

GARDEN FARM

DON'T LET THE COW FALL OFF.

When a cow is in full flow of milk she should not be allowed to fall off as long as it can be avoided. It she does not seem to like her food tempt her with something else, and always milk to the last drop. Cows like a variety of food and will give good returns therefor if it is provided.

BRAN AS A FERTILIZER.

Bran is an excellent fertilizer for crops, as it is rich in nitrogen and mineral matter, but it is made more valuable when it is fed to stock, not only because it serves as food, but also because when it is passed through the body of an animal it is in better form for crops. Bran is a cheap material to purchase, as it brings profit as food and produces manure of the best quality.

KEEP A LARGE FLOCK OF POULTRY.

The importance of keeping as many fowls as possible may be demonstrated by the fact that eggs are usually in demand at all seasons of the year and can be sold for cash. In proportion to the capital invested in poultry compared with larger stock the profits are very large. The fowls give returns every month in the year, and if the supply of eggs begins to fall off there is some compensation in the higher prices obtained. Milk, as a rule, fluctuates but little in price compared with eggs, as the latter in winter will bring nearly twice as much as in summer. Good quarters, cleanliness and varied food will induce the hens to lay, both in summer and winter, and farmers will find it profitable to enlarge their flocks and bestow care upon the fowls.

HURRY AND HAY MAKING.

There is a time in the curing of every swath of hay when enough of the water has been absorbed by the sun's rays, and every hour added damages the quality of the product on the upper side of the swath before the lower side is cured sufficiently to put in barn or stack. When this time comes, start the side-delivery rake, which will throw the swaths each four and one-half feet in width into a narrow and puffy windrow, which will soon cure to the right stage to start the loader. Here is another important stage in hay making. It must not be too green, or it will heat in the mow; it must not be too dry, or the leaves of clover and even of timothy will shatter off. With an expert in the field, who shall direct the speed of mowing machine and the time of rake and the loader, a quality of hay unexcelled may be made, and with a rapidity undreamed of by our fathers who used the scythe, hand rake and the hand fork.

It is presumed you have a hay carrier in the barn and it and the ropes are in complete repair with the mow ready for the first load of new hay. Should there be a surplus beyond the filling of the barn or hay shed, you should have in store 100 feet of one-half inch wire cable, a cable carrier and four light telephone poles twenty-four feet long ready to run up for use in stacking this hay. If clover goes into the stacks you will no doubt top out with timothy, or what is better when it can be secured, or slough grass. As to extra help, it better be secured at once; if not of the kind desired, as good day laborers, there is just now being released from duty a lot of high school boys that would be the better of the ran and nerve they will cultivate in a vacation on the farm. They will need some training in the vegetable or fruit-garden with a hoe to fit them for making hay, or some practice in corn plowing to make them good teamsters for the mow or hay rake, but they will beat the old men loading hay on a wagon constantly in motion.

Be sure to put your strong, slow teams on the wagon that hauls the loads, for speed in this work depends upon the ability of the loaders keeping constantly at it, and for this reason no more swaths should be put into a windrow than can be handled easily with a team in a slow walk. Also put a safe team on the hay rake, for a side-delivery is a bad thing in a runaway. I know, for I have had experience.—E. E. Chester, in *American Agriculturist*.

METHODS OF PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

As to methods of planting strawberries it may be said that the old method has been discarded—planting in rows three to three and one-half feet apart and the plants from twelve to fifteen inches apart in rows, keeping off the runners until late in July and then allowing the runners to grow and root at will, making a matted row. In this old system many plants are almost on top of others, the roots barely in the ground, and they suffer in a season of drought. The rows are so wide that to pick fruit in the centre it is almost necessary to crush fruits on the outside of the row. This system gives few large, first-class fruits. The up-to-date grower starts with the assumption that the largest and highest colored fruits are found on plants along the outside of the rows, and therefore he plants to have as many outside rows as possible. This he accomplishes by having the rows closer together and much narrower. The rows are made from thirty to thirty-six inches apart, and the plants from eighteen to twenty-four inches, much depending on the capability of the variety as a plant maker. If the plants used for a new bed are strong and start into growth vigorously, the first runners are used, as it has been found that under most conditions the plants about twelve months old yield the greatest number of fine fruits. These first runners are usually "bedded in," i.e., planted by hand, training them along the wide way of the

rows, using from four to eight of the first runners and cutting off those growing later. This method of planting allows cultivation both ways until the runners start, retaining moisture and saving labor in hoeing.

