

FARM NOTES.

A pet lamb is a fine—nuisance. Don't forget to break a patch for turkeys this spring. Make the ewe that loses her lamb raise some twin or orphan. The ewe and the lamb will both be benefited.

It is a good plan to clip the wool from around the lamb before lambing time as it gives the lamb a better chance. The number of poultry farms is increasing. The hen pays a high interest on the capital invested in her.

Incubators do not increase the danger of fire in the building in which they are placed any more than would a lamp. A few lambs in the yard will keep down the weeds and also the flower beds and garden, "if you don't watch out."

In making a floor for the poultry house use matched lumber if wood is to be used. It will cost more, but will be worth more. Keep the chicks in small flocks. The greater the number of chicks in a flock the greater the chances for the spread of disease.

Lamb and ewe should be in a pen by themselves until they know each other and the lamb is strong enough to look out for himself. See the lambs get the first milk as soon as possible after they get up. If they are strong they will get it without help, but if one is weak he may need help.

The juniors will not do their best if coddled or pampered. Don't over-feed nor under-feed; just give them a fair share and they will soon be making hogs of themselves. Keep the colts out doors just as much of the time as possible. It may make them look rough but they will feel very much better and be harder for the exercise and fresh air.

There are two certain methods of capturing the plum curculion. First is by jarring the tree every morning for three weeks, after the plums are set, catching the weevils in sheets laid on the ground. The second is by collecting large flocks of chickens in coops or in yards under the trees.

In giving salt to animals it should be partaken of as much as it desires and prefers, instead of giving the salt in the food, thereby compelling some animals to use more than they wish. Each animal has its individual preference, and the proper mode of allowing salt is to place it where the animals can have access to it at all times, as each will use only the quantity needed.

Fruit trees should be planted in the poultry runs. Fowls take naturally to the woods and brush, and find there much insect food for them and injurious to the trees. Apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, if soil and location is suitable, may be planted in the poultry yard, and the profit from the fruit should almost equal that from the hens, thus giving best results from the ground occupied.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The only way to get rid of a duty is to make a pleasure of it.—Elinor Trout. Dice effects are noted in new hosiery.

The combination of La France roses and white daisies upon a poke bonnet of bronze straw is most attractive. The strings are of brown velvet the color of the straw. Small bows made of three shades of blue, pink, green, or red are worn with linen collars. Checks and narrow pin stripes in pink and white, blue and white and heliotrope and white in cotton goods are charming for summer frocks.

As the season advances pronounced blue or black or brown and white striped cloths are increasing in favor for tailored suits. In tussore mole color is fashionable, also silver and smoke grays. Silver gray is combined a great deal with biscuit, old rose, pale blue and Nile green. The popularity of marquette is very great for afternoon and house wear.

Each of us has some invalid friend or relative who is debarr'd from reading only because books and even magazines are too heavy to be held up by the feeble muscles. Here is a plan by which I overcame that difficulty, and gave pleasure where all ordinary enjoyment was a stranger: I secured a box of thin wood, such as may be had at the grocer's for the asking, eight inches wide by eleven inches long and four inches deep. Whenever I had finished reading a magazine I removed the wire fasteners that bound it together, and took out all the short stories that were humorous or pleasant, laying them aside until I had saved a large number. Then I sewed the leaves of each story together on the machine, using coarse thread and a long stitch, thus making a little book which could be held up without fatigue.

For entire wheat bread scald a half pint of milk, add a half pint of cold water, one even tablespoonful of salt, sugar and shortening. When lukewarm add one compressed yeast cake, dissolved in a quarter cup of warm water. Work in three half pint cups of whole wheat flour and beat for five minutes. Cover and stand in a warm place at 75 degrees Fahrenheit for two hours. Now add slowly three more half pints of the flour, knead until soft and elastic or until the dough ceases to stick to the board. This should take ten minutes at least. Divide into two small loaves, mold, put into greased pans, cover and when light (in about an hour) bake in a moderately quick oven for forty-five minutes.

"People don't commonly know," said a rubber salesman, "that overshoes can be mended the same as shoes. When the break is a slight one, or merely a crack between uppers and sole, it pays to have this done. Most places that sell rubber overshoes do this mending. Rubber shoes are made much lighter in weight than they used to be, and this may make them more likely to crack. The process of mending is a simple one, and many people throw old overshoes aside simply because they don't know they can be repaired."

After graduating from the Girls' High School in a well-known Southern town, I was eager to complete my education in a prominent college in a distant city. My father had suffered reverse, and informed me that it would be impossible to send me to the coming session. In April of the following spring, however, he told me that he thought he saw his way clear to send me the next fall if I was willing to practice the strictest economy. I knew that meant there would be a small allowance for clothes and pin-money.

I had fifteen dollars, so I thought I would see what I could do to increase the amount. I had always been successful with ferns, so decided to grow them for sale. I ordered one hundred ferns of the Boston varieties. I paid ten cents apiece for them, so that left me five dollars, out of which I paid one dollar for the express charges. The remaining four dollars I expended for thirty-two flower-pots, making fifty empty pots with the old ones on hand.

