



AN EXCELLENT COMBINATION.

Oats and peas are grown early in the season and the combination is an excellent one. The seed should be broadcasted as soon as the ground can be prepared, in order to escape any dry weather that the crop may possibly encounter. Oats and peas provide early green food for cows, and may be cut at any stage of growth, but the nearer the milky stage of oats the better.

THE COW'S PRODUCT.

The cows on many farms would be considered first-class producers if each product amounted to 200 pounds of butter per year, yet it is claimed by some of the best dairymen that 200 pounds of butter per year from a cow does not pay. Those who aim to make the most butter from their herds have the standard up to 300 pounds per year, and some fix the limit higher. Every farmer can have the individual members of his herd reach that amount by breeding for better cows every year.

STRAW AND CORN FODDER.

It is not many years ago that farmers in the Western States were burning their straw stacks to get them out of the way. There was apparently no market for it excepting at points where the cost of transportation was likely to exceed the price for which they could sell it. Now at nearly every market in the states the price of good straw is as high as that of No. 1 hay, and in some places it is higher. There were some who would not burn it, but put it in the wards for the farm animals to pick what they wished to of it, and to trample the rest into manure. After a few years it was found that the farms of these men increased in fertility and productiveness, and the practice of burning straw was nearly discontinued, even before the common use of the baling press made it profitable to ship it to Eastern markets. A change almost as great has taken place in the opinion of the value of corn fodder. It is but a very few years since the corn growers of the Western States cut no corn fodder, but after picking off ears, let the cobs and cobs in to pick and break down the fodder or what they would of it, and then it was a task in the spring to break down the rest so that it could be plowed under. Now it is nearly all being put through the shredder, and made so fine that any stock eats it, and it is thought as valuable as the average Western hay.

DAIRYING A DRUDGERY.

This fall I visited two friends, each milking about the same number of cows (twenty-five head.) Both of these friends worked in their fields until dark, then milked and cared for the milk, and by the time all the work was done it was along toward 10 o'clock. Drudgery? Yes, but whose fault? From such dairying, drudging and slaving deliver me and my family. We do sometimes put in twelve hours a day, but never sixteen to eighteen, as do these friends and hundreds of other farmers. Our dairy work has its place in our system of farm management, and is done on time. Milking, time comes and milking begins at a certain time, not at this or that time, but at such a time, and under ordinary circumstances without any variation. The time is gauged according to the time of the year and number of cows in milk, but we always begin in time, so that all work is done in good season. In the summer time our teams leave the field at 5 o'clock and our milking begins at 5:30 o'clock. With five milkers, milking is done, milk separated and everything fed by 6:30 o'clock. Thus we still have plenty of time for rest, recreation or reading before night. If such a system or a better one were generally adopted by farmers who, like the writer, are interested in dairying, we would hear no more about dairying being a drudgery. Let our motto be "System." Let us write it in our houses, in our barns, on our farms. It will lighten our labors and gladden the heart. It will bring prosperity, contentment and good will to all who in their work strive with a system.—M. E. King, is Kansas Farmer.

HOW TO FEED COWS.

The cows require not only materials for her maintenance, but must also have proteins, fat and carbohydrates to make milk from. The milk contains water, fat proteins (casein or curd), sugar and ash, and these are all made from the constituents of the food. If insufficient proteins, fat and carbohydrates are contained in the food given her, the cow supplies the deficiency for a time by drawing on her own body, and gradually shrinks in quantity and quality of milk, or both. The stinky feeder cheats himself as well as the cow. She suffers from hunger, although her belly is full of swale hay, but she also becomes poor and does not yield the milk and butter she should. Her milk glands are a wonderful machine, but they cannot make milk casein out of carbohydrates or coarse, unappetizing, indigestible swale hay or sawdust, any more than the farmer himself can make butter from skim milk.

She must not only have a generous supply of good food, it must contain a sufficient amount of nutrients needed for making milk. Until this fact is understood and appreciated, successful dairying is out of the question. The cow must be regarded as a living machine. She takes the raw materials given her in the form of food

and works them over into milk. If the supply of proper materials is small the output will be small. The cow that will not repay generous feeding should be disposed of at once, and one brought that will. There are certain inbred characteristics which even liberal feeding cannot overcome.—California Experiment Station Bulletin.

TO PRODUCE HARDIER PLANTS.

