

HIGH-PRICED FARM LAND.

THE COSTLIEST ACRES ARE IN THE CANARY ISLANDS.

Land Worth Five Thousand Dollars a Hectare—A Well-Watered Hectare of Bananas Clear Five Hundred Dollars a Year.

Over 2,000 steamships annually visit the Canary Islands, which lie in the Asiatic west of the Sahara Desert. In fact most steamers traveling between European ports and South America and Africa touch at the islands of Grand Canary or Tenerife to recalc. The captain of an English steamship recently said that he knew of no place where coaling might be done more expeditiously than at Santa Cruz, the port of Tenerife.

Thus the Canary Islands are of considerable importance in the world's commerce. They are also of much use to Europe because they grow fruits or vegetables which Europe cannot produce or which mature in the islands before they are planted in more northern countries. The Canary Islands, in fact, have much the same relation to some European countries that Bermuda has to our market.

There is comparatively little rainfall in the islands. The result is that all farm lands which are favorably situated for irrigation bring an enormous profit. In fact the prices asked for tillable land would be regarded almost everywhere else as very exorbitant. For example, all the best lands in the environs of the city of Las Palmas are planted in bananas. A well-watered hectare of banana plants yields a clear profit of \$500 a year, or about \$200 an acre. The result is that not a hectare of the best lands situated on the littoral and at an altitude of less than 700 feet can be bought for less than \$5,000 a hectare. It is doubtful if there are many areas of cultivated lands the world over that are held at so high a price. The reason is that the extent of these lands in the Canary Islands is small, the demand being far greater than the supply.

European countries greatly appreciate the bananas they receive from the Canary Islands. The fruit is sent principally to London. One of the steamship lines which dispatches a vessel every week from La Luz, the port of Las Palmas, carries from 10,000 to 20,000 bunches. There are other important sources of bananas in the other islands and all the steamers in the island trade are specially fitted for fruit transportation.

Another export which has had large development is tomatoes. They are shipped while still unripe, each tomato carefully wrapped in paper and packed in little cases containing only 50 to 100. Potatoes of the very best quality are also becoming an important shipment, and the tobacco industry, which has developed considerably in recent years, is another of the agricultural resources that is swelling the exports of the Canary Islands.

The people need all the land they can irrigate because there is so large a demand for their products. They are therefore paying particular attention to irrigation. Every stream that can add to the water supplies for their farms is being carefully husbanded. A local company has for years been placing the streams and ponds under contribution and selling the water they carry to the fields at so good a profit that for several years past they have annually augmented their business and capital from 10 to 20 per cent. This company is now nearly completing the largest irrigating enterprise yet undertaken. It began the work in May, 1898, and it will be finished this summer.

The little city of Arucas with 12,000 inhabitants is on the north side of the island of Grand Canary. Around it are many plantations of bananas and tomatoes, making it the most important agricultural region of the islands. There is opportunity for much larger development of the farm lands if sufficient water is provided. It is expected that the large works now in progress will supply this need.

In the country some distance from the town is a range of hills down whose northern slope a great deal of water pours during the winter months. A wall is building in the form of a half circle, both ends of which abut upon these hills. The wall and the hills will therefore form a complete enclosure. The wall is about 100 feet in height, 75 feet wide at the base and 13 feet at the top. With so formidable a structure it is not likely that the impounded floods will ever break it down. The capacity of the enclosure will be 800,000 cubic metres and the stone, sand and lime used in building it have all been derived from the immediate neighborhood. More than 200 workmen have been constantly employed on the works for the past three years. It is expected with the aid of the resource to add hundreds of hectares to the cultivated lands in the north part of Grand Canary.—New York Sun.

A Scotch Ring.