I reported my old ferns on the first of May, dividing many of them. In this way I had thirty-five plants when the new ones came. I potted only thirty-five of the new ones, because I had used the other pots; the other sixty-five plants I placed in a long wooden box. These ferns were lifted later and potted just as fast as I could spare the money to buy them, until only forty ferns remained in the box. I kept the ferns in the back yard under a pear-tree and rose-vines. When they began to grow I mulched them with old stable manure and gave them plenty of water. When I potted the last fern some time in September, I found more than thirty small plants that had taken root and were thriving. I purchased thirty small tin pans of the size to fit a fern-dish used for the centre of a table, paying a dollar and twenty cents for them. I painted the pans green, making holes in the bottom; then filled them with the small ferns, putting several plants in one pan, trailing vines and petunias in the others.

During the first week in October, just before leaving for school, I inserted an advertisement in the afternoon paper. I sold every plant, and could have sold more, because they were very much larger than could be purchased for the same money at the florist's. I kept a strict account of every expenditure. After disposing of the ferns I found that I had spent ten dollars for one hundred ferns at ten cents each; ten dollars for eighty flower-pots, paying twelve and a half cents apiece; one dollar for express charges; a dollar and twenty cents for a can of paint, and fifty cents for an advertisement; total, \$22.90. On ten of my plants I realized \$12.50; I sold sixty-five for \$48.75; sixty brought me thirty dollars, and I received nine dollars for the fern-dishes, making a total of \$100.25. The \$22.90 deducted from the \$100.25 left me a profit of \$77.35.—Alice P. R.

PRESIDENT AVERTED A PANIC

Norfolk, Va., April 26.—With President Roosevelt as the guest, and with representatives of all of the important nations of the world and thousands of people in attendance, the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition was thrown open to the public.

The city is decorated as seldom before, and the governor of Virginia has proclaimed a holiday in this vicinity. President Roosevelt, who left Washington on board the Mayflower, arrived at Fort Monroe. He immediately proceeded to review the magnificent fleet of foreign and American warships now at anchor in Hampton Roads. This imposing ceremony and a brief reception to the flag officers on board the Mayflower ended, the president set out for the shore, landing on the exposition grounds. He was driven at once to the reviewing stand on Lee parade—a magnificent drill ground skirted by blossoming apple trees, and there delivered the opening and dedicatory address of the exposition.

President Roosevelt concluded by pressing a gold button as a signal for the formal opening of all the finished departments of the enterprise. The president and his immediate party then received several hundred invited guests in the auditorium building, and after this function were entertained at luncheon. He returned to the reviewing stand on Lee parade, and there, in the presence of thousands of spectators, pressed against the guard ropes by thousands of eager persons in the rear of the gathering who were forcing their way forward, the safety of life and limb of those who had the more favored positions were endangered. President Roosevelt had just been introduced by Harry St. George Tucker, the head of the Jamestown Exposition company, when the disorder and unrest in the crowd reached its height and the civil guards in front of the grandstand seemed about to be swept from their posts.

With the agility of a schoolboy, the president jumped upon the table which had been placed in the speaker's balcony and, waving his arms, cried out to the men of Virginia to live up to their traditions of gallantry and cease the pushing and crowding which was threatening the lives of the women and children in the assemblage, a throng which all but blocked the big grass-covered plaza known as Lee's parade. The crowd heeded the president's warning at first, but when he had settled down into his speech and the words were fairly blown from his mouth by the southeasterly gale which was sweeping the great parade, the immense audience became uneasy again and those on the outskirts began to press forward once more in their anxiety to catch the words which were being borne away in the blustering summer wind. The president was interrupted, and mounted officers and men of the United States cavalry were called in to take charge. They rode up and down along the front of the crowd and gradually opened it up and relieved the pressure, which at one time threatened to hurl an avalanche of humanity against the president's stand and the boxes occupied by the distinguished members of the diplomatic corps. A detachment of artillerymen on foot also was called into service, and the thousands who came to see and hear the president at last settled down into a peaceful assemblage.

700 SHEEP KILLED. Raiders in Wyoming Dynamite Big Camp. Cheyenne, Wyo., April 30.—An explosion of dynamite at John Lynn's sheep camp in the Big Horn country, killed 700 sheep and completely destroyed the camp wagons and other possessions of the camp. The story of the outrage was told by a herder, who said that a band of masked men raided the camp, and after binding him securely, arranged for the work of destruction.

Was 113 Years Old. Laporte, Ind., April 30.—Mrs. Tena Meneeko, a Polish woman, who came to the Laporte county infirmary in 1876, when she was 82 years old, died there at the age of 113 years. Mrs. Meneeko was the second Polish woman of great age to die at the infirmary within the past year. The other woman was Mrs. David Reese, who died at the age of 117 years.

