



GARDEN AND FARM

BONE MEAL FOR CATTLE.

When cattle chew leather, wood or old bones it indicates a lack of phosphate of lime in their food, which is required to supply bone material. A teaspoonful of bone meal, given daily with their grain, will correct the habit and supply the deficiency which induces it. If the disposition to eat bones is indulged in when cows are in grass, the deficiency then evidently exists in the soil, and the pasture will be greatly benefited by a top dressing of bone dust. Two or three hundred pounds to the acre, sown broadcast, will repay attending expenses in a better yield and in quality of milk and butter.

A COMMON DISEASE.

Garget is one of the commonest diseases among dairy cows, and in nearly every case it is caused by neglect of the simplest precautions. A cow that has lost the use of a portion of the udder by an attack of garget may regain it in coming in the next time if proper care is taken. As soon as any milk is found in the udder it should be drawn twice a day until the calf is dropped, when the calf should be permitted to suck three times a day only until the udder is in good order. If the calf should not draw from the injured quarter this should be milked out. It is always advisable to milk a cow before she calves if there is milk in the udder and the udder becomes full and hard.

A HORSE'S WEIGHT.

The weight of a horse is an important item in estimating his value for draft purposes, for the fine-boned horses, with well-developed muscles, may do as much work as the heavy-boned one for a short time, and is even better for road purposes. But in plowing, or other heavy, steady drawing, the light horse becomes useless. Then, in price, the weight is an important item. If a good horse weighs over 2,000 pounds he may sell for more than a dollar per pound; 1800 to 2000 pounds, for less than a dollar per pound. Under that the price rapidly declines, 1200 to 1500-pound grade horses selling at 25 and 30 cents per pound, though it is considerably more than any other grade of stock on the farm will bring.

WHAT IS GOOD LAYING?

A subscriber writes to ask, "How many eggs a year should a good hen lay?" We believe it possible to develop hens that will lay two hundred eggs a year, but a flock will not average that number, since there are so many little things with which one has to contend. Still, we should not expect too much, and if your entire flock will average one hundred and seventy-five eggs a year there could be no reason for complaint. We should not, under any circumstances, keep a hen that did not lay one hundred and fifty eggs, unless, perhaps, she be an exceptionally fine specimen that we wanted to keep for exhibition purposes.

Good hens, in order to be profitable, must not lay a great many eggs, but they must lay them during the fall and winter months. In order to develop the best layers each hen must be carefully watched, and those that fall should be at once fattened and sent to the market.—Home and Farm.

ROSES FROM FISHES.

A woman who is a flower lover has evolved a great idea for the nourishment of her pets. Instead of the paradox, "Figs from Thistles," she has something equally original and seemingly impossible. She and her husband live on the shores of the sound, where they have a quaint cottage surrounded with many kinds of bloom, the latter the pride of the woman owner. Occasionally she is seized with inspirations about her plants. One of them is the planting of all the scavenger fish they catch around the roots of her beloved rose bushes. There are many fishes that are of no use as food for man, but which, nosing along the bottom of inland seas after offal, and so forth manage to leap to the bait that is thrust down for sole and other edible ones of their kind. These when caught by the rose woman are carefully carried home, minced on the chopping block and bestowed in a trowel-dug hole near the roots of the plants. The rose bushes in this garden "take turns" in receiving this "plant food," and as a result of the discriminating work, have developed into prize winners of such proportions that a description of them, however truthful, sounds like a fairy tale. Whatever the life-giving property is in the fish bones and carcasses, it is of great value in forcing luxuriant efflorescence of these particular flowers.—New York Press.

ENEMIES OF GRAPE VINES.

At a meeting of professors from Cornell University and grape growers at Brocton, N. Y., it was reported that the grape leaf hopper was doing much damage, and would do more if the dry weather continues. It is a sucking insect, and cannot be reached by poisons like Paris green or Disparane (arsenate of lead). Trapping them by sticky shields on each side of the trellis has proved beneficial on some vineyards where tried. Frames of four by eight feet covered with oil cloth, and the glazed side coated with a mixture of two parts rosin and one part castor oil, placed each side of the vine caught many of them as they flew up when the vine was shaken, and two men could cover seven to eight