Clean straw or swale grass makes the best winter mulch. The rows are covered two to four inches deep. This winter mulch should be raked from the plants and left between the rows as a protection to the fruit and a safeguard against drought in the fruiting season.

The use of well-rotted manure, plowed under when fitting the land for plants, gives the best of results in many cases. Especially is this the case when a dry growing season occurs, the plants being able at once to obtain available plant food, and growing without check and making runners early in the season. In many soils the manure adds the needed humus. Green or half-rotted manure is more often an injury than a benefit, because of the many weed seeds it contains. Many strawberry beds are practically ruined by the weeds introduced by the use of such manure. Perhaps the better method of using manure is to apply it rather heavily to the crop grown on the land the year before strawberries are planted, following that crop with a cover before setting plants.—Cornell University Bulletin No. 189, by Professor L. H. Bailey.

SUCCESSFUL CALF RAISING.

A calf rearer who has lost only one out of ninety calves born alive in five seasons, and that one an animal which was born with an internal malady, may be accepted as a safe guide upon the subject. With such credentials Mr. Lawrence, manager of the Newton Rigg Farm for the county councils of Cumberland and Westmorland, came before the Chamber of Agriculture of those counties a few days ago to describe his experience. In rearing calves by hand losses are often numerous, but Mr. Lawrence showed how they could be reduced to a minimum by proper feeding, attention to sanitary conditions, and the timely administration of a little medicine, chiefly to cure "white scour" in its early stage.

When a calf is born it is immediately removed to a pen well littered with dry straw, rubbed well with straw and covered over with a little of the same material. In half an hour the calf is fed, by means of the fingers, with about a pint of its mother's first meal of the day. During the first week the calf has nothing but its mother's warm milk, getting a pint and a half three times a day at first, and a quantity gradually increasing to two quarts at the end of a week. On the third day the young animal is taught to drink without the fingers. The food is the same, two quarts three times a day through the second week, while in the third week half the milk is separated or skimmed, half a pint of linseed soup being added to it, to take the place of the cream. In the fourth week the only alteration is the addition of a handful of sweet hay twice a day. In the fifth week the diet consists of two and a half pints of warm separated or skimmed milk, with half a pint of linseed soup mixed with each quart, three times a day, and a little sweet hay night and morning.

This diet is continued to the end of the eighth week. After this the linseed soup is omitted, a handful of broken linseed cake and a small quantity of pulped swedes being given after the midday meal, or grass in summer instead of swedes. From the beginning of the twelfth week the midday meal is omitted, three-quarters of a pound of linseed cake and crushed oats together being given at midday, with half a gallon of pulped swedes or some grass at noon, while the separated milk and hay are given in the morning and in the evening. If desirable, the milk may be discontinued when the calf is five months old, and other food increased accordingly, but it is better to keep on with the milk till the calf is nine months old. Linseed soup is prepared by putting two pounds of linseed to soak in four gallons of water over night, boiling and stirring it for half an hour next day, and five minutes before boiling is finished, adding half a pound of flour previously beaten up with a little water.—*London Daily Standard*.

SHORT AND USEFUL POINTERS.

Have a box stall for your cows to calve in.

Good better has often been spoiled by poor salt.

The lambs should be fed in a pen which the sheep cannot enter.

Good feed will sometimes make an apparently poor cow a good one.

An animal with a weak constitution should never be used as a breeder.

Your poultry will never be healthy if you keep them in damp quarters.

Never grow the same crop several years in succession on the same land.

Remember that little lambs are easily chilled. This is a matter easily attended to.

Cows do not require much exercise, but they must have an abundance of fresh air.

No dairyman should ever sell any of his best cows if he intends remaining in the business.

It would be money in a great many farmers' pockets if they would study how to save hauling and traveling.