Big Gift to Chicago University. Chicago, April 27.—John D. Rockefeller, it was said, has presented to the University of Chicago a tract of land comprising about 10 city blocks, valued at \$2,000,000. Within the past 16 months Mr. Rockefeller has given \$6,000,000 to the university, and the total of his gifts since the founding of the institution amounts to \$21,418,000.

Suspected of Wife Murder. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 26.—Simon Bulkin, a Slav, is under police surveillance at Pittston, near here, in connection with the disappearance of his wife a week ago. Her brother believing she was the victim of foul play caused a warrant to be issued for her husband's arrest. Bulkin says he is innocent of any crime. In the hope of finding the woman's body the state police dug up the greater portion of the cellar of Bulkin's house, but found nothing.

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THE GANG HAD TO BE FIXED

Harrisburg, Pa., April 25.—More testimony to show that Payne & Co., contractors for the interior work of the capitol under a special contract with the board of public grounds and buildings, had padded bills on stationery secured surreptitiously from the offices of sub-contractors, was produced before the capitol investigating commission.

The principal witness who testified in this regard was Edwin F. Morse, president of the Morse, Williams & Co., elevator manufacturers, of Philadelphia. This firm, witness testified, had offered to extend the capitol elevators to the attic for \$9990, in addition to the charges in their original contract for supplying all the elevators in the building. Several bills made out by Payne and paid by the state on the stationery of the Morse company for the elevator extension amounted to \$15,504.07, showing that Payne had made a profit of \$5604.07 on this one item. Other sub-contractors under Payne, representing Philadelphia firms, gave testimony along the same line as that produced by Mr. Morse, showing that Payne also had secured surreptitiously and used without their knowledge a number of their bill heads for the same purpose.

Charles G. Wetter, partner of George F. Payne, made the following statement in explanation of the bills made out on the stationery of sub-contractors: "We had \$130,000 tied up in the attic work of the capitol and were simply 'up against it.' The only way we could get our money was by pursuing the method we did. We were advised to proceed in this manner by the board of public buildings and grounds."

Four sub-contractors testified that bills amounting to \$53,559.11, collected by Payne from the state, were not rendered by them. The actual cost of their work was \$35,665.20, leaving a difference of \$17,893.91 in favor of Payne. The testimony of Jacob M. Shenk, of Lebanon, showed that the figures which he quoted on serpentine marble for the senate and house chambers were too low to please Joseph M. Huston, architect of the capitol, and Philip H. Johnston, a Philadelphia architect, and a brother-in-law of Israel W. Durham, a former state insurance commissioner. Mr. Shenk said that he negotiated with Joseph P. Reed for the serpentine marble specified for the wainscoting in the senate and house chambers. He told Reed that he would furnish the smaller pieces for \$15 a cubic foot and \$8 for pieces 8 by 4 feet in length. Reed told Shenk that he would have to make the price \$15.

"Why did he say that?" asked Jas. Scarlett, attorney for the commission. "He said that the gang had to be fixed," I told him that I didn't do business in that way. "Whom did he mention as being the gang?" "He mentioned Philip H. Johnston, a Philadelphia architect, among others." Mr. Shenk said Reed is now dead. He said that Johnston and Joseph M. Huston, architect for the capitol, visited the Berdoltie marble district, but did not open a quarry. Later specifications for the serpentine marble were changed and a cheaper quality was supplied.

PAID \$75,000 RANSOM. England Will Demand That Turkey Repay Money Given Bandits. Constantinople, April 25.—Seventy-five thousand dollars was the ransom paid for the release of Robert Abbot, son of a British subject residing at Saloniki, who has kidnapped from his father's garden March 24. The brigands originally demanded \$100,000. The British government will insist that the ransom be repaid by the Turkish government.

Head of Kidnapping Gang Arrested. New York, April 25.—Pietro Piantinello, a fruit dealer, was arrested by Lieutenant Petrosino, head of the Italian bureau of police headquarters, charged with being the head of a gang of kidnapers. He is charged with the kidnapping of Salvatore Saitti, a young boy who disappeared from his home January 9. The police have been on the trail for months, and during the search arrested four others and recovered the Saitti boy. Lieutenant Petrosino states that he has ample evidence to convict all those arrested.

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The Only Good Indian.

A bill to erect a monument to Sequoyah, the great Cherokee chief, who invented the Cherokee alphabet, came before one of the Indian Legislatures in the Indian Territory. It was proposed to appropriate \$5000 for the monument.

After there had been considerable debate, Thomp Smith, one of the leading Indians of the Cherokee Nation, arose to talk. "I do not favor this bill," he said. "It is not right to spend all this money for a monument. Our people are poor. They need this money. They should have it." He paused and looked around. Then he walked out in front of the assembled Indians and said: "I shall fight this. As I have said, our people need the money. This is one reason why we shouldn't spend it in this way. There is another and a better reason. I am opposed to building a monument to Sequoyah. He doesn't need it. He's dead."

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