

State of Pennsylvania

HOLDS UP WOMEN.

Highwayman Fires Three Shots, Hitting Carriage.

Norristown.—Mrs. Anna Pechin and her daughter, Dolly, and Miss Eleanor Andrews, of King of Prussia, had an exciting experience with a highwayman while driving along the road between Port Kennedy and King of Prussia. The women were passing alongside of a woods when a man stepped out in the road and tried to stop the horse.

Mrs. Pechin struck the beast with the whip and the horse leaped in the air and almost knocked the highwayman down. As the animal dashed down the road, the robber fired three shots from a revolver.

One of the bullets struck the horse in the fleshy part of the leg, another knocked a spoke out of the wheels and the third bullet went wild.

Mrs. Pechin succeeded in reaching the King of Prussia Hotel before the horse collapsed from loss of blood. A posse was organized and they searched the woods for the highwayman.

GIRL OVERCOME BY GAS.

Found Unconscious in Bathroom and Hurried to Chester Hospital.

Chester.—Shortly after she had been sent upstairs by her mother, seventeen-year-old Elsie Phillips, daughter of William Phillips, 421 East Tenth Street, was found on the floor of the bathroom unconscious, with the gas pouring from an open jet.

Going to the foot of the stairs, Mrs. Phillips called to her daughter, but failed to receive an answer. She detected an odor of gas and rushing upstairs found her daughter lying in a cramped position on the floor.

The girl was hastened to the Chester Hospital and the physicians put up a hard battle to save her life, later stating that she had a chance to recover. Elsie is unable to make a statement.

SURRENDERS FOR GIRL.

Porch Climber Who Broke Jail at Allentown Returns.

Allentown.—William Meckes, the porch climber, of Philadelphia, who escaped from jail by scaling the thirty-foot wall, enclosing the prison yard, was brought back to prison by his sweetheart, a Bethlehem girl.

Warden Wisland remembered that this girl, when he called on her she confessed that Meckes after his escape had come to her and begged her to elope. The warden threatened her with prosecution in abetting the escape.

Rather than see his sweetheart go to jail Meckes consented to surrender.

Burned To Death By Molten Metal.

Altoona.—Knocking out the wrong plug under a cupola at the Pennsylvania's South Altoona Foundries, Ludwig Achatz, was caught under a shower of molten metal and burned from head to foot, dying a few hours later. The accident happened on his forty-second birthday, and his family had prepared a celebration of the anniversary.

Refuse To Throw Out Votes.

Pottsville.—Puzzled by the overwhelming fraud in the returns from the Fourth and Fifth Wards, of Shenandoah, the County Commissioners refused to throw out any of the vote, although 80 per cent. of the 1,270 votes are declared to be fraudulent. The Commissioners declared they will leave the entire matter with the court.

Silver Plate Company Fails.

Lancaster.—A receiver was appointed for the Lancaster Silver Plate Company. Its assets were stated to be \$49,713.13 and the liabilities \$34,961.23. Numerous creditors are threatening to press claims and the property rights and credits of the company in New York have been attached.

Eighteen Miners Overcome By Gas.

Tamaqua.—Eighteen men employed in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's No. 11 mine were overcome by gas, but were brought to the surface in time to save their lives. George Ziegler and Amos Hartranft were unconscious for several hours.

Killed in Trolley Collision.

Oil City.—Homer Beck, aged 21, employed on a work car on the Citizens' Traction lines, was caught in a rear-end collision between trolley cars near Monarch Park, sustaining injuries that resulted in death. A cousin of the deceased, John W. Beck, was killed in a railroad accident near Wooster, Ohio. Both bodies were buried together at Venus.

Wife Slayer Released On Bail.

Altoona.—Frank McMillan, aged 32, who shot and killed his wife in mistake for her paramour a week ago, was released on \$3,000 bail. Judge Martin Bell, who heard the habeas corpus proceeding, decided in homicide cases the defendant was entitled to bail, unless the testimony tended to prove murder in the first degree.

Woman, Revolver, Panic, Arrest.

Altoona.—In a street crowded with shoppers, Mrs. Henrietta Bell, of Dunsmuir, brandished a revolver in the face of her daughter, Mrs. Elda Nale, of Windber, while persons close to the impending tragedy fled to get out of range. Thomas Leonard, a street cleaner, wrenched the gun from the woman's hand. Both women were arrested, and investigation later disclosed that the mother heard her daughter had eloped and wanted to find the man. The elopement was untrue.