One of the many good points in favor of rotation is that it helps to do away with a great many of the insect pests.

Do not try to economize on the feed of a sow who has suckling pigs. Do your level best to keep her from losing flesh.

A cow that gives a big mess of milk always has a large appetite, and it is very important that the dairyman should satisfy it.

Everything that you send to market should be graded. Sort out the poorest and the best and keep them in separate packages.

For The Ladies

TOO YOUNG AT THIRTY.

It is cheering to learn that "girls are to be fashionable this year." Last season was distinctly a matron's season. The secrets of artificial youth have been fathomed to their depths. Girls were invariably cut out by their mothers and even their grandmothers. The generations got mixed up inextricably from parents looking so much younger than their children.—*St. James's Gazette*.

FRENCH GIRLS AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

"Physical education is becoming more and more popular," writes Th. Bentzon (Madame Blanc), editor of "Le Revue des Deux Mondes," in "The Ladies' Home Journal." "Formerly nothing was taught but dancing and swimming. Riding was reserved for wealthy girls in Paris, although in the country it was more generally practiced. Now all gymnastic and calisthenic exercises are in favor, and a great many young ladies play tennis, skate, or ride bicycles as they do in England."

SUCCESSFUL FARMING BY A KANSAS WOMAN.

Nine years ago the husband of Mrs. Amelia Bruning died on the family farm near Ellsworth. Mrs. Bruning had led the simple life of a country woman with no more business experience than taking a jar of butter or a basket of eggs into town to trade for calico, and her friends expected hardiness for her and a large family of small children. But Mrs. Bruning had within her the capacity for great deeds. She took up the management of the farm and made such a success of it that hers is now one of the wealthiest agricultural families in Ellsworth county. She has nearly 500 acres under cultivation, owns a large herd of fine cattle, and has equipped her farm with the finest buildings in the vicinity. And she is out of debt with money in the bank and a wheat crop coming on worth many thousand dollars.—*Kansas City Journal*.

AUTOMOBILE VEILS.

Everything in dress seems to smack of the automobile these days, and now we have automobile veiling, which is much heavier than a chiffon veiling and finished with hem-stitched edges. Besides looking very nice it has the virtues of being durable and of being a great protection for the complexion. One little shop on Fifth avenue has brought out this novelty together with many others of the more fancy sort.

For the women who do not mind spending hundreds of dollars for veiling in one season, there is a chiffon veil hemstitched all around by hand in the daintiest manner. Many fancy effects on white mesh veiling are made by using a large dot of white chenille with the tiniest little dots of black chenille half way around it.

Again there are bunches of grapes in white chenille dots with a little coil stem done in black silk thread. The newest thing in colored chiffon veiling has a medium large dot of velvet matching the color on one side and white on the other.

MISS SNYDER'S IMPROVING VACATIONS.

Miss Elizabeth Snyder, a member of the staff of the Woman's Medical College, of Philadelphia, passes her vacations living with the Indians in their villages, or descending the precipitous walls of the canyon system and exploring the old river courses in quest of ethnological relics.

With the exception of last year, Miss Snyder has made annual visits to the far West since 1893. At that time she spent over two years in Arizona, exploring the region of the cliff dwellings and unearthing many valuable relics of a prehistoric race. One year she spent several months on the Navajoe reservation, and lived with the Moki Indians at the time of their famous "snake dance." While with the Indians she talks to them in their own language.

Miss Snyder makes a specialty of exploration. She has gone far into the recesses of the Grand Canyon and its branches, much farther than any other woman, and has descended into the gorge of the Grand Canyon by all of the trails by which the bottom can be reached.—*Philadelphia Press*.

NEW WAY TO DISCOVER A WOMAN'S AGE.

Every man seems to be born with a desire to know the age of the ladies with whom he comes in contact, and women also appear to have an innate curiosity concerning the number of "summers" which have passed over the heads of their female friends. But there is nothing more difficult to discover than the exact age of a lady who wishes to keep the fact a secret.

