the right thing at the right time? If I am not, how may I become one of the few who do the right things at the right times?" The first part of the question must be answered by the young man himself. The second part is well answered by Henry Van Dyke in one of his talks to the students of Princeton university. Mr. Van Dyke said: "There is no young man before me who is not able, through careful mental training and development, to become alert, decisive, and courageous; who is not able to acquire the habit of thinking straight and acting quick. It's all a matter of self-development aided, of course, by the training that you may receive in an institution of this kind." And better than any university is the school of experience which is open to every young man, a school whose lessons are never theoretical, but always practical.

British Railroad Casualties.

In a general report to the board of trade on railroad accidents in the United Kingdom in 1911 it is stated that taking the number of journeys into account it will be found that in 1910 one passenger was killed in every 13,600,000 journeys and one was injured in every 591,000 journeys, as compared with one in 10,000,000 killed and one in 621,000 injured, the averages for the previous ten years.

Siberian Railroad Not Paying.

The Siberian railway does not seem as yet to be a profitable enterprise. The operating expenses were 144 per cent. of the gross earnings in 1906, 139 per cent. in 1907, and 124½ per cent. in 1908. In this last year the deficit was $3,693,000, to which must be added the interest on the capital invested, $235,292,862.

NO HURRY ON FRENCH LINES

Record for Poor Service Surely Is Held by Railroad Managers of That Country.

Nationalization of railroads gets a very black eye from the French records this year. During the last summer the fruit crop failed absolutely in Germany, and there was great demand on France for this kind of food. Brittany and Normandy shipped fifteen thousand carloads—small "wagon trucks"—to Germany. The value of the fruit, when started, aggregated $4,250,000. The average distance from the fruit growing districts to the frontier may be put down at about three hundred and sixty miles, and the average time taken was two weeks, though sometimes six weeks were required. The same wagons and trucks harnessed to German engines, were delivered at distances of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles in twenty to thirty-six hours.

In other words, on the French railway French fruit progressed at the rate of about twenty-four miles a day, whilst, including the customs formalities, they quickened up to about one hundred and seventy miles in the twenty-four hours as soon as they changed hands. Dozens of wagons never reached their destination at all, owing to the tickets being defaced or the chalk scrawl on the panel of the truck having been obliterated during the long pilgrimage. Sometimes 5, sometimes 10, and sometimes 80 per cent. of the fruit was so damaged as to be worthless. The result has been endless litigation, and a loss of $625,000. The Frankfurter Zeitung, from which these figures are taken, remarks that if in time of peace the traffic is so wretchedly managed by the companies, what will happen in case of a mobilization?

A traveler on the celebrated Western State railway relates how, on returning from a holiday in the north, his friends gave him a bag of beautiful apples. He registered them, and on his arrival at St. Lazare, tendered his receipt to a clerk. "Without asking me any questions the official led me to the bicycle depot and told me to take my own. I thought he was joking, but it took three-quarters of an hour to persuade this excellent functionary, instead of giving me somebody else's bicycle, to deliver my bag of apples, which naturally was found under a heap of heavy cases ripped open and crushed."

Record Speed.

The Baroness Rose Posse declared, at a luncheon in Cambridge, that corsets caused indigestion.

"And they who say that corsets are good for the health," declared the baroness, smiling, "are as far from the truth as the railroad man.

"A railroad man, you know, was boasting about the speed of the trains on his line.

"'We go so fast,' he said, 'that bells and whistles are no use—the train keeps ahead of the sound.

"Once, four miles away on a straight stretch, an engineer of ours saw a wagon. He whistled and rang, he cursed and swore and yelled, but it was useless—the next instant we were on the wagon—crash, bang—a derailment, and the engine overturned.

"The engineer, poor fellow, was killed. But the ghastly thing about the accident was this: As the engineer lay dead on the roadside, his voice caught him up. Yes, sir, there he lay, dead, and all around him sounded in chorus his own oaths and yells that he had used—just a minute before to clear the track."

Mexican Railways Show Gain.

The annual report of the National Railways of Mexico including the Mexican International Railroad company for the year ended June 30, 1911, shows gross earnings of $61,934,421 (Mexican currency), an increase of $9,372,128. Operating expenses increased $7,685,787, and net earnings were $22,655,076, a gain of $1,696,341. However, the amount was not quite sufficient after the deduction of other charges for the first preferred dividends of $2,883,290.

A deficit of $453,312 was reported, which cut into the previous surplus to such an extent that but $561,925 remains in the surplus fund.