BLACK HAND BURNS BARN.

Demands Unheeded, Disappointed Criminals Carry Out Threat.

Pottsville.—Unheeding several letters from the Black Hand, William E. Lecher, a well-known business man, who refused to deposit a large sum of money under a flat stone, as was demanded, had his barn and large warehouse at this place burned during an early hour. The fire was clearly of incendiary origin, and there is no doubt it was the result of the disappointed criminals who sent the letters.

The State constabulary are now working on clues. Mr. Lecher sustained a loss of several thousand dollars.

KILLED IN WRECK.

Runaway Cars Crash Into Fast Freight On Lackawanna.

Pen Argyl.—A wreck that blocked the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for many hours, and resulted in the death of one man, occurred at Edelman's Station.

A string of coal cars standing on a grade broke loose and ran away just as a fast freight train was approaching. The runaways ran into the freight and caused the greatest pile-up of cars ever seen hereabouts. Joseph Troxell, of Nazareth, fireman of the freight train, was killed.

"STUNG" IN CASH DRAWER.

Robbers Leave Placard After Looting York Grocery Store.

York.—Charged with robbing Englehart Benedict, a groceryman, Joseph Robinson, 13 years old, and Joseph Grove, 20 years, were arrested here.

After carrying away 25 boxes of cigars and 150 cigars and considerable money, the robbers wrote a placard, "Stung," and placed it in a cash drawer.

STATE ITEMS.

A. B. Wyckoff, a member of the Stroudsburg Board of Education, and Miss Elizabeth Beardslee, of New York, were married in New York by Rev. Dr. Forbes.

The wife of George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railway Company, sent a check for \$100 to the Woman's Club, of Reading, to assist in promoting the playground movement. The money will be used to purchase needed apparatus.

Bernard Cadelboro, while working at the Kurtz Stone Quarry at York, was caught in the elevator which carries crushed stone to the top of the chute. When at the topmost part he dropped a distance of twenty feet, breaking both legs.

Elmer Altland, a farmer living near Stoverstown, York County, was drawn into a threshing machine. He was saved from being ground to pieces by another farm hand after he had his right arm badly torn and lacerated.

Helen McCormick, 2 years old, of Lost Creek, near Shenandoah, drank the contents of a three-ounce bottle of iodine and fell to the floor unconscious. A physician who was on a professional call in the vicinity, saw the child and saved her life.

Mrs. Polly Warr, wife of Clifford Warr, formerly of Bloomsburg, is wanted at Hazleton on a charge of jumping her bail, following her arrest on the charge of having abandoned her infant son.

Henry Carl, one of the best known residents of Berks County, died at Reading, aged 73 years. He was engaged in the shoe business at Womelsdorf for over half a century.

Twenty-two cans of baby catfish, commonly known as "bull-heads," have been received by Pottstown Camp, No. 21, United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania, and planted in the Schuylkill River, Manatony Creek and the Schuylkill Canal. The fish were sent here from the State hatcheries at Pottsville.

By the will of the late William F. Lachman, which has just been probated, Trinity Reformed Church, of Pottstown, receives \$200, and Swamp Reformed Church a similar amount.

A refusal of a family to deliver a key to a fire alarm box, despite the fact that the fire could be seen, resulted in the destruction of the home of A. C. Gibboney, at Altoona. When the key was denied the telephone was used to summon the firemen, but the wrong address was given, causing further delay.

Judge Johnson, at Media, dissolved the temporary injunction preventing the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company from changing their track at Cheyney, on the West Chester division, so as to pass the new station. The petition for an injunction was presented by Joseph Sager, owner of the land through which the railroad runs.

Judge Broomall, at Media, issued a temporary injunction against the Delaware County & Philadelphia Electric Railway Company, preventing them from constructing double tracks on Baltimore Avenue, Lansdowne, so as to interfere with access to the conduits of the Bell Telephone Company.

Company H, Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., of Media, will go into camp without a captain. Three ballots were taken for the captaincy to succeed Walter R. Johns, resigned, but no one was elected.