Now, here is a little scheme by which you can find out the age of any person. Having engaged that person in pleasant conversation, you proceed something after the following manner—speaking very innocently, of course:—

"There is a very simple problem in arithmetic which very few people are able to see through, yet it is as easy as possible. I wonder if you can do it?"

"This sets the person on his dignity, and he or she wants to do it at once. Then you go on:

"Think of a number corresponding to the numerical order of the month in which you were born. Oh, no, you need not tell me."

(To make the explanation clear, we will assume that the figure is 2—standing for February—and that the age is 30.)

"Now, multiply that figure by 2," you continue, "and add 5. Done that? Well, multiply that by 50 and add your own age. From the total subtract 365, and

to the result add 115. Now, what figure have you got?"

"230," replies the person addressed. "Isn't that correct?"

"Exact!" you exclaim. "You are one of the very few persons who have managed it!"

And you turn away to hide your smile of satisfaction at having discovered that your victim was born in February and that he is thirty years of age. You have arrived at this result by separating the figures 230 into 2 (February) and 30. And you can do this with everybody's age. Try it on your sweetheart.—*Tit-Bit*.

KEEP THE BOYS OCCUPIED.

That is a vital thing—to keep the boys occupied. Not much use to scold them, still worse to preach at the boys. Practice is better than precept. Let them have work and play that will occupy their activities. If they are not thus busied at home or under good auspices they will be doing something in bad company. The boy who is brought up to work in a reasonable way, who early discovers his capacity to excel in some useful endeavor, thereby develops a strength of purpose that will stand him in good stead in the battle of life. If the boy is busy with hands and head, he is at work or play, he is pretty sure to come out all right. Witness the transformation worked in boys by the night schools of manual training. Indeed, the sons of poor parents may have a better chance in life than rich men's boys, simply because the latter may be pampered, while the former are gaining in strength through honest endeavor.

With well-to-do parents, who avoid the temptations of the very rich or the difficulties of the very poor, the boy has ideal possibilities. He acquires the ability to do, to work, which is the priceless heritage of the poor; he also has the benefit of other forms of education, training, experience and travel that are costly, but of immeasurable value in developing character and capacity. Such boys acquire from experience sensible ideas about money, ability and industry, at the same time that their moral fabric is strengthening and their physical and mental powers are growing.—*Good Housekeeping*.

THE BICYCLE GIRL.

The bicycle girl will deservedly go down through history as one of the most notable productions of the nineteenth century. No other century could have produced her, for the simple reason that prior to the advent of the bicycle she would not have been tolerated. At such an apparition as a rosy-faced, red-lipped, athletic-limbed maiden mounted upon a wheel, and attired in a rough rider hat, a shirt-waist, and a skirt sufficiently abbreviated to expose the ankles and even more, Mesdames Grundy, Prude and Proper of one hundred or even twenty-five years ago would have been shocked into a state of speechless amazement.

Ideal examples of the type, unfortunately, are seen far less frequently than the average man would like to behold them. Singularly enough, New York is by no means the best "cover" for the species in question. One would think Riverside Drive, Fifth avenue or the Cycle Path and Prospect Park the most likely places to find true specimens of the up-to-date bicycle girl, but such is not the case. Occasionally, she flashes past with a distinguishing grace and personality that enables one to single her out from the rest of the throng instantly. She may be petite, fair-haired and fragile, or she may be tall and strong, with the tinge of Titian in her

stresses and the power of Diana in her athletic figure. Whatever the physical type, the essentials in the make-up of the true bicycle girl are there—grace of pose, correctness of position, absolute command of the wheel, a figure that carries not a single pound of weight in excess of that prescribed by recognized authorities, upon the basis of sex and height, and absolute faultlessness of attire, from the modest but tasteful bit of millinery on her head to the dainty tan or patent-leather shoe that presses the pedal. There is no possibility of mistaking her, as, cleverly swinging around a group of slow-moving riders just ahead, she is away like a perfect mistress of her mount.