The traditional history of the Scotch regalia ring is of the most tragic, not to say melancholy character. It is believed that it was the favorite ring of Mary Stuart, and that, after her judicial murder in Fotheringhay Castle, it was transmitted to her son. From James it descended to Charles I., at whose coronation at Stone in 1633 it played a distinct part. Once more did this ill-fated ring figure at an untimely and ill-merited death; for, with almost his last breath upon the scaffold at Whitehall, Charles bequeathed it to Bishop Juxon in trust for his son. In due course of time the ring came into possession of James II., and was carried away with him on his flight to the Continent. When, however, he was detained by the fishermen at Sheerness, the ring, which had been

secreted in the king's underclothing, only escaped robbery by the luckiest of mistakes on the part of the sailor who searched him. Thus the ring was passed on uninjured to James's descendants, till, by the bequest of Cardinal York, it became the property of the reigning dynasty once more, and was by them replaced among the royal jewels of Scotland, from which it had been separated for many a long year.—Good Words.

HIGH-PRESSURE AMERICAN.

In Spite of Incessant Activity He Lives Longer Than His Fathers.

There is hardly a week that we do not see in some journal or newspaper an allusion to the high pressure of American life. It is taken for granted that the only pace that kills is our own, that we are shortening our lives and bringing our early death by the strain.

We have often been minded to deny the allegation, but on second thought have not done so because of the great difficulty that exists in getting at scientific disproof. We are as little inclined as another to justify feverish commercialism, but we believe that these are unwise, chiefly because of other reasons than those pertaining to vital statistics. The fallacy of the scoffer at American high pressure lies doubtless in the fact that every one has the virtues of his defects—i. e., that we have other qualities which more than compensate in a life-lengthening way. The insurance statistician Frederick L. Hoffman, make a statement which, if true in all its details, should be laid before the echoes of the old charge against the fast-living American.

"It is then a matter of great importance to note that there has been a material increase in the number of those who survive to the age of thirty, forty and fifty in the United States, and the number will probably continue to grow as the conditions of city life are improved.

"At present in Massachusetts there are expected to survive at the age of fifty 5,275 persons out of every 10,000 born, against 4,409 survivors out of the same number in 1855. At the age of eighty the number of survivors is 1,266 at present, against 1,059 half a century ago. Therefore, most valuable lives—valuable because of enhanced intelligence and comprehension—have been saved to the state because of the sanitary and other social progress made during the last fifty years. This country is more healthy, with the exception of Norway and Sweden, than any part of Europe, and the effect of the intense struggle for success on the part of our business men and women is more than balanced by our higher standards of living, which tend to make our people continue along the path of improvement. While it is impossible to arrive at final conclusions on the basis of our industrial or ordinary experience, because of the careful medical selection exercised in insurance practice, the facts established by other investigations indicate that the audit foreign-born citizen is subject to a lower mortality in the United States than in his own country, and it may be safely assumed that any inherited tendency to early decay will be more than balanced by the healthier conditions of life in our country. A comparative mortality table shows that close behind Norway, and ahead of Great Britain, France, Germany and ahead of other states in our country, New Jersey has the lowest death rate. The chance of attaining the age of 100 in Massachusetts is today ten times what it was half a century ago.

"Certainly the facts are abundant tending to prove that old age is being attained by men and women in this country with an increasing degree of frequency, and what is better to quote the words of an authority. It is certain that our American men at sixty are not broken up as badly as our fathers were at forty."—American Medicine.

Crime in England.

Some interesting facts concerning crime and criminals were disclosed in an official publication just issued. In England and Wales:

There are 5,256 criminals at large. Four thousand one hundred and seventy were thieves and 367 receivers. Ten thousand one hundred and forty-nine tried on indictments last year.

Twenty death sentences were passed.

Five of these commuted to penal servitude.

No free pardon was granted.

Seven hundred and twenty-eight persons sent to penal servitude.

Six thousand four hundred and thirty to imprisonment.

Twenty-four underwent flogging.

There are 2,862 under police supervision.

Three-fourths are now living honestly.

About 1,000 of the "supervised" are in London.

A Man at His Heart.

Once upon a time there was a rich old man who had a heart so weak that his faint beatings could hardly be heard; yet, in the metaphor of our time, that same heart was filled with love for a fair lady.

The lady heard of her lover's physical and financial condition, and looked upon his suit with extreme favor. The result was that they were married.

Moral.—Faint heart sometimes wins fair lady.—New York Herald.

The main wheel of a watch makes 1,460 revolutions a year, the central wheel 8,760, the third wheel 70,080, the fourth 525,600, and the scape-wheel 4,731,860.