Gardeners will recall the apparent peculiarities often manifest in the behavior of plants subject to frost. Two plants of the same variety, standing side by side, may show altogether different results, the one being killed or severely injured and the other remaining practically untouched. At times these differences may be due to varying atmospheric conditions, but much of it must be the result of difference in inherent vigor and resistance of the individual plants. It is possible in the case of tender plants, by selecting and breeding from those individuals which show greatest resistance, to develop a hardier strain.

This question has been under test with garden beans. Three varieties of bush beans were planted in a hotbed in the spring of 1899. After they were well up the sash was removed, exposing them to frost on a cold night. Many of the plants were killed outright, others severely hurt, while a few showed little injury. Seed from these was saved and subjected to similar treatment in the spring of 1900. This time an unusually hard frost occurred on the night when the sash was first removed. The temperature reported by the meteorologist of the station, as occurring in the village near by, was 28 degrees. Yet a few plants remained unharmed, others were less severely injured, and many were killed outright. Other seeds saved from the resistant plants were planted in the open ground in comparison with ordinary seeds. The plants from these have shown greater vigor in resisting cold and untoward conditions, and at the present writing are decidedly in advance. The question asked at the beginning of the experiment cannot be answered for some time, but the indications now are that careful selection may produce valuable results in securing plants less subject to frost injury.—Rhode Island Experiment Station Report.

APPLE CULTURE

Apple culture when conducted properly pays better profits than almost any other branch of agriculture, but an intensive system of scientific treatment of the trees and soil must be closely followed. An acre of apple trees may barely cover expenses of picking and marketing them, while another may yield a profit of \$100 or more per acre. Returns of \$300 and \$400 per acre are not unusual, but then neither are returns of \$100 and \$150 per acre unusual. Figured on these yields one can readily see whether the work is profitable or not. Spraying is absolutely necessary to get good crops of apples, and to neglect it may reduce a \$300 yield to \$150 in a single season. It is almost useless to try to make a success of apple culture without spraying. One may have his theories about it and convictions, but they do not count in view of the vast amount of facts obtained from thousands of farmers and scientists who have shown the value of spraying. The spraying should be made just after the blossoms have fallen, again two weeks later, and once more when the apples are half grown. The conditions requiring such spraying may not be apparent to the eye, but the only safe way is to do the spraying every season without fail. The mixture may consist of any of the approved formulas, such as half a pound of paris green and three pounds of disparene to fifty gallons of water. Such systematic spraying will in all probability make the yield of apples large, and the fruit fine, free from specks and rot, and handsome in appearance.

The orchard needs fertilizing and draining, and the trees pruning and protection, if the work is to be done properly. Plant the trees in the fall, select only such trees which will pass rigid examination by yourself, and in setting incline the trees a little toward the prevailing heavy winds. This will save them from growing up with a slant. Protect the trees from mice and rabbits by surrounding them with fine galvanized wire screen, which may be wrapped around the tree an inch or two below the soil and two or three feet above it. This protection will last for years, and costs but a little for each tree. Low and wet grounds are bad places for orchards, and the fruits will often fall there when they succeed on the hillside and higher grounds. On heavy clay soils good tile drainage is essential, and will benefit the trees a good deal. Trees should be fertilized every year just as regularly as a field of corn or wheat. Every dollar put in fertilizer in the orchard will be returned two-fold. The trees need thorough pruning every fall and spring. This should take the form of cleaning out the mass of inside twigs so the sun can get at the middle of the tree, and also to shape the tree so that the branches will not hang on the ground nor shoot straight up in the air. Good shapely trees are generally the best producers, and they are also the easiest to pick.—C. T. Mildron, in the American Cultivator.

The most extensive cemetery in the world is that at Rome, in which over six million human beings have been interred. When a woman is fatigued in bargain hunting she might be said to be shop worn.

ROMANCE OF THE HORSE.

THIS MOST USEFUL OF ANIMALS ORIGINATED IN NORTH AMERICA.

Some Strange Catastrophe Swept Away the Equine Species on This Continent—It Afterward Came Back From the Old World.

Historical questions antedating Adam and the Garden of Eden by hundreds of thousands of years are beginning to exercise the wits of that new school of historians, the geologists and paleontologists, who are digging the bones of ancient vertebrate giants from the rock-crusted beaches of vanished seas along the line of the Rocky Mountains, says Garrett P. Serviss, in the New York Journal.