The report states that the amount of securities that had not been converted under the plan of April 6, 1908, at the close of the last fiscal year, amounted to $2,029,747, which compares with the original total of securities exchangeable under this plan amounting to $284,673,862.

No Chance to Pay Dividends.

In view of the fact that it costs the Rahway Valley railroad $25 a day to operate and its gross receipts are only $10, the public utilities commission has granted an increase of rates that will bring the income and the outgo more nearly together, says a dispatch from Summit, N. J. Commutation rates have been increased by 75 cents and fifty-trip tickets $1.50 between Kenilworth, one of the stations on the road, and Bayonne, which is reached over the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Nobody appeared at the hearing to make objection.

The Rahway Valley line enjoys the reputation of being the shortest in the country. It connects Summit with Aldene and the Central Railroad. The whole road is only eight miles long. Although the commutation rate is over two roads, the Central gives the full increase in rates to the shorter line.

H. F. Dankin is secretary of the Rahway Valley and owns the majority of the stock.

ROBBERS LEAVE MEN IN ADAM'S GARB

Strip Bowling Alley Patrons of Clothes in Washroom After Taking Valuables.

Chicago.—The last word in ingenious robbery is to rob and disrobe the victim in a washroom and then leave him shivering in his Adam-like garb, trusting to his natural modesty to prevent him from breaking forth in hot pursuit.

This was tried so successfully a few nights ago that two men—one a detective and the possessor of two revolvers—shivered and shrunk up against a wall of a little washroom in Bensinger's bowling alley.

There was one feature of the affair that made it possible for the robbers

Left Them in Adam's Garb.

to escape. It was ladies' night at the bowling alley. The two victims of the robbers peeped from their uncomfortable quarters at the crowd of women at the other end of the alleys, then at their own forms in the mirror.

That was enough.

Thomas Fay of 4530 Clifton avenue and James Devury, a Pinkerton detective, were the victims.

Two negroes entered the washroom just as Fay was removing from his face the perspiration acquired in an exciting game. A revolver was thrust to his head and he was compelled to give up a watch and the contents of his pockets—$2.

Then, to guarantee a safe departure, the robbers removed Fay's clothes, also at the point of a revolver. Just then Devury entered and saw Fay, apparently preparing for a cold dry bath. The smile froze on his lips, however, as a revolver was pushed against his own breast. His pockets were emptied.

The two victims shivered and shouted until a pin boy finally came to their relief, but the hold-up men had had time to get miles away.

BULLETS MERELY GOAD BULL

Fusillade From Rifles Fails to Kill Animal Purchased by Butchers and Heavier Arms Used.

Muncie, Ind.—A bull that apparently cares no more for bullets than it does for bee stings and that fairly eats the leaden pellets when they are fired into it for the purpose of converting it into beef, is the worry of a local firm of butchers. The animal, which is savage, is owned by J. M. Hartley, six miles north of here, and Hartley sold it to the butchers. For several days the bull has successfully resisted the efforts of eight men to kill it.

The first attempt to kill the animal was made recently when three employes of the butchering establish-

Bullets Merely Goaded Him.

ment, all heavily armed with rifles, went to the Hartley farm and began a bombardment. After they had fired a number of shots into the animal's head with no effect except to make it angry and paw the earth, the butchers became discouraged and came back to town for reinforcements. The following day two other butchers, armed with larger bore rifles, went to the farm and fired a dozen bullets into the bull. These seemed to annoy the animal somewhat, for it bellowed and ran to the rail fence where the "hunters" were sitting, causing them to make a hasty getaway. An express rifle will be used on the animal.

AGED COUPLE ARE TORTURED TO DEATH

Bodies of Rich Manufacturer and Wife Are Found Terribly Mutilated.

FANATIC IS SUSPECTED

Victims Came Here From Russia Twenty Years Ago and Amassed Fortune—Murderers Took Nothing, and Motive Is Mystery.

New York.—Isaac Futterman, 82 years old, who by his friends was called a Zadig, meaning a righteous or pious man, and his wife, Rachel, who was 72 years old, were found murdered in a little two-room flat on the second floor of the six-story tenement at 101 Norfolk street the other day.

The murders, the police say, are among the most brutal ever committed in this city, being more shocking than the "Jack the Ripper" series of crimes, a sharp instrument having been driven through the eyes or the old couple into their brains. It is believed they were the victims of a religious fanatic.

Twenty years ago Futterman and his wife landed at old Castle Garden. They came from Kief, Russia, to make their fortune, and while the old man never became wealthy, he was able to save enough money as a dealer in poultry to retire with a small competency.