This is the ideal bicycle girl as one sees her in the city. In the country, at the sea-shore and in the mountains she is none the less charming, though a bit less dainty, a trifle more flushed—for there are hills to climb in the country—and considerably more tanned than would be looked upon as admissible in the city. In the country the bicycle girl is legion, and it is in the country, perhaps, that she is seen at her best; for there are so many women on the city drives who are in no sense bicycle girls that a true representative of the type feels an uncomfortable sense of conspicuousness because of those graces that she displays so lavishly and with so much self-gratification in the country.—*Collier's Weekly*.

BITS OF FEMINITY.

The soft pineapple straws are much used this year both for sailors and alpinists for cycling wear.

Black and white has great vogue, but to be quite up to date, should show a touch of blue, which is best found in collar and belt, where the collar suits the wearer.

So much narrow black velvet ribbon has been used previous summers that the narrow colored velvet in vogue now has made a welcomed appearance. Of course, a deal of black is used as well, for nothing else suits so many gowns, but the narrow colored velvet is newer.

For wearing with a shirt waist of chevot or gingham, try one of the new summer belts. A smart affair is made of white pique. As it is lined it will not stretch. It fastens with a nickel buckle. To be careful about the fine points of dress, you should wear this with a stock collar of white pique.

"NATIVE BUTTER" IN PORTO RICO

It is of Queer Make and Far From Attractive.

Porto Rican butter, or "native butter," as they call it, is of wonderful make, the product itself being scarcely more unique than the mode of producing it. It is only eaten by the people so poor as to see no possible prospect of getting any other. Mr. Pearson was waked from his sleep one morning by the cry of a young voice under his window, announcing "native butter." He lured the boy to his apartment and purchased the lot for inspection. It was pale and limp, with an overproduction of casein and water, made into small pats, laid on a tray, and sold for the merest trifle, but a price which Mr. Pearson decided after tasting it was an imposition upon the people.

This acquaintance with the article induced him to find the country home of the small and picturesque pedler. The father was employed in the country as a caretaker of a government road, and the mother made "pin money" and butter at one and the same time. They had two or three cows, and when milking time came she followed them up over the pasture with a bucket and milked so long as there was milk, or until she or the cow became tired. At this period Mr. Pearson wanted to photograph her as a specimen Porto Rican dairy maid, but she protested she would not be photographed unless "dressed up" and having nothing to dress up in he missed as fine a shot as presented itself in the whole journey.

The process of making accounted for the flavor of the butter. When it reached what the woman considered a favorable stage for butter, she put it into a jar with a tight lid and "joggled" it to butter. The result was not worthy the effort. When she tired of this method of butter-making she put the liquid in a tin pail or anything else convenient and proceeded to agitate it with a spoon or paddle until the butter came. The milk, however, is of excellent flavor, except that it always has to be boiled to prevent its souring.—Washington correspondence of the *Chicago Tribune*.

Our Debt to Napoleon.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat declares that "a monument to Napoleon Bonaparte should be erected on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds early in the fall of 1903, and France should be given the place of honor in the festivities that day." Says the *Globe-Democrat*:

"By giving Louisiana to us Bonaparte kept it out of England's hands. In England's possession it might have been another Canada, shutting us in on the east side of the Mississippi and condemning us to a place beside Mexico, Brazil or some of the other second or third-rate powers. Possibly we might have wrested Louisiana from England, but this would have been at the cost of a war which would have consumed tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars.

"To Bonaparte more than to any other one man who has ever lived is the United States indebted, not only for the fact that it possesses Louisiana, but that it has Texas, Oregon, California, Alaska, and all the rest of the territory which has come to us since 1803. The Louisiana expansion made all these acquisitions inevitable. Without the Louisiana expansion none of this other territory would ever have been gained by the United States."

Americans Are Thrifty and Saving.

The savings banks of New York State, with a population of 7,000,000, contain more deposits than those of Great Britain, with six times the number of inhabitants. Another bad sign is found in the increase in the consumption of liquor. Although the manufacture of beer and spirits in Great Britain has very largely increased, her exports have fallen off, and the annual consumption of beer and distilled spirits is now about thirty-one gallons per capita of population, while in the United States it is only fifteen gallons.