Out of work and despondent, Prokop Nazar, of Newport, drowned himself in the canal.

The Columbia County commissioners have decided that hereafter all tax collectors must make a monthly report. Failure to do this, they state, will result in criminal prosecutions.

City Engineer Edmund B. Ulrich, of Reading, is lying critically ill with lead poisoning at his home in that city. How he contracted the disease is a mystery. He has lost entire control of his limbs.



FARM AND GARDEN

SOME FACTS ABOUT HORSES.

A horseman of large experience gives these important facts about various kinds of horses which it is well to study, say the Farmers' Home Journal. He says:

About forty per cent. of the weight of an ordinary horse is muscle. All muscles concerned with locomotion are attached to bones, and when they contract they cause the bone to which they are fastened to move. The lower part of a horse's legs are nearly all bones, but the muscles in the body and upper part of the limbs are attached to various parts of the bony construction by tendons, and can thus produce a motion of the parts located some distance away.

The amount of motion produced by the action of the muscles of any one of the horse's hind legs, will depend upon the length of the muscles and the length and the relation of the bones to which they are attached. The commonest idea among students of this subject is expressed in these words: "Long muscles for speed, short muscles for power." A long muscle enables a horse to get over the ground quickly. A short muscle, however, is not powerful, because it is short, but because in horses constructed on that plan the muscles are thicker, contain more fibers, all of which, pulling together when contracted, exert a much greater pulling force than a long, more slender muscle. It is because of this that in buying horses to draw heavy loads, we look for large and heavy muscles, while in roadsters we must attach importance to the length of the muscles.

The most of a horse's muscle is in the hind quarters. This may be a surprise to you, said Mr. Marshall, of the Ohio Agricultural College, recently, but the next time you have an opportunity to see a horse pulling a very heavy load study him carefully. You will be impressed with the idea that most of the work is being done with the hind legs. When the hind foot is moved forward the toe rests on the ground and the leg is bent at the hock joint; if the toe does not slip, and the horse is strong enough for his load, the muscles above, pulling on the tendon fastened to the back and upper point of the hock, will close the joint, or, in other words, straighten the leg and cause the body to move forward. It is by the performance of this act at every step that the horse moves, although, of course, the strain on all the parts is much greater when pulling very hard. This will show the necessity of having large, broad, straight joints and legs, that give the horse the most secure footing. You have probably also noticed when driving that many horses put their hind foot on the ground in front of the mark left by the fore foot, and the faster they go the greater will be the distance between the marks made by the fore and hind feet. This shows that the length of a step is determined by the hind quarters; it also explains the need of large, strong hocks and legs that are not so crooked as to seem weak or so straight as to lessen the leverage afforded by this very wonderful arrangement of the parts.

FARM NOTES.

Put a few drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water twice a week. It is an excellent spring tonic for the fowls.

If your yards are without grass, air-sacked lime scattered about the houses and yards frequently will keep them disinfected and purified.

In starting in the poultry business the average man or woman is very apt to get too enthusiastic and try to do too much. The best way is to begin on a small scale and grow up with the business—enlarge as experience and capability justify.

If you are raising chickens on a town lot and do not have any green food, a substitute can be supplied in alfalfa meal. This feed has a very large per cent. of protein and can be mixed with wheat bran, middlings, meat meal and about 5 per cent. corn meal, which will make a first-class dry mash.

Oats and bran as a part of the daily ration for the laying hen will go a long way toward keeping her from becoming too fat and, consequently, more healthy and vigorous.

Laying hens need animal food now as they are right in the heaviest laying season and green cut bone or beef scraps should be furnished. These will not only increase the egg yield but the fertility as well.

A dairyman of large experience says that he has carefully noted the value of skim milk for pig and calf feeding, and the manure of each cow nearly equals the cost of feeding a cow per year. This leaves the butter, or cream product nearly a clear item of profit.

Nobody can tell me just how to do my work, each must figure for himself; but I can tell just how I figure. Theories are all right, but what has been dug out of the soil in practical work is worth much more to us.—C. S. Stetson, Penobscot County, Me.

Poultry need air and exercise to make them produce fertile eggs and vigorous chickens that will live after they are hatched. One of the best means of accomplishing this is to give them a shed open to the south, where they can scratch on the little

on the ground for their grain, and have the full benefit of the sunshine and air in pleasant weather.

