

State of Pennsylvania

BRIDGE SINKS INTO RIVER.

Driver of Heavy Lumber Wagon Has Close Call.

Palm.—Excitement is at fever heat in Hereford Township, Berks County, on account of the great damage done by the gang of young men who stole twenty-five pounds of dynamite at the warehouse of Stauffer Bros., and exploded it on the county bridge at Klotz's Mill.

The county bridge is a one span iron truss structure, and at first the damage was not considered serious or dangerous, but when the heavy lumber team of Oliver Beck, of Bally, was ready to pass over, the structure collapsed into the Perkiomen River.

Edwin Solt, the driver, succeeded in landing the four mules safely over the slowly sinking structure. He had a narrow escape and was nearly pinned fast by the heavily loaded wagon, which weighed five tons.

The matter has been brought before the County Commissioners and the bridge is closed to travel. A thorough investigation will be made. On several nights explosions took place at various places, all suspected to have been accomplished by dynamite stolen from the store of Stauffer Bros. The damage done will cost the county about \$1,000.

BANK WRECKER FREED.

Roosevelt Opened Doors of Penitentiary For Edward McMillan.

Pittsburg.—Edward P. MacMillan, a former bookkeeper of the defunct Enterprise National Bank, was released from the Western Penitentiary through the executive clemency of former President Roosevelt after having served two and a half years of a six years and six months sentence.

Mrs. MacMillan, who secured the clemency order from President Roosevelt, maintained that her husband had obeyed the orders of his employer, T. Lee Clark, the cashier, who committed suicide following the failure of the bank for \$2,000,000.

Charles Menzemer, another employee of the bank, was recently released, his sentence having been shortened by President Roosevelt, and Lemert S. Cook, also convicted in connection with the failure, will be given his liberty next Tuesday.

DYING WORDS HIS WILL.

Estate of Engineer Who Was Killed Court Gives To Widow.

Reading.—An unusual proceeding was begun before Register of Wills Gregory when the widow of Harry A. Bridgman, who met a tragic death by falling from the tank of his engine on the Reading Railroad and was ground beneath the wheels on June 23, made application for letters on his estate.

"Get me out, Joe; I am going to die, and my wife is to have all," were the last words of the injured railroad.

Joseph A. Rebholz, Joseph L. Robinson and Thomas F. Reno, members of the crew, swore that these words were the dying declaration of Mr. Bridgman. Their affidavits were taken and upon them letters were granted to the widow. The estate is valued at \$1,000.

BIRD'S RESCUER JAILED.

Woman Broke Law In Taking Young Robin From Boys.

Reading.—Mrs. Mary Kubeck, of this city, got herself into trouble and expense in an unusual manner. Two days ago she rescued a young robin from boys, who were tormenting it, and placed the bird in a cage. While it recovered, she spent a night and a day in jail and paid a fine and costs amounting to \$17.44 to Alderman Bruce.

The woman protested that she was only saving the life of a young robin, which had been stoned by boys in a tree in front of her home, when neighbors preferred charges against her. The woman said she placed the bird in a canary's cage on the roof of the house, where the parent birds fed it.

Dies of Fall From Cherry Tree.

Danville.—Casper Diserod, a well known contractor and builder, of Danville, died from injuries received a week ago in a fall from a cherry tree. He was a veteran of the Civil War and a past commander of Goodrich Post, No. 22, G. A. R., of Danville.

Two Bridges Blown Up.

Reading.—A township bridge in Hereford Township, a wooden structure, and an iron bridge, built and maintained by the county, were blown up with dynamite. The motive of the parties is a mystery. The dynamite was stolen from a neighboring store.

Tamaqua Passes Curfew Law.

Tamaqua.—At a meeting of Borough Council, a curfew ordinance was passed, which requires all children under 16 years of age, unless accompanied by parents or guardians, to be off the street at 9 P. M. under penalty of arrest and subject to fine.

Strangled To Death In Hammock.