ODDITY OF THE BOOK TRADE

EXTENT OF THE BUSINESS DONE IN EXCHANGING VOLUMES.

Books For Impecunious Readers—Benefits Derive by the Readers and by the Shopkeepers Also—The "Buyer" Occupies Unique Position.

One of the peculiar features of the modern second-hand bookstore is its "exchange" department. In fact, the exchanging of books has developed to such notable proportions in the last decade that it is now one of the recognized branches of the trade as well as a source of considerable profit to the "old bookmen," who invariably get ahead in the negotiations.

That it must pay is evident from the fact that many of the booksellers advertise constantly in the magazines and literary papers. It is also a boon for the indigent student or impecunious literateur who cannot afford to buy new books and has no time to go to the library. One of the booksellers interviewed mentioned a case:

"One young fellow, evidently a literary man," he said, "comes in here regularly every week with a trunkful of books, which he doesn't wish to sell. Oh, no! But only to exchange. This has been going on for over a year, and I guess that by this time he must have read every volume in the house.

"I so informed him the other day, and he seemed a little perplexed for a moment. Then a light came to him and he cried, 'Well, you remember that set of Thackeray I exchanged here some time ago—have you got that yet? Yes? Good! let me have it.' And, bless me, if he didn't carry home his own old books."

Where the bookseller's profit comes in is easily enough explained. Supposing, for instance, a person brings here a set of Balzac, in reasonably fair condition and bearing the imprint of a well-known publishing house, which he desires to exchange for other books.

Now, a set of Balzac is worth at any time \$10, and can be easily disposed of at that price by any bookseller, although he himself would not pay more than \$3 for it. This makes a clear profit of \$7, or 233 1/3 per cent.

Making these figures his basis of calculation, the bookseller will give the other \$10 worth of books for the Balzac set, and the man or woman will go home chuckling at his or her bargain. But, as a matter of fact since the "\$10" books only cost the bookseller \$3, his profits on a deal which only involved a few minutes' consideration was just \$7, which the layman will admit is not so bad.

Some of the larger second-hand bookstores in New York, with an eye toward this particular branch of the trade and the purchase of old books, employ what is known in the vernacular of the business as a "buyer"; a man whose position bears a vague resemblance to that of a publisher's "reader," with this vital difference, however, that whereas the reader passes upon the merit of the raw material—the manuscripts—the buyer pronounces judgment upon the finished product—the book.

In other words, people desiring to dispose of rare and valuable antique volumes or any ephemeral new novel, and who go to a bookstore with the idea of converting their wares into colic of the republic, are referred to the buyer, who examines the offered commodities, and, if acceptable, names a price.

And right here it may be well be said that once a price is offered no hagglng and pleading, be the seller ever so persuasive, will raise the bid one farthing. It is either "Take what we offer, or go to some one else." The owner, if he be a wise man (or woman), will choose the former alternative; for, in some manner inconceivable and mysterious—to the layman, at least—there seems to exist a sort of "mental telepathy service" between the different stores, and the bid of the second buyer is likely to come so close to that of the first that the difference would not pay car fare. One well-known buyer said:

"The position of a buyer is a most exacting one. It demands a thorough admixture of those two seemingly incompatible attributes, the literary and the commercial instincts, as well as an expert knowledge of books, an exceptionally clear memory and the finely cultivated taste of a connoisseur-bibliophile.

"Yet despite all these necessary qualifications, it is not a very remunerative profession. The salaries range between \$12 and \$35 a week. One young chap—a college graduate who failed in the newspaper business, actually gets \$40 a week, but, then, he is considered both by his employer and his conferees as a wonder. He knows the history of every book printed since Adam."—New York Post.

Tied the Wrong Shoestrng.

A handsomely dressed lady, riding recently in a crowded Amsterdam avenue car, was fortunate enough to have a seat, but when nearing her destination she noticed that the lacing of her Oxford tie was unfastened. It was the work of a moment, but a very warm and trying moment, to stoop down and knot it securely. When this was accomplished, her hat and veil readjusted, and her gloves once more carefully put on, it was time to signal the conductor. This she did, and after two vain attempts to rise looked around indignantly, to find the cause of her retarded movements. She came face to face with a very irate gentleman, who had been sitting next to her.