acres per day. A ten per cent. spray of kerosene, or one gallon of kerosene in ten gallons of water, in two applications, two days apart, would destroy many of them, but the vine should be sprayed from each side. The grape-root worm is a more dangerous enemy. In this a dark gray beetle is found to be feeding on the leaves from the middle to the latter part of June, leaving narrow, crooked and chainlike holes unlike those made by any other insect. It is prolific of eggs which it places under the scaly bark of the vine. The larva as they hatch out do not crawl down so that they might be trapped by some sticky substance, but drop to the ground, where such as are able to work their way down to the root, feeding on the bark and the small rootlets until they destroy the vine. The beetles should be killed by the arsenate of lead, used as a spray when they appear. The worms are best prevented from reaching the roots by frequent cultivation between the vines, throwing the earth toward them so as to cover the roots as deeply as possible. Vineyards that are kept free from grass or weeds are less troubled by the leaf hopper, as they afford no winter shelter for the insects, and the same is true of the beetles of the grape-root worm. Later experiments indicate that a spray of ten per cent. kerosene is too strong for vines weakened by the feeding of the beetle, and that a five per cent. spray on the vines and then fifteen to twenty-five per cent. on the ground to kill the beetles knocked off by the spraying, would be better.—The Cultivator.

HINTS IN BANTAM CULTURE.

When exhibiting bantams the fancier should guard against having his birds fed upon the floor of their pens says a writer in The American Fancier. Have the management furnish plenty of cups. When they eat from the cups the feed is kept perfectly clean. As an example of the great danger of feeding them on the floor, having the grain thrown into the pen, into the litter covering the floor, I must state that recently a friend showed me some very valuable birds at a show where the feed cups were not furnished and the feed was thrown into the litter on the floor of the pens for them, and in a few days after returning home he found his most valuable birds, in consequence; stiffer than mackerels on the floor of their pens. They had eaten a lot of wood shavings along with their grain, which had deranged the digestive organs. The management of exhibitions is supposed to furnish anything necessary to protect the exhibitors' birds and to further everything which will make them comfortable and safe while on exhibition, therefore the bantam fancier should let this fancier's experience be a warning that it is entirely improper and dangerous to feed the bantams among the litter covering their pens. Insist upon cups as feed dishes and in nine of ten cases the management will furnish them. Bantams digest a certain amount of "real dirt" and from its effect will be only temporarily ill, but to digest pieces of wood shavings is next to impossible.

THE GLORIANA.

The gloriana is unrivaled among all our summer blooming bulbs. Its brilliant and delicate loveliness comes as a distinct and charming surprise to a flower-lover unaccustomed to its magnificent velvety leaves and splendid deep-throated blossom. Many amateur florists are deterred from its culture by the belief that it is a plant difficult to succeed with. This is a great mistake and a truly regrettable one, for just a little care anyone may revel in as many of these exquisite flowers as they wish to possess. Pot the bulbs in rotted sods or leaf mold with the addition of one-fourth part of coarse sand; in a mixture of equal parts of leaf mold, ordinary garden soil and coarse sand. They will do splendidly. Cover the bulbs completely but lightly, and water sparingly from the saucer until growth begins. Keep the pot in a warm dark place where they will be sheltered from the wind and hot sunshine. They require only moderate light, heat and water. An east window or piazza proves an excellent situation for them.

In the very hottest weather it is better to water them twice a day; if the soil becomes dry dry both leaves and blossoms will be injured. Use tepid water and pour it into the saucer. Despite the oft repeated warning, never to allow water to touch gloriana foliage, my experience has been that frequent showering during the hot weather proves both refreshing and beautifying. The showering should never be given however, until after the sun has left them. When this is done regularly very little water need be given to the roots. The beautiful velvety leaves after a shower bath look much richer and softer than when left with dust upon them, and both foliage, and flowers will grow more vigorously. The exquisite bell-shaped blossoms continue blooming until October. The bulb may be dried off in the pot in the fall and kept in a cool dry place until time to start in the spring, but it is unwise to depend upon a gloriana tuber after two seasons of bloom.—Mary Foster Snider, in The Epitome.

Germany's crown prince has become infatuated with the automobile. He is said to be a capable chauffeur and thoroughly understands the mechanism of the larger road and racing cars.

The messenger boy never gives anybody a run for his money.

The phonograph is one invention that speaks for itself.

Human Life the Payment.

Every Advance of Civilization Demands Its Tribute of Brawn and Blood.

NATIONS have been baptized in human blood, and each foundation stone of progress has crushed the life out of some mortal. We daily read the story of deaths that come through disease, deaths that we call natural, and then we read the startling accounts of leaths that come suddenly and unexpectedly, to the well, strong, vigorous and active mortals who are busily engaged in the work of the world.