Lancaster.—Norman Slot, aged 16 years, was strangled to death while sleeping in a hammock at his home at Ephrata. The hammock was an old fashioned affair, with loop ends. While tossing in his sleep the boy fastened his head in a loop and in this position was strangled. The body was found by his parents.

William Hately, of South Bethlehem, a waiter on Charles M. Schwab's private car Loretto, suffered a fatal stroke of apoplexy.

STABBED WITH HATPIN.

Woman Attacked Policeman Who Was Taking Her To Workhouse.

Pittsburg.—A policeman, Harry Bands, of Duquesne, is in a serious condition at his home as a result of being stabbed with a hatpin while taking a colored woman to the workhouse. The stabbing occurred on a street car late Monday night. The car was crowded, and when the officer told his prisoner they would transfer, she declined to leave. It is alleged she jerked a pin from her hat and stabbed the policeman in the stomach.

Bands compelled the woman to board another car on which the journey to the workhouse was continued. Returning home later he became ill.

WOMAN IMPALED ON FENCE.

Climbing Tree To Rescue Cat, Receives Probably Fatal Injuries.

West Chester.—Mrs. Marshall Highley, wife of William Highley, a blacksmith at Sugars Bridge, near here, was impaled upon a fence and probably fatally injured.

The woman had climbed a tree to rescue a cat, and when twenty feet from the ground slipped and fell striking the fence.

One of the palings passed through her leg near the hip, another punctured her shoulder, and a third struck her in the abdomen.

RUSTY NAIL KILLS BOY.

Causes Wound That Developed Lock-Jaw And Agonizing Death.

Seranton.—Stepping on a rusty nail a few days ago and causing a wound that developed tetanus, six-year-old Willie Maddock died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gwilym Maddock, 1215 Eynon Street. Several physicians were deeply interested in the case, applying every known remedy to relieve the child.

BLAST FURNACES BURNING.

Pig Iron Production Increases 50 Per Cent. In Four Months.

Sharon.—With the exception of three stacks every blast furnace in the Shenandoah Valley is in operation. The pig iron production from this locality has increased 50 per cent. during the past four months.

Want Paid Fire Chief For York.

York.—The Board of Underwriters of this city have appointed a committee to confer with Mayor Jacob A. Weaver and members of Council looking forward to the appointment of a paid fire chief for the fire department and a building inspector, who will see that better laws are enacted for the construction of buildings.

STATE ITEMS.

With the upsetting of a gasoline stove in the kitchen, fire broke out in the residence of the Rev. Samuel Meade, at Newton, and before the blaze was extinguished the entire kitchen and other parts of the house were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$2,000.

Falling from a tree while picking cherries at her home in Millville. Mrs. W. E. Mourey broke both arms at the wrist, although she fell a distance of less than ten feet.

Miss Sarah Ziebach, a milliner of Pottsville, is in a serious condition from blood poisoning and with a view of saving her life her hand will probably be amputated. The trouble started from a slight wound in a finger with a hat pin.

Dr. E. H. Romig, secretary of the Pottsville Y. M. C. A., has resigned to accept the pastorate of a large Congregational Church in Philadelphia.

In a runaway accident in Bridgeport, Mrs. George McKay, of Upper Merion, was thrown from the wagon and sustained a broken arm.

Abraham R. Clark and John S. Graver, of Cheltenham, appealed in Montgomery County Court from the award of a jury which laid out Torony Avenue. Clark was awarded \$250 damages and Graver none. A dozen other property owners were given nothing, but they have not appealed.

Clara, the two-year-old daughter of William Ruscavage, of Mahanoy City, was burned to death on the street while playing with matches. The death of the child was witnessed by many terror-stricken people.

William Anderson, a dairyman, of Lansdowne, was kicked by a horse and knocked unconscious. He was found bleeding on the sidewalk. His condition is serious.

The School Board of Lansdowne has awarded a contract for the erection of a new addition to the school house to William Elliott & Company, of Coatesville, at a bid of \$24,000. Work will be started at once.