"Madame—Madame—where are you trying to take me?" he demanded.

"—you!" she stammered.

"Yes—look there!" He pointed to the floor, and in an instant she had grasped the situation. A mistake in

groping she had found the lacing of his shoe, which she had taken for the other end of her own, and had fastened them so carefully together that it took the gentleman quite five minutes to effect a release, under the amused glances of the other occupants of the car, which had traveled twice that number of blocks before the lady was ready to give another signal.—New York Times.

BUTTONS FROM CLAM-SHELLS.

Rapid Development of an Industry Which Originated in Germany.

The development of technical and industrial schools in Germany has increased not only the domain of Emperor William, but has enriched all other civilized nations. One of the first matters taken up and studied scientifically by these institutions was the making of buttons and other useful and ornamental articles from mother-of-pearl. It was soon found that the opalescent layers of the oyster-shell were not the sole available material, as had long been believed by the trade, and that clams, mussels, and other bivalves, not to speak of many conches, were of nearly, if not quite, equal value. The first result of these examinations was the prompt utilization of other shells, and a consequent reduction in the price of oyster, mother-of-pearl, and of buttons made from that substance.

The new industry prospered, and finally crossed the Atlantic. Here it has taken a firm foothold and is growing rapidly. The largest portion of the work is now done in the Central States, while small concerns may be found all the way from Massachusetts to Virginia. Thus far the best clam discovered is the pearl clam of the Mississippi and the other rivers of that region. The sea clams are useful, but the inner linings are not so lustrous nor iridescent. The deep sea clam, with its rich indigo color, makes a showy and rather popular button. The soft clam, or Rhode Island clam, has often a beautiful play of color upon its inner surface, but is usually too thin and fragile.

The treatment is about the same in all cases. The clams must be gathered so as not to injure the shell. They are washed and then boiled with a small amount of alkali, either washing soda or lime being added to remove any grease or dirt held by grease. The meat is extracted, and is utilized for food purposes. Where no alkali has been employed, the flesh is well adapted for stews, chowders, or for making clam broths. Where alkali has been employed the bodies are rinsed in hot water and fed to pigs, ducks, and chickens. They are said to improve the flavor of the duck, and to make the domestic bird taste very much like an inferior mallard. The shells are then cut by an expert and sawed into blanks. These blanks are sorted, steamed, cut down by machinery, shaped, drilled, and polished.

OSTRICH IDIOSYNCRASIES.

Feathers of Each Bird Bring About \$30 Per Year.

Those interested in matters curious will find much to their taste in an account of a new California industry. Any one thinking of raising ostriches will be glad to know that the care of the ostrich is a very easy and inexpensive matter. An ostrich has to be kept four years before it arrives at adult age; it may then be expected to yield annually about thirty dollars worth of ostrich feathers to the owner. Feathers are obtained from the ostrich even at the age of one year, but these are of small value. The cost of the keep of an ostrich is no more than that of a sheep, so that a farmer of very limited experience can easily figure the cost of a flock of ostriches.

The balmy climate of California permits the birds to remain in the open all the year round. The feathers are always in demand, and range in value from ten to a hundred dollars a pound. No more easy occupation can be entered into, and few more profitable in the raising of live stock, than the raising of the domesticated ostrich. Ostriches live to the age of about sixty years; it has been found that the climate of the Pacific States south of Cape Concepcion is admirably adapted to the African ostrich, the struthio camelus. Constipation is, perhaps, the only malady to which adult American ostriches are subject; this can be easily rectified by the well-known methods practiced by the ostrich farmers of the Cape. One of the nourishing alfalfa that grows so readily and so plentifully in California, the ostriches thrive; they will eat all kinds of grain and vegetables. Common opinion has it that they will eat anything; while the temptation naturally is to feed the ostriches in California upon anything that may be of low value to the produce market, yet the experience of the average American ostrich farmer so far has been that the better the ostriches are fed the better egg-layers they become.