These latter emphasize the terrible fact that every human advance, every evidence of progress, every improvement that means a higher civilization, every wonderful machine, every great engineering feat, every towering building and every work that has a firm stands as a monument to some life that has gone out that it might exist.

Digging and delving among the dry bones of statistics has resurrected figures full of interest in showing the value of a human life, not spared to disease and old age, but taken in the accomplishment of some work of human progress.

These figures show that through fierce war each square mile of territory gained or maintained by nations of the earth has cost a human life. Some have cost more, some less; but taking the world over, since history began, the records show a charge of one untimely death against each six hundred and forty acres.

Each pair of church spires that point toward the clouds stand for a monument to a grave somewhere. Since records of deaths by accident have been kept they show that the life on one mortal has gone out with each two churches reared. All buildings have taken part in the same work. A poorly constructed scaffold, an insecure fastening, a parting rope, a swinging timber, a loose board and scores of other things that tell of human fallibility have contrived to make this record.

Men have burrowed in the ground and dug their own graves—their first temporary resting places where they were to lie in death—where a moment before they were in active life. Every five miles of tunnel blasted from the rocks and dug from the earth requires the life of one man.

We gather heat, light and power from the sun-made coal that was stored for us centuries ago, and each million and a half tons of it costs one miner's life before it passes from its ancient bed to the surface of the ground.

Since man has delighted in what is bright and lasting, he has sought for gold and made from it the great lever that moves the world; but it has had its price. Each two million dollars of gold has asked for a human sacrifice and received it.

Since before the dawn of history, ships have spread their winglike sails and carried man from shore to shore, and recently harnessed steam has passed them in the race; but from the time when shipwrecks were first recorded until today the ships have demanded human toll, and at the end of each 50,000 miles that each one sails it drops a living soul into a never resurrecting sea, or casts it dead into the arms of the shore.

Where boats would not do man has suspended his bridges, and each one of these that spans navigable water marks the spot where a man was brought to his death through an accident.

So on the steel highways, where, through the energy of steam, we rush with the speed of the wind, the law says that one life must be given for each 500,000 travelers, and the law is obeyed.

Look where you will, these accidents confront you. Life with its requirements pays its way with life.—New York Herald.

Education by the Way.

By Hamilton Wright Mable.

A MAN is fortunate if he can give up his youth entirely to the business of getting education, but no man need remain uneducated because he is compelled to go to work while others are at school or college. There is no excuse, today, for the ignorant man; the man who can use his eyes and remains ignorant, no matter what his condition may be, remains ignorant by choice, not by necessity. No man need leave his work for one hour in order to gain an education; he can educate himself while he works. This is precisely what a great many of the best men have done. The story of American life, especially, is full of examples of boys and men who have turned a working life into a continuous school, and have passed from grade to grade in this school, not only with widening knowledge, but also with steadily increasing efficiency in their various trades and occupations. These men can be picked out of the crowd of workers who throng all the fields of labor because of their skill, their interest in what they are doing, and their abstinence from grumbling. They do not make the blunder of supposing that their conditions in life, their success or failure, are decided by other people; they have resolutely taken to heart the great, decisive truth that, while conditions have much to do with the choice of tools and a vocation, each man determines for himself how large or how small a man he will be, and how important or unimportant he will make himself to his employer, or in his vocation. If men were more intent upon making themselves masters of their work and less intent on getting the most they can in the way of wages, and giving the least they can in the way of labor and devotion, there would be a great addition to the ranks of those workers who are both successful and happy. The man who works simply for the wage at the end of the week, and only does what is necessary to get it, keeps himself down. The man who, in skill and devotion, is always ahead of the demand of his work, is on the highway to independence. He who would succeed must not only work, but educate himself as he works.—Success.

A Light Heart Under Failure.

By Richard Le Gallienne.

A LIGHT heart under failure is a condition of success which may be written down as an essential. No one should need to be warned against the deleterious effects of the blues. Nothing deadens the heart of enterprise, or unstrings the nerves of action, like a fit of the blues. In one of those beautiful prayers which Robert Louis Stevenson wrote for us, in his Samoan household, he prayed for "courage and gaiety and a quiet mind." A man who backs up his brains with these three gifts has all the odds in his favor. It is next to impossible that he should fail in what he undertakes to accomplish.