John M. Root, a young machinist, of Mt. Joy, Lancaster County, has confessed to the police that he stole gold watches and other articles from his room-mates, John E. Engel and John H. Kellenberger. Root pawned the watches at Harrisburg.

The assessors' returns show that the taxable property of Dauphin County has increased \$337,500 during the past year, and personal property \$345,875, notwithstanding the business depression.

Fire of incendiary origin destroyed two dwellings and two stables at Lewistown. Loss, \$2,000.

During the absence of men, fire broke out near Bear Valley, threatening many structures. A lot of women and girls formed a bucket brigade and by heroic work prevented what might have been a disastrous fire.

A little child of W. H. J. Williams, of Slateford, bit into a dynamite cap, which it found on the street, and in the explosion that followed its face was terribly lacerated.



FARM AND GARDEN

FARM NOTES.

Salting cows regularly has much to do with the ease or difficulty with which the butter will come.

As a rule milk is unfit for use at least two weeks before calving time. However, some cow's milk seems to be good almost up to calving time. Milk is usually not saved for house use until the eighth or ninth milking afterward, although it has been known to be perfectly good after the fourth milking.

A woman who makes fine butter says that she skims the cream of two or three day's milk together, letting it all sour at one time, and churns as soon as it is sour. She makes pound rolls, and her butter always commands the highest price her customers preferring it to creamery butter.

More good cows are now going into dairy herds than ever before. Keeping the records of cows and what they will do in a year is weighing out the poor ones.

Improved strains of potatoes are receiving attention by breeders with the expectation that the average yield throughout the country will be greatly increased in the near future.

By sowing the cranberry beds and by better drainage with clean cultivation the grower can control the frost problem. The insects which injure cranberries have been studied by Federal investigators and some good methods of controlling them have been devised.

Keep the poultry house clean and neat and your efforts will be amply rewarded by the egg basket and kind words from your friends.

Chicks will not thrive in damp and wet and ill ventilated coops, and it is worse than useless to try to succeed with them under such unfavorable conditions.

For orchards select red, gravelly land, containing iron, lime, and potash. This gives fruit fine color.

CARE OF COWS.

Dirt in milk makes most undesirable butter than all wrong methods of working. No perfection of working in salt and working out buttermilk can secure the proper flavor of butter from dirty milk. Butter will not keep well if overworked so that its natural grain is destroyed. The overworking tends to mash the globules of the butter and to reduce it to mere grease.

Slow milking frets the cow. Hasten the performance as much as possible without worrying the cow which should be thoroughly acquainted with the milker. Never put a fine cow in the care of a poor milker. The milker makes or unmakes the cow.

The brush and currycomb are far less used on cows than they are on horses, yet they are quite as necessary to the animal's health and comfort. Cattle are often seen rubbing their sides against a fence or tree, or their backs under some overhanging limbs. It not only adds to their comfort to rub them down, but it draws the blood nearer the surface of the skin so that the animal is warmer. With the same feeding a well-groomed cow will keep in good condition when she would be scrawny and rawboned if not regularly brushed.

Experiments in the feeding of carrots, beets and small potatoes to cows show that milk fever is less liable to occur when cows are fed liberally on root crops than when they are confined on hay and grain. No corn should be given for six weeks before calving. Linsseed meal may be allowed with the hay, which should be cut fine and the linsseed meal sprinkled over it.

It is not necessary for a cow to give only a small quantity of milk in order to give rich milk. One can use a breed that is famous for large yields of rich milk rather than get rich milk and low yields. Every farmer should look around him before purchasing a cow and make it a point to know about the breeds which will suit his purpose.—Epitomist.

DAIRY HINTS.

Don't think because the hardest of the winter, presumably, is past, that it is safe to let up on the good care of the cow. This is often done, partly through carelessness, and partly because the feed is scarce. The cold winds and early Spring rains, are seemingly harder upon stock, especially the milk cows, than the winter zero weather, so continue to give the drinkable water, the good clover hay and the softest nubbins.

A good plan is to keep some of the best clover hay until May; this will be greatly appreciated by the cow, as the long run of dry feed is hard upon her.