Among the most interesting discoveries of these investigators is the fact that that most useful of animals, the horse, originated in North America, grew up and developed here from a little animal no bigger than a fox, gradually acquired the stature and peculiarities which render its race so indispensable for companionship with man, and then—disappeared from the continent as utterly as if it had never existed.

The completeness of the series of fossil horses obtained by the explorers sent out by the American Museum of Natural history, in Texas and Colorado, is astonishing.

The representation of the equine family tree that is offered by the skeletons of these animals, progressively increasing in the resemblance of their organization to that of the modern horse, is as beautiful and impressive as the series of inscribed tablets and cylinders from which the records of ancient Babylon have been read, for it tells an equally clear story to those who can read its characters.

But while the story is uninterrupted during the long ages in which the American horse was slowly acquiring perfection, it comes to a sudden end; and, by the manner in which it was broken off, suggests some strange and wonderful catastrophe, or some inexplicable change of conditions, occurring upon our continent, and resulting in the complete sweeping away of the equine race, which had previously covered the whole land from ocean to ocean and from Alaska to Patagonia.

Fortunately, before this unexplained misadventure occurred the American horse had, it is believed, made its way to Asia, perhaps across the bridge of land near Bering's Strait.

At any rate, the old world saw the horse develop after it had first developed in the new world, and when the discovery of America by Europeans occurred the horse came back again with its natural companion, man.

And then, as if recognizing its ancestral home, and rejoicing in the opportunity to recoccupy the former paradise of its race, it spread with surprising rapidity over the plains of Western North America and over the pampas of the southern half of the continent, and became again a wild creature, dwelling with nature.

From the horses brought over by the Spaniards in their earliest expeditions sprang the wild equine herds of the prairies, and when, later on, other European settlers took possession of the land, they hunted and tamed the wild horses, as the Indians had already learned to do, never dreaming of the wonderful story that lay hidden in the ancient history of those feet and beautiful creatures of the plains.

The discoveries above referred to, and the mysterious gap in the record that they reveal show us how far back of the furthest limits of what we ordinarily designate as history the investigations of science are enabling us to go.

And the kind of history, imperfect though it be, which science thus offers us is much more trustworthy, as far as it goes, than the records, annals and reports that man has composed of his doings, for nature never prevaricates, and has no ulterior design when she writes in a layer of rock the hieroglyphics of the fossils.

It should not be taken for granted that the blanks which at present appear in the scientific story of the earth's history cannot or will not be filled. Only bits here and there of the great Rosetta stone of geology have as yet been deciphered.

The history of the American horse is, perhaps, the most consecutively perfect that has yet been read from the rocks, but there are other chapters of the wonderful story that give promise of equally complete revelation.

When the history of the gigantic dinosaurs of the West has been fully extracted from nature's books, where it has lain under the baking sunshine for hundreds of thousands of years, we shall have a new idea of the possibilities of life on such a planet as ours, and a broader conception of those possibilities among the greater planets that surround us.

Lead All in Savings.

An advertisement in a city newspaper recently asked for information regarding a certain depositor in a savings bank. The depositor saw the advertisement, answered it, and learned that thirty-nine years before he had placed \$250 in the bank; then he had gone to Europe and forgotten the deposit. The sum had increased to more than \$2,000 and came to him at a time when the money was greatly needed. Recent statistics concerning the savings banks of the world show that the United States leads all other countries, having over two and a third billion dollars so invested, with an average of over \$400 to each depositor. Such figures make cheerful reading for depositors.—Youth's Companion.

LIFE AND DEATH IN HONGKONG.

A Street Marriage Procession and a Funeral Cortege.

"A procession came up the street one morning, making a terrible din and the most unmusical music I ever heard. Several small boys were in front dressed in red and carrying golden banners. Next came four bearers holding between them a little palace hung with yellow fringe, in which were two geese, as quiet and unobtrusive as if they had been lovers always. Third in line was a roast pig. It had been cooked whole and the ears were carefully preserved. Some roast ducks followed close behind swinging from a pole. Then, last, came two sedan chairs closely curtained so that none could see the occupants. In these sat the bride and groom. The following day I was standing in front of the Hongkong hotel. An English soldier stood near by. Down the street came the same procession, the noisy crowd that I had seen the day before but the pig's ears were gone. I turned to Tommy Atkins and said:

"Can you tell me the meaning of the ears?"