Gaiety is the essence of power. What is there in a failure or two to cry about, or in a dozen failures, when you know you are bound to get there? Success is not an external trophy, not something you have to hunt or ensnare like a bird. Success inheres in oneself, or in every true piece of work one does. Not the most powerful opposition, not the bitterest or meanest underestimation, can do more than delay any success we really deserve. Ultimately, we and our work must be assessed at its proper value; and, though we may be dead when the time comes, we shall have succeeded none the less. Every day we hear of men succeeding in their graves. But that only means that the world was slow to see that they had succeeded years ago, while they were living and working with us. The men themselves, we may be sure, though robbed of temporary rewards, knew, deep in their hearts, that they had succeeded, and confidently left their work behind to "report them and their cause aright," when the time should come for its value to be understood. To be misunderstood, to be vilified, to be laughed at, to die poor and unregarded, is not to fail. So long as you know, without a shadow of doubt, that your work is real, and that the very universe is committed to take care of it, and compel its recognition, you can afford to die with a smile on your lips, or the sunshine of success filling your heart.

Tongue Reading.

Linguistology is the most recent craze in Paris. If one prefers to call it glossomania, well and good. Under either name it means tongue reading, and it threatens to compete with palmistry. A big tongue, it seems, in-

dicates frankness; a short tongue, garrulity and generosity; a narrow tongue, concentration and talent; a short, broad tongue, garrulity and untruth. The man with a very short and narrow tongue is a liar of true artistic merit.—London Globe.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

"Ladstreet's" says: Jobbing distribution continues very active and retail business is improving. Now that the corn crop is practically made, and the only possible changes are those of quality, the disposition to book Fall and Winter orders is unrestrained, at the West and Northwest. At the South the tone of trade reports is notably cheerful, largely owing to higher cotton prices, because crop accounts are not so favorable as a week ago.

Collections are as a whole good, and the consensus of reports as to this and as to money conditions point to good supplies of the circulating medium in the country at large.

The selling position seems to be the strongest side of the price situation, except possibly in the cereals and agricultural products generally. Even here the fine financial position of farmers enables them to market their products slowly, and no accumulation of moment is recorded except in cattle receipts, which this week surpassed all records.

A large distribution of cotton goods is going on at the West, and the firmness in the Eastern grade is notable in view of the relatively quiet tone of demand. Woolen goods are firm and the mills are actively employed. The coal situation deserves notice. The delay in the ending of the anthracite coal strike throws increased pressure on the bituminous product, and prices for that article are now at least one-quarter higher than the low point before the strike began. Anthracite production is slowly but surely increasing, as more mines and miners go to work, but the necessities of some retail buyers make fancy prices for what is left. A long season at full time will be necessary to restore stocks of anthracite to old dimensions.

Wheat, including flour exports for the week ending September 18, aggregated 5,435,323 bushels, against 5,444,142 last week, 3,840,574 in this week last year and 3,535,857 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 55,537,000 bushels, against 72,181,845 last season and 38,519,690 in 1900. Corn exports aggregated 49,508 bushels, against 91,512 last week, 611,258 last year and 2,134,205 in 1900. For the fiscal year exports are 980,659 bushels, against 12,132,934 last season and 39,791,241 in 1900.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, \$3 10a3.30; best Patent, \$4.50; choice Family, \$3.75.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 73½c; Philadelphia No. 2, 72½a73c; Baltimore No. 2, 72c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 73c; Philadelphia No. 2, 69a69½; Baltimore No. 2, 67c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 32½c; Philadelphia No. 2, 36c; Baltimore No. 2, 29c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$16.00a16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50a16.00; No. 3 timothy \$14.00a15.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples per brl, fancy 85c@1.00; fair to good per brl, 50c@55c; Beets, native, per bunch 10a15c; Cabbages, native, flat Dutch, per 100, \$1.00a\$1.75; Centaloupes, Anne Arundel Gems, per basket ripe, 20c@30c; Celery, New York, per doz. 25c@40c; Eggplants, native, per 100, \$1.00a1.25; Grapes, Rappahannock, per 10-lb basket, 14c@15c, do, Western Maryland, per 5-lb basket, 14c@15c; Lettuce, native, per bu box, 30c@40c; Lima beans, native, per bu box, 45c@50c; Onions, Maryland and Pennsylvania yellow, per bu, 80c@85c; Pumpkins, native, each, 4c@5c; Squash, Anne Arundel, per basket, 10c@15c; String beans, native, per bu, green, 20c@25c; Tomatoes, Potomac, per peach basket, 30c@35c; Rappahannock, per bu box, 30c@35c; Watermelons, Selects, per 100, \$12.00a14.00; primes, per 100, \$6.00a\$9.00; seconds, per 100, \$4.00a\$5.00; culls, per 100, \$2.00a\$3.00.