The records show that Italy consumes seven pounds of sugar per capita annually, Spain thirteen pounds, Austria sixteen pounds, Belgium twenty-two pounds, Germany twenty-seven pounds, France twenty-eight pounds, the United States sixty-eight pounds, and England eighty-four pounds. The consumption of sugar in England has increased from sixty-seven to eighty-four pounds per capita during the last ten years.

The same extravagance is shown in other imported foods. The per capita exports of Great Britain are less than they were thirty years ago, while the per capita imports have doubled. England buys 63 per cent. more bacon and ham from foreign producers than she did fifteen years ago; 58 per cent. more butter, 89 per cent. more flour and 162 per cent. more beef.—*Record-Herald*.

Favored Only Famous Authors.

I know an editor who, some years ago, reasoned along these lines: "People say we do not read their manuscripts; then why maintain this manuscript-reading staff? We might as well save the money which it costs us to do the very thing which these people say we do not do." And forthwith he closed the department, and returned, unread, all manuscripts save those which came from famous authors. He did exactly what the writers said he had done all along. And, strange to relate, his periodical succeeded. He ordered everything he wanted, just as the writers said he had done all along, and he continued doing it until he retired from his position only a short time ago. He was cordially disliked by every ambitious young writer; yet he only did what he had for years been accused of doing—and never had done until he did it deliberately.—Edward Bok, in *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

The Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS GRANTED.

Patriarchs Militant Meet—New Officials in Control—Armor Plate for Russia—Four Men Killed by Lightning—Lancaster Man Says His Wife Has Negro Blood in Her Veins—Other Live News.

These patents were issued to Pennsylvanians during the week: Herbert Clark, Knoxville, printer's galley; Hiram W. Eaton, Jr., and A. Benson, Bradford, bull wheel for oil or artesian wells; John Eichert, Pittsburg, ruler; Harry Etheridge, McKeesport, cogulant feeder; John C. Fitzsimmons, Pittsburg, metallic railway tie; Walter B. George, Homer City, framework for buildings; Harry G. Grubbs, Allegheny, flushing cuspidor; Reuben M. Head, Allegheny, reversible driving gear; Julian Kennedy, Pittsburg, metal device, also boss plate; James R. Klippel, and H. W. Jeffers, Allegheny, switch operating mechanism; August H. Laumar, Allegheny, treating lime; Wm. A. McCool, Beaver Falls, machine for drawing metal, also die for metal drawing machine; Camille Mercader, Braddock, and C. L. Wilmot, Pittsburg, skelp handling apparatus; John Medcalf and F. Bell, Roscoe, barrel; Joseph G. Mooney, Erie, pneumatic tire; Henry J. Moreland, Pittsburg, piston rod packing.

The following pensions were granted during the week: Zubon Parker, North East, \$6; Wm. H. Wilton, Verona, \$6; Levi Dague, Washington, \$8; Sumner E. Ord, Warren, \$6; Henry T. Graves, Millport, \$12; Joseph Newman, McDonald, \$8; John Roy, Gillett, \$10; Jefferson McCordle, Burnham, \$10; Thos. Benner, Spruce Creek, \$12; Henry Rathburn, Titusville, \$10; Thomas McCleary, Kittanning, \$8; Jacob Bruner, Cooks Mills, \$10; James Miles, Amity, \$12; John L. Herr, Harmony, \$8; Andrew Kessel, Conneaut, \$8; Wm. H. Gray, Pittsburg, \$10; Mary A. Monroe, Huntington Mills, \$8; Jennie McConnell, Altoona, \$8; Mary Harzel, Pittsburg, \$8; Mary Jane Powell, Wheeler, \$8; Earl J. Oliver, Sugar Run, \$36; James R. Keeney, Altoona, \$8; John Scott, Cliffline, \$8; Wm. Stutt, Bradys Bend, \$8; Thos. S. Thompson, Home, \$8; Amos Focht, Mahaningo, \$17; Davis S. Huester, Titusville, \$10; James M. Alaghan, Holdaysburg, \$12.