After that he spent most of his time in the synagogue, Beth Hamedrash Hagedol, near his home. When not at home, neighbors said, the old man would always be found in the synagogue.

The Futtermans left two children, one of them Aaron Futterman. It was a result of his visit to his aged parents that the police learned that the murders had been committed.

The other child is Etta, a young woman, who left her parents several

The Body of the Old Man Was on a Couch.

years ago, and who, the police say, has since lived alone.

It is certain that robbery was not the motive of the crime. Nothing in either of the rooms occupied by the aged couple was disturbed. It was evidently a carefully planned and carefully executed crime. The windows of the apartment were bolted from within and the door was securely locked.

Aaron Futterman, the son, went to the apartment occupied by his parents, and rapped on the door repeatedly. Getting no answer, he became alarmed and went out and found a policeman.

"I believe something is wrong in my father's apartment," said Futterman.

Joined by another policeman, the three climbed the fire escape ladders and entered through a window.

In the bedroom they discovered the bodies. The body of the old man was on the couch. One of the eyes was gouged out, and the clinched hands indicated that the old man tried to protect himself. The body of the woman was on the bed, and was covered with a mattress, and on top of the mattress the bed clothes were spread to hide the body.

As the case with the husband, one of the woman's eyes had been gouged out by the sharp instrument used in killing her. The body of the man was partly dressed, and that of the woman fully. The bodies of both were bruised in various places and in addition that of the old man was mutilated.

The nature of the mutilation led the police to believe that it had been begun while the Fullermans were alive, and that death had actually been caused by blows over the head.

Chinese Will Probated.

Philadelphia.—A will written in Chinese has been admitted to probate here.

It is that of Lee Nom Yet, who died several months ago, and his son, Lee Bark, is sole heir and executor.

The will is painted on red paper, apparently with a marking brush. It said:

"Business and money I give to my son, Lee Bark. Nobody else can touch it."

PICKS AT DYNAMITE CARTRIDGE WITH PIN

Curiosity Leads Lad to Investigate Small Blasting Cap—Family in Hospital.

New York.—While waiting for his mother to arrange the dinner table recently John Guda, 17 years old, of 2500 Arthur avenue, undertook to amuse himself and pass away the time picking at a small dynamite blasting cartridge with a safety pin.

His curiosity led to an explosion by which he will lose three fingers. His mother and little sister are in Fordham hospital with him. Each is lacerated by pieces of the exploded shell.

Guda picked away industriously at the little copper cylinder until the pin pierced the wadding. The copper

He Picked at Dynamite.

which encased the explosive was scattered in every direction. The room had the appearance of being wrecked by scrapnel.

Mrs. Mary Guda, his mother, was standing in the doorway. Two pieces of the shell tore through her dress and were embedded in her right arm above the elbow. Little Mary Guda, 3 years old, was playing in the corner with her toys and she was badly cut in the temple.

"SAVE MY BABY" SOBS WOMAN

Heroic Policeman Faces Death, Climbs Four Flights of Stairs to Rescue "Child" and Finds a Dog.

Chicago.—The next time Policeman Patrick Stokes receives a hurry call to rescue a "baby" from the fourth floor of a burning building he will pause just long enough before dashing through cinders and smoke to ascertain whether said "baby" has two legs or four.

The other afternoon Stokes responded to an alarm turned in by some boys.

The firemen and police were sure that everybody had left the building when Mrs. R. W. Watts, who occupied the fourth floor, rushed to the en-

He Saved Her "Baby."

trance and frantically attempted to enter.

"My dear little baby!" she moaned to those about her. "He will be burned! Will nobody save him?"

"Where is your baby, madam?" asked Stokes.

"In the top flat," she wailed. "Won't you save him?"

Whatever betide, let it never be said that Officer Stokes is a coward. He looked at the dense smoke and at the face of the suffering woman. Then he dashed into the smoke-filled entrance and was lost to view.

When firemen were preparing to go to the rescue, Stokes came in safety through the cinders carrying in his arm a little black dog.

"I can't find your baby, madam," he said rushing up to the woman.

"My baby!" shouted the woman. "My poor little pet! I though I was going to lose my baby. Thank you so much!" and taking the shawl from her own head she wrapped it about the dog.

Stokes rubbed the soot from his eyes and the dirt from his smoke-begrimed face, looked with gaping mouth at the disappearing woman and said—well, something about babies.

SEVEN YEARS OF MISERY

How Mrs. Bethune was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Sikeston, Mo. — "For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I had cramps, backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband's told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do all my own housework, work in the garden and entertain company and enjoy them, and can walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the week. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl, and tell them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. DEMA BETHUNE, Sikeston, Mo.