FERTILIZATION FOR POTATOES.

The potato crop is one that is most cases will yield a very profitable increase from fertilization. In New Jersey, potato growers often use as much as one ton per acre of a high grade fertilizer. Intelligent farmers now know that there is no mystery in the use of fertilizers. Fertilizers simply add to the stock of necessary plant food in the soil, and these plant foods will remain until used by the crop. Hence the proposition is boiled down to: Will it pay? The answer is most emphatically, yes.

The Purdue Experiment Station has, in the last three years, conducted a number of experiments with fertilizers on potatoes. The following recommendations are made for clay and loam soils: Plow under a sod, if possible; use 100 pounds sulphate of potash per acre, harrowed into the soil well before planting. One half of the fertilizer could probably be applied along the rows, being careful not to get it in direct contact with the seed. On land that has not been in clover recently, and addition to the above mixture of 200 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre will be found of value. On muck and black sand, only 300 pounds of acid phosphate and no nitrate of soda should be used, while the potash should be increased to 200 pounds per acre.

Not only is the potato crop increased by these fertilizers, but the succeeding crops are benefited. Such an application on the clay soil of Henry County gave 160 bushels per acre, while the unfertilized plot along side gave only 89 bushels per acre. On muck land in Starke County the fertilized plot made 150 bushels per acre, and the unfertilized plot 60 bushels per acre.

Farmers can get these raw fertilizer materials of almost all fertilizer companies, if they insist on it; of course, the fertilizer companies make more money on the ready-mixed fertilizer, and consequently do not advise the use of the raw materials. The cost of the application recommended method is less than 10 dollars per acre. An increase of 20 bushels will more than repay the cost, while several times 20 bushels increase, can reasonably be expected.—Purdue Agriculturist.

THE FARM SEPARATOR.

The thousands of small cream separators that are being manufactured every year are making a great difference in dairy farming. The fact that the skim milk possesses valuable feeding qualities is being realized more as the separator is better understood. The management of milk under the separator plan is quite different and it takes one some little time to get the hang of it.

A small, clean, separate dairy in which to put the separator is a very valuable and almost necessary accompaniment to the changed conditions. It requires good management to supply sufficient young stock to use up the skim milk. It also requires skill in feeding and a knowledge of the necessity of keeping the feeding utensils clean. The value of skim milk for young stock is considerable if given to the right kind of animals in the right way.

The farmer who manufactures butter and feeds skim milk direct from the separator to calves and pigs is selling off very little soil fertility. His farm must necessarily improve every year, which in itself is no small item of profit.—Eplomatist

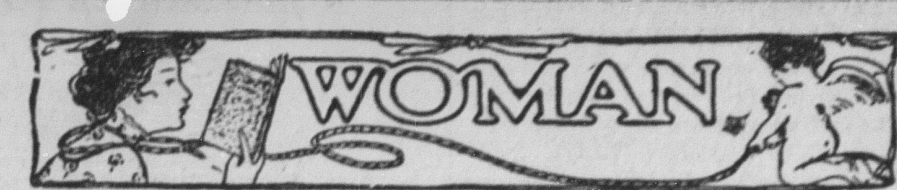
ROUGH SOIL.

Neither seeds nor fertilizers are worth much in coarse, rough soil.

The finer the soil the stronger will be the young plants and the sooner will they mature, and fertilizers will be far more effective. Fertilizer is plant food, the same as bread, meat and dairy products are food for man, or that corn and hay are food for animals. For any fertilizer to be "complete," it should be made up of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid and should be properly balanced. Nitrogen can be drawn into the ground from the air by nitrogenous plants, and perhaps the soil contains all the potash needed. If so, why waste money in buying more? Study your soil and find out what it needs.—Eplomatist.

JOHNNYCAKES FOR CHICKS.

Where ory a few chicks are raised the feeding of johnnycakes is often practiced, but when so many chicks are kept that the baking of cakes becomes burdensome, mash is preferable. Add a little soda to sour milk and stir in corn meal to make a stiff batter. The addition of a few infertile eggs will improve the cake. Bake slowly until well cooked through. Make the cake thick so as to produce the proportion of crust. Other cakes may be made as follows: One pint of corn meal, one-half pint bran, 1 teaspoonful meat meal, 1 raw egg, 1 teaspoonful soda, add water to make stiff batter, and bake two hours. Or: Ten parts corn meal, 3 parts wheat middlings, 1 part meal by measure; mix with water or swim milk, and bake.—Farmers' Home Journal.