The digestive powers of the stomach of an ostrich are proverbial from remote times, and modern statements are that cigars, newspapers and miscellany of the most varied description have gone successfully into the stomach of an ostrich, but this is all exaggeration, although of course ostriches do require a certain amount of gravel to assist digestion, as do other birds. Second class oranges, beets, the refuse of wineries and other things not suitable for other cattle can be safely and profitably used to sustain the ostrich.—The Era.

The most exasperating person in the world is the one who gives you the feeling that you would like to get behind and push him.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says:

"Ease in the money market, favorable crop prospects, and confidence abroad are the encouraging factors which outweigh the disturbing elements of labor conflicts and unseasonable weather for retail trade at many points. Effects of the depressing influences are less keenly felt because they are believed to be only temporary, and confidence is expressed that with the resumption of work and normal temperature there will be a return to the liberal distribution of merchandise.

"Despite the short crop last year, the large yield of wheat and high prices for both resulted in the greatest value for the two crops ever recorded, which means that the agricultural sections are prosperous and other industries must share the good fortune by increased sales of products. Collections are prompt as a rule, and payments through the principal clearing-houses are well maintained. Notwithstanding diminished speculation, there was an increase of 1.2 per cent. at New York, compared with last year's exchanges. Returns as to transportation show that losses in grain movement are being more than made up elsewhere. Railway earnings thus far reported for May showing a gain of 6.5 per cent. over last year and 19 per cent. over 1900.

"Failures for the week numbered 194 in the United States, against 148 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 27 a year ago."

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, \$3.15-3.35; best Patent, \$4.80; choice Family, \$4.05. Wheat—New York No. 2, 79 1/2-80c; Philadelphia No. 2, 83 1/2-84c; Baltimore No. 2, 79 1/2-80c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 72c; Philadelphia No. 2, 66 1/2-67c; Baltimore No. 2, 69 1/2c.

Oats—New York, No. 2, 45 1/2c; Philadelphia No. 2, 51c; Baltimore No. 2, 49 1/2c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$14.50-15.00; No. 2 timothy, \$13.50-14.00; No. 3 timothy, \$12.00-12.50.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Asparagus—Eastern Shore, Maryland, per doz, prime, \$1.25-1.75; do, seconds, \$1.00-1.25; do, wild, 75c-1.00. Beets—Norfolk, per bunch, 34c. Cabbage—Charleston, Early York, per crate, \$1.00-1.25; do, North Carolina, per crate, \$1.00-1.25; do, Norfolk, per brl, \$1.00-1.25. Cherries—Maryland, per brl, \$3.00-3.50. Cucumbers—Florida, per basket or box, \$1.00-1.25; do, Charleston, per basket, \$1.00-1.25; do, North Carolina, per basket, \$1.00-1.25. Eggplants—Florida, per crate, \$2.00-2.50. Green peas—Norfolk, per basket, 100-110; do, Rappahannock, per brl, \$2.25-2.40; do, basket, \$1.05-1.10; do, Potomac, per brl, \$2.40-2.50; do, Rappahannock, per quart, 45c; do, Anne Arundel, per quart, 60c. String beans—Charleston, per basket, green, \$1.00-1.25; do, wax, \$1.00-1.25. Tomatoes—Florida, per six-basket carrier, fancy, \$2.50-3.00; do, fair to good, \$1.75-2.25; do, culls, \$1.25-1.50.

Potatoes—White—Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu. No. 1, 75-80c; do do seconds, 60-70c; New York, per bu, best stock, 75-80c; do do, seconds, 65-75c; Western, per bu, prime, 75-80c; new Florida, per brl, No. 1, \$3.00-3.50; do do, seconds, \$2.00-2.50. Sweets—Potomac, per brl, fancy, \$3.00-3.50; North Carolina, per brl, fancy, \$3.00-3.50.

Butter—Separator, 23-24; Gathered Cream, 22-23; Imitation, 19-20; Prints, 1-lb, 24-25; Rolls, 2-lb, 23-24; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., —23.

Eggs—Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 16 1/2-17 cents.