Potatoes, Primes, per brl, No. 1, \$1.00a1.10; do, seconds, 75a80c; do, culls, 50a60c; do, Eastern Shore, per brl, No. 1, \$1.00a1.25.

Butter, Separator, 23a24c; Gathered cream, 21a22c; prints, 1-lb 25a26c; Rolls, 2-lb, 25a26c; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., 23a24c.

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 21a22c.

Cheese, Large, 60-lb, 11½a11¾; medium, 36-lb, 11½a11¾; picnics, 23-lb, 11½a11¾.

Live Poultry, Hens, 12½a13c; old roosters, each 25a30c; spring chickens, 13½a14c, young stags, 12½a13c. Ducks 11a12c.

Hides, Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60-lbs and up, close selection, 12½a13½c; cows and light steers 9½a10½c.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 11½c; bulk shoulders, 11½c; bulk bellies, 13c; bulk ham butts, 10½c; bacon clear rib sides, 12c; bacon shoulders, 12c; sugar-cured breasts, 11½c; sugar-cured shoulders, 12c; sugar-cured California hams, 10½c; hams canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs and over, 13½c; refined lard tubs, brls and 50-lb cans, gross, 11½c; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 11½c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11½c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 10a15c lower, good to prime steers \$7 50a8 65; medium \$4 00a7 00; stockers and feeders \$2 50 a 5 25; cows, \$1 50a4 75; heifers \$2 25 a 5 75; Texas-fed steers \$3 00a4 50. Hogs, Mixed and butchers \$7 25a7 85; good to choice, heavy \$7 50a7 90; Sheep, sheep and lambs slow to lower; good to choice wethers \$3 50a4 00; Western sheep \$2 50a3 25.

East Liberty, Cattle steady; choice \$7 10a7 25; prime \$6 25a6 75. Hogs, prime heavy \$7 85a7 90, mediums \$7 80; heavy Yorkers \$7 75a7 85. Sheep steady, Best wethers \$4 00a4 15 culls and common \$1 50a2 00; choice lambs \$5 60a5 80.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Telegraphers at San Francisco have organized a union.

Painters, paperhangers and decorators will organize a union at Macon, Ga.

Gas men have been granted their request for increased pay at Oakland, Cal.

Union ironmolders at Los Angeles, Cal., have struck for \$3.50 for a nine-hour day.

A satisfactory settlement of the machinists' strike at Dennison, Texas, has been reached.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Patents granted: Frank E. Abbott, Pittsburg, combination door bell and burglar alarm, also miter box; Walter B. Chaffant, Basell, centrifugal churn; Hugh W. Denison, Glade, automatic check lock; Harry W. Eicher, Myersdale, lock; Robert T. Gillespie, Rochester, reservoir pen; Martin H. Halloran, Pittsburg, lubricator for elevator ropes; John W. K. Hodge, Blair Station, rotary steam engine; William B. Langan, Hawley, bottle filling and corking machine; Constant Laval, Pittsburg, trough for silvring glass; William Maxwell, Pittsburg, toy biography; Frank A. Merrick, Johnstown, trolley, also circuit breaker; John W. Morgan, Jr., McKeesport, manufacture of car wheels; William A. Neylor, Allegheny, and J. Gouldsbary, McKees Rocks, boring bar; Philo B. Sheldon, Erie, body brace.

Pensions granted—N. H. Kough, Mt. Pleasant, \$6; Jacob Young, Lewistown, \$10; Englebert Bender, Pattons, \$12; Jonathan Boyd, Kittanning, \$8; Calvin F. Walker, Huntingdon, \$12; Margaret Steel, Ellwood, \$2; Ellen E. Allison, Millintown, \$8; Elizabeth J. Park, Three Springs, \$8; John T. Hobson, Allegheny, \$10; John C. Alder, Allegheny, \$6; Thomas Jones, Pittsburg, \$6; William Fulton, Turtle Creek, \$6; John M. Hawthorne, Ogdensburg, \$10; Hugh Boon, Washington, \$15; William Morrow, Plumville, \$12; Julia Wing, Cambridge Springs, \$8.