"This is what he told me: 'When a Chinaman has decided to take unto himself a wife, or more than likely, some one has decided for him, they soon are married. Upon the day of the ceremony a pig is roasted whole, great care being taken to keep the ears from breaking. Then the marriage company proceeds down the street, so that the public can see the pig. If on the morning the groom is satisfied with his choice the same crowd goes again, with the ears of the pig intact, but if in any way his bride does not come up to his expectation he exhibits the pig, ears cut off, which shows to the world his disregard for his wife, who no doubt will be shortly done away with.'

"In the coolie part of the city one afternoon I heard a great racket ahead down a narrow alley. I hurried on to see what could be the trouble. Up the dark passageway came a string of men. First, three boys blowing brass horns, which sounded greatly like a bagpipe without the variations. A huge coffin carried by a dozen men followed next. The death box was made from the rough sides of a cedar tree, with the bark left on. Following close in the rear were two men carrying pots full of rice and fish. Another good Chinaman had been created."—Correspondence, Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

THE GIFT OF RESPONSIVENESS.

The Ability to Sympathize is What Makes a Woman Popular.

The responsive woman, although not necessarily "wearing her heart upon her sleeve," cannot hide its beautiful, unselfish qualities. It is at the core of her nature, a part of her life, to force what is best in her to the surface; and this necessity of her being brings her responsiveness into play upon all occasions. Her magnetism draws not only the cultured men and women of the polite social circle, but is felt along all the ways where men and women work, strive, suffer defeat, win victories and wait in despair or in hope for the final outcome of life.

There is a spurious sort of responsiveness that is nothing more than a vulgar curiosity in the affairs of others. This develops meddlers and busy bodies, and is associated with narrowness, egotism and selfishness, and in time is sure to reveal itself in all the unwholesomeness of its meaning. The responsive woman can go down to the very gate of death with the sufferer, and can bubble with humor in company with the mirthful. Her qualities not being held for occasions, the wires of her sympathies are always in place to answer telegraphic messages from souls that constantly and instinctively appeal to them. It is a delightful study to watch a responsive woman as she carries her beneficent influence wherever she goes. She travels a queen's way—every one along her path springing toward the privilege of receiving her smile.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Road to Dyspepsia.

It requires about five hours for the stomach to work on an ordinary meal and pass it out of itself, when it falls into a state of repose. Hence, if a man eats three times a day his stomach must work fifteen hours out of the twenty-four. After a night's sleep we wake up with a certain amount of bodily vigor which is faithfully portioned out to every muscle of the system and every set of muscles, each its rightful share, the stomach among others. When the external body gets weary after a long day's work the stomach bears its share of the fatigue, but if when the body is weary with the day's toil we put it to bed, giving the stomach meanwhile a five hours' task which must be performed, we impose upon the very best friend we have—the one that gives up one of the largest amounts of earthly enjoyment—and if this overtaxing is continued it must as certainly wear out prematurely as the body itself will if it is overworked every day. And if persons eat between meals then the stomach has no rest from breakfast in the morning until 1, 2, 3 or 4 o'clock next day; hence it is that so many persons have dyspepsia. The stomach is worked so much and so constantly that it becomes too weak to work at all.—London Family Doctor.

About 600,000 trees are planted each year by the school children of Sweden, under the guidance of their teachers.

A Philadelphia bank teller recently contracted small-pox by handling money that passed over the counter.

KAISER WILHELM'S UNIFORMS.

He Has Two Complete Outfits of Everything to Wear.

Kaiser Wilhelm, as is well known, is the honorary commander of a dozen different regiments in his own army and as many more in the other armies of Europe. He holds several actual and honorary commissions in different fleets; belongs to numerous orders of military and civil distinction, and to other organizations which have regalia that must be worn on ceremonial occasions. Hence, when he visits a foreign country, or is traveling about his own domains, he never knows what uniform and regalia he may need, and, therefore, must carry a large quantity of baggage. He has two complete outfits of everything, one of which is usually kept on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the other in a baggage or wardrobe car, built especially for the purpose, and a part of his private railway train.