A warm bran mash, slightly salted, will be greatly relished of a morning, and if one has extra vegetables to give, the increase in the milk flow and in the cow's appearance, will be an agreeable surprise.

If no vegetable cutter is at hand, place the cabbage, potatoes, turnips or pumpkins in a wooden trough or bucket and chop with a sharp spade. Quite an amount can be cut in a little time by this method.

Give the cabbage and turnips about noon, then there will be no taste of them in the milk.

A mess of oats is a good feed, and

will be greatly relished.

Give clean bedding when it is needed and let there be plenty. Besides the comfort to the cows, the liquid that is saturated in the bedding is worth lots to use as fertilizer.

Care, something in the way of above hints will never result in "hollow-horn" or "hollow tail," nor in "hollow stomach," either.

A good milk cow (and no other should be in the dairy) is worthy of the best care.—Indiana Farmer.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The question of profitability in sheep growing, of course, takes into the account both wool and mutton. This is well stated by a sheep grower of Michigan, Mr. L. C. Reynolds, in a recent letter to the Drovers' Journal, in which he says:

"That the combination of wool and mutton returns more profit to the sheep raiser than the fostering of any one quality is a self-established fact. It gives the sheep raiser an opportunity to receive dividends from his investment twice a year, and, besides, insures a safe profit, because of the fact that he is able to place upon the mutton market two different products. If the mutton market is low the wool products from the flock generally command a good price and vice versa. As a general rule a good flock of both wool and mutton producers will net the owner a clear profit on the mutton sold on the market while the wool will pay all expenses of their maintenance and assist in defraying the cost of rearing the progeny. On the other hand, if the mutton product is the exclusive output of the flock, the profit must necessarily be curtailed, as a total expense of maintaining the flock must be deducted from the mutton sales. I am fully convinced that no flock owner can afford to ignore the ultimate value of combining the wool and mutton producing qualities of his flock, as both, when properly associated, will insure not only more but safer profit from the rising of sheep."

HOW ORCHARDS MAKE VALUES.

Good orchards of all fruits have a fixed value that has been well maintained, says a writer in America's Agriculturist. They are rarely sold for sale, their value being from \$200 to \$1,000 an acre, the difference in price growing out of the location, condition and varieties grown, the latter being regarded as a matter of great importance, but which in many instances has been too little thought of in planting for commercial purposes.

A friend who is known as one of the best apple growers in my county, has assured me that \$1,000 an acre would be no temptation as a purchase price for his orchard, he claiming that his plantation of Nonesuch and Baldwins has paid him more than ten per cent. net on this sum through the past ten years. The past season, with only a moderate crop and an unusual amount of defective fruit, the receipts from about twenty-five acres have amounted to something over \$4,000. Now, how about the value of ordinary farm lands in general through the same section? A hasty review of the situation may not be amiss. A portion of the land owned by my father, independent of the old orchard referred to sold some forty years since at \$135 an acre, and it has recently changed hands at \$60 an acre, and this is no exception.

SOY BEANS AND COW PEAS.

I would like some information about raising soy beans and cow peas.

1. What kind of ground is best suited for them? 2. When should they be sowed and how much per acre? 3. Can they be cut and fed as a dry feed in the winter? 4. Where can I obtain the seed, and what is the price per bushel—George Scott.

Ans. 1. Any good corn land suits them well. Sandy loam is best. Cow peas often do well on rather thin land.

2. Sow in June. 1 peck per acre if drilled or 1 bushel if sown broadcast.

3. Yes, if cut when in bloom.

4. At any good seed store. The price varies from \$2 to \$3 per bushel.—Indiana Farmer.

COLLEGE MAN FARMER.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, is not fully convinced that the college man is better than any one else. When he is casting about for men for his department to do some expert work, he doesn't care anything about the man's college record or how many universities he was graduated from. "What I want," says the Secretary, "is a man that has gone farther in some one line of inquiry than anybody else, and who is able to set forth clearly for the benefit of others the results of his inquiries." Secretary Wilson has a deep knowledge of agriculture himself and got a lot of it on a farm out in Tama county, Iowa.