Cheese—New York State cheddars, 11 1/2-12 1/2c; do do flats, 11 1/2-12 1/2c; do do small, 12-12 1/2c. Ohio—Flats, 10 1/2-11 1/2c; do picnic, 11 1/2-12 1/2c. Skims, 9-10c. Swiss cheese, 14-15 1/2c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 12 1/2-13c; old roosters, each, 25-30c; spring chickens, 30-32c; winter chickens, per lb, 18-22c; young chickens, 12-13c. Ducks, 10-11c.

Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 11-12c; cows and light steers, 8 1/2-9c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Slow and 10c lower. Good to prime steers, \$6.00-7.40; poor to medium, \$4.75-6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50-3.00; cows, \$1.50-2.75; heifers, \$2.00-3.00; canners, \$1.50-2.50; bulls, \$2.50-3.35; calves, \$2.00-6.00; Texas-fed steers, \$5.00-6.30. Hogs—Active and 5 to 10 cents higher. Mixed and butchers, \$6.00-7.25; good to choice, heavy, \$7.20-7.40; rough, heavy, \$6.50-7.15; light, \$7.00-7.00; bulk of sales, \$7.00-7.25.

Sheep—Ewes lower; wethers steady. Lambs, choice, strong. Good to choice wethers, \$5.40-5.25; Western sheep, \$5.25-5.25; native lambs, \$5.00-7.00; native lambs, \$5.25-7.00.

East Liberty.—Cattle steady; choice, \$7.15-7.50; prime, \$6.75-7.00; good, \$6.75. Hogs slow; heavy, \$7.20-7.35; mediums, \$7.00-7.05; heavy Yorkers, \$5.95-6.75; light do, \$6.80-6.90; pigs, \$5.60-6.75; roughs, \$6.00-6.75. Sheep, slow, prime wethers, \$4.00-5.10; culls and common, \$2.00-2.50; choice lambs, \$3.25-5.50; veal calves, \$7.00-7.50.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Toledo cigarmakers won their demands.

The United States produces 29 per cent. of the world's coal.

New York's employers' liability bill will go into effect on July 1.

Buffalo labor men propose organizing a labor party for local elections.

All the labor measures before the Massachusetts legislature were killed in the senate last week.

Detroit street car men, as a result of an arbitration, were awarded a uniform rate of 2 1/2 cents an hour.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

Special Dispatches Boiled Down for Quick Reading.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS GRANTED.

Crowded Boat Upsets and Two Perish—Big Surplus in the State Treasury—Five Hurt in a Runaway—Drowned While Trying to Take a Drink—Mutilated Corpse Found—\$15,000 Fire in Hamburg.

Pensions granted: Peter A. Lanaghan, Allegheny; Elias B. Collier, Pittsburgh, \$6; Stephen Deibert, Hopewell, \$10; Obadiah J. Farling, Harrisburg, \$10; William H. Nelson, Thompsonstown, \$24; William F. Booth, Roscoe, \$8; Edwin A. Hoffman, Sparta, \$10; William H. Gray, Pittsburgh, \$12; Jacob Rowe, Millersburg, \$8; Hamilton Jacobs, Duquesne, \$8; William Kelly, Pittsburgh, \$8; Samuel Barnett, Bakers Summit, \$10; Charles Delozier, Coalport, \$12; \$10; Charles Delozier, Coalport, \$12; Andrew J. Smith, Macedonia, \$18; Joseph King, Huntingdon, \$18; George J. Smith, Meadville, \$8; George W. Cummings, Millheim, \$12; Cyrus Baughman, Fayetteville, \$8; Frederick D. Lewin, Pittsburgh, \$12; Daniel S. Sipp, Edinboro, \$8; McCallister, Kuhn, Hooker, \$6; Thomas M. Lewis, Sterling, \$12.

Patents granted: Orville J. Brackley, Butler, pump; Solomon Conrath, Cookport, street sweeper; Henry S. Gredlebaugh, New Carlisle, speed regulating clutch; Ewing O. Davis, New Geneva, rail joint; Samuel L. Diescher, Pittsburgh, shaft coupling, coupling for pipes and coupling for pipes, shaft, etc.; Chas. A. Frye, Monongahela, metal tie and rail joint, combined; John E. Gill, Franklin, device for lubricating car journals, also car axle lubricator; Fredrick J. Herington, Pittsburgh, non-refillable bottle; William C. Holmes, Pittsburgh, folding crate; Oliver King, Warren, axle head; James M. Maxwell, Pittsburgh, motor; James M. Mays, Allegheny, spring lip; Edward E. Willard, Ridgway, sawmill and planer.