Samuel Byerly, a carpenter of Bradenville, is working on what he says may be a successful flying machine. He says it embodies ideas not hitherto adapted to such attempts. The body of the machine, for the sake of lightness, will be of aluminum, and the motor is to be of oblong shape with wing-like projections on the sides and ends of the machine. Mr. Byerly is confident that he has introduced novel features which will help the machine to fly.

The galvanizing department and warehouse of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company was totally destroyed by fire. All the pipe is said to be in good condition. The new part of the works was not damaged. The loss is covered by insurance.

The State Forestry Reserve Commission has purchased from Howard Cessa, of Bedford, the Martin Hill, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, and containing 5000 acres. It is considered the best deer range in Pennsylvania.

City Councils are seriously considering the matter of having Reading's Free Public Library open on Sunday, and a number of clergymen are already up in arms about it.

Governor Stone appointed the following delegates from Pennsylvania to the Farmers' National Congress to be held at Macon, Ga., during the week of October 7: Levi Morrison, Greenville; W. K. Laird, Livermore; W. B. Powell, Shadeland; S. T. Heilman, Heilmansdale; A. L. Martin, Eurog Valley; C. W. Oster, Osterburg; S. Barber, Harrisburg; A. F. Kimmel, Orwigsburg; Stephen D. Yost, Huntingdon; Wm. Knoderer, Allegheny; S. McCreary, Neshannock Falls; W. H. Stout, Pine Grove; W. C. Patterson, State College; W. A. Gardner, Sugar Settlement; R. J. Weld, Sudas Grove; H. N. Clark, Claridge; Hiram Peoples, New Providence; T. E. Orr, Pittsburg; W. W. Britton, Upper Merion; S. B. Burdette, Fairmount Springs; Bruce Larned, Huntingdon Mills; M. W. Learde, Indiana; G. M. Patterson, Williamsburg; Nelson H. Thompson, Elora; R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg; J. P. Taylor, Reedsville; J. S. Burns, Clinton; Levi Wells, Spring Hill; John Hamilton, State College; M. E. Conrad, West Grove; Gabriel Hiestler, Harrisburg; W. F. Hill, West Ford; L. W. Lighty, East Berlin; William Penn Lloyd, Mechanicsburg; Edwin Londe, Wyndmoor; T. O. Milliken, Huntingdon; Thomas J. Phillips, Atglen; O. W. Staughton, Prospect; D. W. Copper, Sunbury; W. H. Dodson, York; S. H. Rutherford, Paxtang; Julius Lemoine, Washington; Irwin Chapin, Town Hill; Oliver D. Shock, Hamburg; W. H. Brosius, Lancaster; John D. Sorder, Harrisburg; George G. Hutchinson, Warrior's Mark, chairman.

A joint meeting of the legislative committees of the Delaware County Road Drivers' Ass'n and the various grades of the county, who have joined forces in the interest of good roads was held at Media, with Senator W. C. Spraul presiding. These organizations, now very strong in the county, will present a bill before the next Legislature and preliminary arrangements were perfected. The bill will be drafted in Media in a short time by sub-committees of the road drivers and grangers, together with a committee representing the Road Drivers' Association of Philadelphia and other similar organizations. It was suggested that the State make a plan to provide revenue which would permit of extending \$30,000,000 on the roads within the next ten years. Under the present conditions of the State finance, it is said, this would not necessitate much of an increase in taxation.

The Shamokin Cemetery Company notified strikers that they would be prosecuted unless they stop mining coal from a hill on top of which the cemetery is situated. The company fears that unless the men quit digging coal the graves would be undermined and swallowed up by cave-ins. The strikers said they would not drive gangways under the graves.

William E. Headley, a business man of Chester, was found guilty in court at Media of assault and battery on Charles Prosser, a young drug clerk. Headley's daughter alleged Prosser insulted her, and Mr. Headley horse-whipped the young man. Mr. Headley was sentenced to pay the costs.

Another riot took place in Duryea and two men were wounded. Giuseppe Dominick was shot in the abdomen and John Digana received a fractured rib and several wounds on the head. The two men were on their way home from work in the Old Forge Colliery when they were set upon by about seventy-five Italians. Several bricklayers on their way to work were also assaulted.

E. M. Fuller and family and Wallace Paterson and wife, of Eleven Mile, while on a long drive partook of Bologna sausage at a lunch and were made seriously ill. A doctor at Andover saved their lives.