France has 7,883 postal savings banks.



ESSENTIAL IN REAL BEAUTY.

The beautiful, says a famous French dressmaker, is that which aesthetically pleases without consideration of utility. Utility, as some philosophers defined it, is the satisfaction of human wants. The beautiful may, therefore, be quite useless, and we will consider it from its aesthetic point only, although, as always in the truly beautiful in nature, the beauty of the perfect figure carries health and utility for human purposes along with it.

The chief components of true beauty in the female form divine are order and proportion, unity and variety. Beauty demands the co-existence of these attributes, the former for the satisfaction of sensibility, the latter for the satisfaction of intelligence.

There is one thing for which we dressmakers seek more than all else in the perfect figure for a woman, and that is line. A woman may have a perfect bust, a perfect waist, perfect hips, and the right length of figure, and yet be imperfect if these several perfections do not agree with one another.

Let me make myself clear. Suppose broad shoulders and well, though not too well, developed bust, and a slim waist above aesthetic hips. The waist per se may be a thing of beauty, but it may be, and often is, too small and out of all proportion to the bust, the shoulders and the hips, and strikes uncomfortably as an ensemble on our consciousness, because the line is wrong, as wrong as are the pookoos of a child at his first writing lesson.—New Haven Register.

DRESSING FOR PHOTOS.

That clothes are very important is an acknowledged truism, but the vital difference the style of dress can make to a photograph, and how altogether dependent a portrait can be on the clothes worn by the sitter, is really not fully realized. It is the way the hair is done and the awkwardness of some conventional clothes that are the most frequent stumbling blocks on our way to photographic success. It is often the fashionably dressed hair taking all symmetry away from the shape of the head, and the high collar, hiding as it does the neck, and often responsible for a double chin, that are hindering us from getting a really pictorial portrait.

Even color has a lot to do with it, and white is by no means the safe choice most persons suppose. Indeed, it is likely to ruin the whole thing by a distressing glare. A dress in a delicate tint of, say, pink or blue, is sure to give infinitely better results.

As for black, or even a color that takes black, it is impossible for one whose color and features are not well defined. Then many who look absurdly commonplace photographed in their ordinary garb turn out beauties in less conventional attire. Even a pretty bodice is often fairly vulgar on paper, and the trimmings that are dainty and piquant in reality turn out fairly impudent and altogether senseless. A chiffon scarf will give better results than a conventional bodice.—Philadelphia Record.

ONE MOTHER'S CHOICE.

The man I want my daughter to marry must first of all be kind, having consideration for women, children and animals, giving his protection to the weak and helpless whenever needed. He must possess a good common school education, sufficient to enable him to conduct ordinary business intelligently, and he must be interested in the leading questions of the day in order that he may not become narrow-minded.

I want my daughter's husband to have a healthy mind and body and to abstain from the use of tobacco and alcohol, not only for my daughter's sake but for the sake of the children which may come to them. I want him to be affectionate, not only through their honeymoon but through all their life, showing those little attentions such as the good-bye kiss, the observance of birthday and wedding anniversary, and an occasional compliment,—say, several times a year.

As to the family purse, I should want him to set aside for household purposes and my daughter's personal expenses an allowance as large as would be compatible with his income. I should want him to be anxious that his wife have enjoyment outside of her own home and that he share that enjoyment with her as much as possible and help her also to entertain guests, whether of his inviting or hers. With a husband having the attributes I have mentioned I think my daughter's happiness would be assured.—Florence A. Richardson, Oklahoma, in the Housekeeper.

GARNETS REVIVED.

The garnet is the jewel of constancy and fidelity. It is the birthstone of January, but to judge from the new and lavish displays of this stone at the jeweler's it is by no means to be restricted to the January girl.