The master of the robes, assisted by several valets, has charge of the emperor's wardrobe, and when the train is in motion can produce at an instant's notice any uniform or regalia in which he may desire to appear at the next station. If he happens to be passing through a garrison town where one of his favorite regiments is stationed it pleases them and it pleases him to greet the officers and men from the platform of his care in the same uniform they are wearing. If he crosses the border of another country it is considered a compliment for him to dress in the uniform of the army or navy of that country. Hence it is important to have his wardrobe car with him on all his journeys.—Modern Society.

A Rattlesnake Trap.

Rattlesnakes were the most dangerous wild animals with which the early settlers of New Jersey had to contend. They were very numerous, and their bite, if not treated properly at once, was generally fatal. In "Stories from American History" F. R. Stockton cites an incident which gives an idea of the abundance of rattlers in the new colony.

In a quarry, from which the workmen were engaged in getting out stone for the foundations of Princeton College, a wide crack in the rocks was discovered, which led downward to a large cavity; and in this cave were found about twenty bushels of rattlesnake bones.

There was a general laugh, in which this was a snake cemetery, to which the creatures retired when they supposed they were approaching the end of their days; but it was, without doubt, a great rattlesnake trap.

The winding, narrow passage, leading to it must have been very attractive to a snake seeking retired quarters in which to take its long winter nap. Although the cave at the bottom of the great crack was easy enough to get into, it was so arranged that it was difficult, if not impossible for a snake to get out of it, especially in the spring, when these creatures are very thin and weak, having been nourished all winter by their own fat.

Thus year after year the rattlesnakes must have gone down into that cavity, without knowing that they could never get out again.

Sunshine for Consumptives.

The new "City" of Sunbath, in the centre of the Colorado desert in California and Arizona, is to be made a National health resort. A large building is to be erected for health seekers and a town site has been laid out. The city consists at present of sixty tents, all occupied by consumptives. A majority of tenters are, or were, consumptives in the last stages, given up to die by the physicians of Phoenix. As a last hope, these "languers" decided to try the sun-bath treatment, and went to the location in the desert. In two years there have been but two deaths in the colony and the majority of these so-called hopeless cases have improved to a wonderful extent. Fifteen have returned to their Eastern homes entirely cured. If only the vast army of dying consumptives in the United States knew that life in the air and sunshine of the arid Southwest would save their lives, what great happiness it would bring to many a soul!—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Origin of a Joke.

Dr. Pinders Fletrie, the eminent archaeologist, announces that he has deciphered the cuneiform inscription on a tablet he excavated in the plains of Assyria, and believes that it is a copy of a prehistoric comic paper. Among other items, it contains the following merry jest, which bears a strangely familiar sound: "Now, there were gathered together at the place of the telling of stories, many of them that have lived long in the land, and one of them lifted up his voice, and said: 'Behold, it groweth cold with much extremeness.' 'Whereupon another made answer, saying: 'Verily, it doth. But let us separate and get hence, for here cometh Methusalem, the aged, and if we tarry he will even tell us again of the cold spell of the year 40.' 'And they got hence with much speed.'

She Draws the Line.

A Wisconsin real estate dealer's widow has refused to pay for the stone she ordered placed over his grave because they carved upon it the words, "By his deeds he is known." She probably doesn't believe in running devotion to business into the ground.—Chicago Record-Herald.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

Condensed Special Dispatches From Many Points.

STATE'S TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Thirty-Four of Them Created, Which May Be Secured by Any Place That Lacks Library Facilities—Crushed Under a Big Boulder—Conster Killed by a Trolley Car—Carnegie Gives \$30,000.

Pensions granted Pennsylvanians: Edward J. Skees, Pittsburg, \$16; Harvey Thorpe, Burgetstown, \$9; Lett S. Moore, Pittsburg, \$12; John E. Ganger, Stahlstown, \$6; Philip Miller, Warble, \$12; William Fitzgerald, Georgeville, \$8; John Zinges, Johnstown, \$12; Harvey Elliott, Butler, \$12; James A. Roche, Ulysses, \$8; William Lucas, Homer City, \$10; Frederick Dessenberger, New Cumberland, \$10; Jerry Bennington, Canonsburg, \$8; John Ward, Sewickley, \$8; Thomas Davis, Embleton, \$14; Francis Gemmill, Pittsburg, \$10; Sarah Falkenburg, Woodcock, \$8; Emma J. Connick, Stearnburg, \$12; John R. Gillfillen, Tidouette, \$12; Samuel C. De-woody, Franklin, \$8; Lamar Donahue, Allegheny, \$12; Levi C. Reed, Dudley, \$10; Fitzsimmons Laughlin, Hoopstown, \$8; Charles S. Henry, Allegheny, \$8; Richard M. Hoffman, Bullion, \$8; Canada Davis, Carmichael, \$8; James P. Ewing, Walnut Bottom, \$12; Nicholas R. Short, Tanoma, \$12; Ellis B. Garrison, Uniontown, \$8.