The following sums will be paid the various counties every year for four years from the restored school fund:

Adams, \$1627.64; Allegheny, \$26,722.01; Armstrong, \$2552.76; Beaver, \$2533.37; Bedford, \$2142.70; Berks, \$6874.34; Blair, \$3509.34; Bradford, \$1365.65; Bucks, \$3034.48; Butler, \$2704.73; Cambria, \$3905.75; Cameron, \$350.87; Carbon, \$1909.37; Center, \$2133.02; Chester, \$4952.89; Clarion, \$1810.09; Clearfield, \$3745.25; Clinton, \$1428.22; Columbia, \$1952.65; Crawford, \$3553.77; Cumberland, \$2301.22; Dauphin, \$4584.39; Delaware, \$3459.26; Elk, \$1441.02; Erie, \$4345.99; Fayette, \$3977.02; Forest, \$551.45; Franklin, \$2618.53; Fulton, \$883.43; Green, \$1578.29; Huntingdon, \$1902.67; Indiana, \$2194.27; Jefferson, \$2632.71; Juniata, \$805.86; Lackawanna, \$7011.22; Lancaster, \$6807.58; Lawrence, \$2282.70; Lebanon, \$2202.69; Lehigh, \$3790.99; Luzerne, \$10,181.55; Lycoming, \$3916.10; McKean, \$2255.58; Mercer, \$2844.01; Mifflin, \$1089.04; Monroe, \$1077.48; Montgomery, \$5349.93; Montour, \$693.58; Northampton, \$4170.11; Northumberland, \$3703.07; Perry, \$1411.56; Philadelphia, \$39,403.58; Pike, \$498.27; Potter, \$1464.78; Schuylkill, \$7853.33; Snyder, \$976.08; Somerset, \$2274.18; Sullivan, \$664.45; Susquehanna, \$2210.28; Tioga, \$2621.85; Union, \$839.07; Venango, \$2324.23; Warren, \$1965.84; Washington, \$4687.33; Wayne, \$1672.99; Westmoreland, \$6192.03; Wyoming, \$928.59; York, \$5495.11.

One hundred and twenty-five delegates attended the sessions of the Department Council of the Patriarchs Militant of Pennsylvania, which convened at Altoona. Major General Ed. C. Deans, of Scranton, presided. A gain of 102 members over last year was shown. These officers were elected and installed by General W. H. Cogswell, of Philadelphia. President, Major General Ed. C. Deans, Scranton; vice-president, Colonel Joseph L. Pile, Philadelphia; secretary, Lieutenant Colonel George W. Skilloh, Scranton; treasurer, Col. W. C. Cowles, of Scranton; officer of guard, General J. B. Andrews, Altoona; aide lieutenant, Colonel Philip H. Gilbert, Scranton; sentinels, Lieutenant Colonel Harry J. Hall, Carbondale, and Captain W. A. Saucerman, Altoona. The standing committees were named by General Deans. The council approved fifty recommendations for the Degree of Chivalry and Wilkes-Barre was selected as the next place of meeting.

A fierce electrical storm at Grove City resulted in four deaths and the injury of three others. A section crew on the Besemer and Lake Erie Railroad was returning from work when the storm came up. The men hastened to a deserted house at the Pinchalong mine, where they sought shelter. Hardly had they reached shelter when the house was struck by lightning.—Luther Campbell, foreman of the crew, and Howard Cornelius, one of the section men, were struck by the same bolt and instantly killed.

Wm. J. Hinden, of Lancaster, made an application to the court for a divorce from his wife, Elizabeth Hinden, on unusual grounds. Hinden claims that after his marriage in March of this year he discovered that his wife had negro blood in her veins, her mother being a full-blooded negro. Prior to their marriage he says that his wife alleged that she was a white woman, and so doing obtained the marriage by fraud. He has not lived with the woman since his alleged discovery.

Joseph Suskey and Edgar Moore, of Steelton, were committed to jail on the charge of stealing a quantity of tobacco from the warehouse of Justice of Peace Abram K. Stoner, of Collins.

Andrew Suhetski, a Slav, aged 36 years, a laborer at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant, was instantly killed by a large block of cinders striking him.

A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad separated near the bridge crossing the Conestoga creek and 11 cars were smashed.

A tag factory will start operations in West Chester in a few days.