Remember, the remedy which did this was Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It has helped thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means have failed. Why don't you try it?

Pettit's Eye Salve — 100 YEARS OLD QUICK RELIEF EYE TROUBLES

HER PLANS MADE.

Harry—Where do you propose to go next summer?

Helen—I intend to propose to a man who is in a position to take me wherever I want to go.

His Economy.

"What is your idea of economy?" asked one statesman.

"Making everybody except my constituents get along with as little money as possible," replied the other.

After a Fashion.

Church Member—Does your father always practice what he preaches?

Minister's Son—Yessum; before a mirror.—Cornell Widow.

THE CARELESS GROCER

Blundered, and Great Good Came of It.

A careless grocer left the wrong package at a Michigan home one day and thereby brought a great blessing to the household.

"Two years ago I was a sufferer from stomach troubles, so acute that the effort to digest ordinary food gave me great pain, and brought on a condition of such extreme nervousness that I could not be left alone. I thought I should certainly become insane. I was so reduced in flesh that I was little better than a living skeleton. The doctors failed to give me relief and I despaired of recovery.

"One day our groceryman left a package of Grape-Nuts food by mistake, so I tried some for dinner. I was surprised to find that it satisfied my appetite and gave me no distress whatever. The next meal I ate of it again, and to be brief, I have lived for the past year almost exclusively on Grape-Nuts. It has proved to be a most healthful and appetizing food, perfectly adapted to the requirements of my system.

"Grape-Nuts is not only easily digested and assimilated, but I find that since I have been using it I am able to eat anything else my appetite fancies, without trouble from indigestion. The stomach trouble and nervousness have left me, I have regained my plumpness and my views of life are no longer despondent and gloomy.

"Other members of my family, especially my husband, (whose old enemy, the 'heart-burn,' has been vanquished) have also derived great benefit from the use of Grape-Nuts food and we think no morning meal complete without it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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The Weather.

We Wonder
Whether

Uncle Sam has changed the watermark again, because of pressing necessity to do so, or

Whether

he has a grudge against us innocent collectors, and wants to see us go crazy over the infernal things.

Philatelic Aphorism No. 17.

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L. P. Miller, Editor, 1622 Penn St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Exchanges please send their publications to each of above.

No. 17.

U. S. Stamp Papers for 1912

The 1911 crop of American stamp papers was a pretty healthy one, and most of them still surprise, and are very promising. The new ventures are coming along nicely, while a number of the old faithfuls start new volumes with their January issues, which will doubtless all come to a successful finish next December. There are few signs of discouragement among publishers, but goodness knows their lives are full of troubles.

"Mekeel's Weekly" started volume 26 in January, and already the new volume has included a special number, such as only Mekeel's can issue. A volume of Mekeel's is truly a valuable piece of philatelic literature, and the 1912 volume will be no exception, we feel sure.

"The Philatelic Stamp News" didn't start a new volume in January, but is going to do so very soon. The paper is young yet, comparatively speaking, and hence there is plenty of room for improvements, of which the publisher is certainly taking advantage. A current number of the P. S. N. does not resemble an early number any more than civilized man resembles his primitive progenitors, (whatever that means). Volume 3, soon to be started, will undoubtedly come up to the publisher's promises, or even act independent, and surpass them. We expect almost anything in this line from the P. S. N.

"Redfield's Weekly" began volume 10 in December, and will start the eleventh in the middle of this year, thus getting two of them in to the other weeklies' one. But what does the numbering matter, anyhow? Redfield's has many faults, but there is always interesting reading matter in each issue, written by the editor. This is due to the fact that Mr. Quackenbush is one of the best philatelic writers in the country, and to use his own term—"long may he wave."

"The Philatelic Journal of America" is always full of good things—when it comes out. Its date of publication seems to be unsettled, but when it is published, it's published right. The illustrations are of the best, and the reading matter is ditto. We hope twelve entire numbers will come out during 1912, but even if they don't all appear promptly, they will make things right when they do appear.

Through lack of time we cannot publish all the copy that Mr. Miller submitted to us, but you will get a lot next week.

— Things are going merrily along at Washington these days, and it's mighty hard for U. S. specialists to keep track of everything. In order to help these worthies to get their bearings, we have shipped some little inquiries to our friend, Director Ralph, and in a near number we expect to bring out some interesting points. We are also writing around, about that unity question, and some good material will also be worked up along this line for an early issue. Besides all of which—"The World's Stamps."

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