The Report of Mine Inspector William H. Davies, of the Fifth District, which includes Panther Creek Valley, has been forwarded to the Bureau of Mines and Mining. The total production for the year was over 6,000,000 tons, an increase of 204,155 tons over the previous year. The total number of men employed outside was 6,740, and inside 3,968. There were 140 accidents, of which sixty were fatal.

The annual convention of delegates representing the various camps of the Patriotic Order Sons of America was held at Pottstown. William Bergey, of Pottstown, presided, and R. T. S. Halliwell, of Conshohocken, was secretary. Fourteen camps were represented by delegates. The reports showed that there are twenty-six camps in Montgomery county, with a total membership of 2,552, a gain of 136 over last year.

The school board of Lansford deadlocked over the election of a principal of the schools.

The New Century Club celebrated its fifth anniversary by holding a banquet in the borough hall, Kennett Square, and literary exercises in the library hall.

The dead body of Richard Green, colored, of Mifflintown, was found along the Pennsylvania Railroad near the Paterson coal wharf. It is supposed that he met death while attempting to board a freight train.

In the East Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Lock Haven, a mortgage for \$3,500 was burned at the Sunday services. Addresses were made by the pastor, Rev. Isaac Heckman; Rev. J. H. Black and Rev. A. S. Baldwin.

The eleudatory contest for the Nesbit prizes took place at the Wyoming Seminary, Wilkes-Barre, each of the societies being represented by a member. J. Willis Healey, of Dorranceton, won the boys' prize for the Independent Society, and Miss Ida E. Hartman, of Pittston, won the girls' prize for the Amphythion Society.

The Pennsylvania Free Library Commission met in the State Library, Harrisburg, J. G. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, presiding and all of the members present. It was announced that up to the present time the commission has created thirty-four traveling libraries, which have been sent to twenty-five points in the State, and thirty more libraries are now being created and will soon be ready for distribution. To secure one of these libraries an application must come from twelve taxpayers in any town not having library facilities, or from any rural district. A library of fifty volumes is sent for six months, when it is ordered to be shipped to some other point where an application has been made. The books in these libraries cover history, travel, fiction, useful arts, etc., and the demand for them increases as the facts about them become known.

At Redmond's Mills, near Homestead, a large boulder fell from a hillside, where a gang of laborers were working to the tracks of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad and killed Raffaele Diussio and Antonio Bozalo. Michael Surra, Giuseppe Cirallo and Laurent Falletti were injured.

While coasting down Hygienic Hill, Steelton, Julius Shade, age 9 years, was killed by a trolley car. His companion, William Marks, escaped death by rolling off the sled when he saw the impending danger.

Andrew Carnegie has given the largest library donation on record, taking the population into consideration. North Bessemer, a borough, but a few years old, and with a population scarcely \$1,000, will receive \$30,000 for a library.

The annual banquet of the Dauphin County Bar Association was held at Harrisburg, with Hon. Robert Snodgrass as toastmaster. Toasts were responded to by Judge R. W. Archbald, Judge J. W. Simonton, Congressman M. E. Olmstead, Meade D. Detweiler, Senator John E. Fox and Hon. Lyman D. Gilbert.

Judge Ferris permanently restrained the Avoca authorities from interfering with the construction of the Scranton & Northeastern Railway through that town. They had repeatedly arrested the workmen for alleged violations of ordinances.

Louis Paschuck committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at Shenandoah.

The storeroom and postoffice in J. A. Schwenk's building, at Providence Square, were destroyed by fire. The Collegeville Fire Department saved the dwelling part from total destruction. The loss is about \$1,000.

The eighth annual banquet of the Virginia Fire Company of Columbia was held in that city. Over one hundred members were present. Among the guests were C. C. Hartman, chief engineer of the Lebanon, and William E. Kinn, of Columbia.

John Startzell fell down a breast 250 feet deep at Burnside Colliery, Shamokin, and was killed.