Its warm red hue harmonizes well with the rich, dark reds to be worn this winter, and it is probable that it will enjoy a return to high favor. It is not an expensive jewel. A bracelet of gold plate, solidly incrustated with garnets in square set-

tings, costs less than \$10, but since inexpensive jewelry is so much worn this piece is not at all bizarre nor in bad taste.

Brooches of garnets take the old-fashioned round form, although some show new bird, butterfly and floral designs. Garnet dog collars are extremely attractive, and collar comb and pins thickly incrustated with these stones are very beautiful.—Indianapolis News.

PREVENT HOUSEHOLD WASTE.

Twelve years ago eleven women, passing the summer with their families at Lake Placid, organized a society for the promotion of domestic science, and now it has been incorporated as the National Society of Domestic Art and Science, with 1,000 members. Mrs. Ellen H. Richards is president and Miss Isabel Bevier of the University of Illinois is vice president. The society will publish a monthly journal, and the main object of the organization will be to prevent waste in the household and to decrease the cost of living by making manual training and domestic science features of all schools. The society seeks to gain members from women's clubs, and this is a chance to refuse the charge that the average woman's club is designed only for social objects. So far few clubwomen identified themselves with the society.—New York Press.

LEGISLATOR MAKES RECORD.

Mrs. Alma V. Lafferty has not let the grass grow under her feet as a member of the Colorado Legislature. She is the only woman who has sat in that body, and, further, is one of the most strenuous of all the legislators since the session began. She has introduced fifteen bills, and more to the point, all have passed. Still more, she says she is not yet through, and may make her record an even score. Mrs. Lafferty has more than held her own in debate, and also in committee. She has shown a remarkable faculty for grasping the most involved questions, and has a grasp on all the business of the House. She represents one of the strongest possible arguments for the cause of equal suffrage. If all women were as practical and level-headed as she is the prayer of the suffragists might be granted without further delay. But the point is, would men want all women that way?—New York Press.

JUDGE OPPOSES SUFFRAGISTS.

India has an English judge in M. G. Ranade who stands ready to teach women their place. Judge Ranade is opposed to the Suffragists, and recently he wrote this "judicial opinion" in reply to a request for an article on the fight for equal suffrage: "When the letter 's' is added to the word 'he' the whole world becomes 'she'; when the letters 'e' are added to 'male' the whole world becomes 'female'; when the letters 'wo' are added to 'man' the whole world becomes 'woman'; thus a woman is an addition to man and not a subtraction from him." There is a suspicion the Judge is a true English humorist, else he would have discovered woman as a "prefix to man" and not an addition.—New York Press.

ART PIT TO GOOD USE.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer has completed an arts and crafts collection to be sold for the benefit of the tuberculosis colony in Saranac Lake. Dr. Nichols, her only son, is a physician at the Saranac camp and he has interested his mother in the work. The collection is expensive of Mrs. Storer's fine taste in art, which was cultivated largely by her first husband, of Cincinnati. She is the owner of one of the largest of the Rockwood potteries in that city and many pieces of pottery now being turned out are from her original designs.—New York Press.

ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Sofia Loebinger was elected president of the new organization of suffragettes which was formed in New York city. It is composed entirely of wage earning women. Miss Aus a vander of cosmetics and other toilet articles, was elected secretary; Miss Wingers, a designer of women's costumes, was chosen as vice-chairman, while Mrs. Louise Valkmann, a real estate dealer, was made treasurer. The membership is said to include teachers, stenographers, lawyers and doctors.—New York Sun.

A THRIFTY WOMAN.

A thrifty woman has learned that gaudy silken hose can be dyed black for a small sum, and accordingly she avails herself of the various "sales" when odd sizes and bright colors are shown at great reductions. Sometimes the only objection to them is the too ornate embroidery in bright hues, and this when "dipped" makes the stocking a thing to be envied.—New York Tribune.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR.

Mrs. Lucy E. Peabody, of Denver has received her appointment as deputy registrar of the Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners. Mrs. Peabody is widely known through her efforts to have the cliff dwellings in southwestern Colorado preserved by including them in Mesa Verde National Park. Before her marriage she held a Government office in Washington.—New York Sun.