At the close of business for May the general fund of the State treasury had the sum of \$9,535,534.85, the largest in the history of the State treasury. The following sums were held by Eastern banking institutions: Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Philadelphia, \$2,835,372.67; Commonwealth Trust, Harrisburg, \$1,239,244; Quaker City National, Philadelphia, \$592,259.92; Berks Trust, Reading, \$50,000; Chester National, Chester, \$10,000; City Trust, Lancaster, \$30,000; Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, \$75,000; Columbia Trust, Columbia, \$25,000; Farmers' National, West Chester, \$20,000; Fulton National, Lancaster, \$25,000; First National, Harrisburg, \$25,519; First National, Bangor, \$25,000; First National, Lebanon, \$15,000; Harrisburg National, \$120,000; Harrisburg Trust, \$450,000; Honesdale National, \$25,000; Mechanics', Harrisburg, \$20,000; National Bank, Germantown, \$30,000; National Bank, Coatesville, \$10,000; National Bank, Nazareth, \$15,000; Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, \$20,000; Sixth National, Philadelphia, \$30,000; Southwark National, Philadelphia, \$100,000; Union National, Mahanoy City, \$20,000.

While crossing the Delaware to Burlington Island Park in a crowded rowboat, Joan Heizer and a young man named Cook, both of Tacony, lost their lives by the capsizing of the boat. Chas. Waters, of Bristol, who was operating the bateau ferry, was arrested after the accident, and was held under bail to answer the charge of criminal negligence. The small boat was loaded with eleven passengers besides Waters. The river was very rough at the time, and being loaded down to the gunwale, the boat filled and capsized. Ten persons were rescued from the water, but two were drowned.

A horse driven by Isaac Boogar, of Conshohocken, became frightened by an automobile, and running away, threw Mr. Boogar, his wife and sister out of the carriage, causing probably fatal injuries to Mrs. Boogar and seriously injuring the other two. The accident occurred near Green Tree Hotel, while the party were returning from Gulf Cemetery. After running a short distance the horse collided with a wagon containing Samuel Smith and Sloan Hammond, both of Conshohocken. Smith and Hammond were thrown from the wagon.

A fire destroyed about \$15,000 worth of property at Hamburg. A spark from a stationary engine at David Baehr's ice cream factory ignited an adjoining stable, and from there the flames spread to the Hamburg Knitting Mills and several other buildings. The losses are as follows: Hamburg Knitting Mills, \$10,000, no insurance; David Baehr, \$3,500, no insurance; Mrs. Amos Kerchoff, factory building, \$2,000, partially insured; Mrs. A. Raubenholt, stable and contents, \$1,000, partially insured.

The dead body of Thomas Brennan, of Thomaston, was found lying near the Bull Run engine house. The head was backed apparently with a hatchet and there were several bullet wounds in the body. The coroner has been unable to explain the tragedy.

Her horse shying at a train, Miss Catherine Pardee, daughter of Frank Pardee, the coal operator, of Hazleton, was thrown over the dashboard of her carriage under the horse's feet. Her left leg was fractured in two places and she was badly cut and bruised.

A horse and buggy belonging to Oram Stamm was stolen while Mr. Stamm was attending memorial ceremonies. Word was sent to near-by towns and the outfit was located in a livery stable at Sunbury, where two women had taken the horse to be fed. The women cannot be located.

Another youth lost his life in the Delaware river at Bristol, following the disaster on Memorial Day, when two young men lost their lives by the swamping of an overcrowded rowboat. Walter Phillips, aged 15 years, was drowned while swimming with some companions. He was seized with cramps and drowned, as his companions were unable to render assistance. The body was recovered.

The first armor for the new warship Pennsylvania, made by the Bethlehem Steel Company, underwent a severe trial at the Government proving grounds at Indian Head and scored a splendid success.