FITTED FOR DUTIES OF WIFE.

Of course the old-fashioned woman began to get old while still young! She had nothing else to do. Human faculties give out just as machines don't when not used. The woman who doesn't exercise loses her strength. With loss of strength she loses her beauty. The woman who doesn't fill her mind with new thoughts and interests becomes mentally old. When her body is old and her mind is old she is old herself! Whether she has lived ninety years or only forty. The public woman of the past did not grow old prematurely because they continue to use their faculties.

The most representative women of today don't have time to grow prematurely old. While marriage and motherhood are still, as they must always be, their chief activities, they are no longer their only activities. They now take active part in very many phases of life outside the romantic and domestic spheres. They are no less women for being more individuals. The old generalities about women are less and less applicable because women are less and less like cookies out of the same mold.

The modern, handsome, athletic girl is certainly better qualified for bearing children than her weaker ancestors whose most violent exercise was playing croquet. The mother today with her civic, philanthropic, artistic, or literary interests is certainly better equipped for training her children than the old-fashioned housewife who had no interest outside her domestic affairs. The vigorous modern grandmother, who is fast changing the time-honored significance of that word, is certainly a much more cheerful and useful member of society than her decrepit counterpart of years ago—and she has a better time.—Appleton's Magazine.

AS DRUMMERS.

Women drummers are becoming more plentiful every day and they are successful, too. One has but to go to the firms employing these "ladies of the grip" to learn that their sales are as large as, if not larger than, those of the sterner sex. This field for women is comparatively new, but already so many bright and clever young women have entered into it who have met with phenomenal success that it will not be long until they will stand equal chances with the "knights," who have for so long monopolized this particularly well-paying business.

And we have not far to go in looking for a reason for all this. In the first place, a woman is bound to gain recognition simply because she is a woman; for it is the hardest thing in the world for a man to refuse a request made by a woman, especially if the woman be young and pretty, and, of course, clever. So, before he knows what he is doing, he is placing an order.

In many branches, such as in selling corsets, ladies' waists and underwear, perfumery, millinery, toilet articles, and dozens of other things, a woman is better adapted to the business of selling than is a man, and she is particularly successful along these lines. A successful woman drummer is always in her element, for she is sure of herself and knows what she can do, it is second nature for her to dilate and expand on the salient features of such of these articles as she may be selling. As a rule, these women are quick at repartee, some of them good story-tellers, brimming over with original good humor, and have a thorough knowledge of men's weaknesses.—New Haven Register.

DOUBLE VEIL FAD.

The double veil fad, which was discarded two seasons ago by general request of the men, because it was an impossibility to tell who was bowing to them, has been renewed with vigor. At the Casino at Newport, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig came in for tennis wearing a heavy dark brown veil over a white tulle effect and as another woman shook Mrs. Lydig by the hand she remarked, "I hardly knew you." Mrs. Lydig replied, "I'm sure I did not know who you were till you spoke."

Then in came Miss Anna Sands with another double veil showing only her eyes and a portion of the forehead, and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll followed. These veils are either of brown, green or white, and are worn from the bridge of the nose and well under the chin. The eyes and forehead only are shown.

It was a wave of veils at the Casino. Mrs. Smith Hollis McKim, of New York City, came in wearing a white serge gown with a lavender-colored parasol, a Panama hat turned up in front and down in the back, with a silk tulle veil carrying almost to the ground. Miss Ethelinda C. Morgan, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth wore the extreme long drooping veils.

WHY SOME CHILDREN STEAL.

I have a feeling of compassion for growing lads and lasses who have no ways of earning spending money. It is so pitiful to need a little change and no way to get it. Some parents do not consider the matter as one of importance. I recall the sixteen-year-old son of an honored D. D. who was caught stealing turkeys from farmers. He was tempted and yielded, the owner of the birds made no fuss and the father paid

the bill. The boy afterwards became a newsboy and helped himself.

Another boy stole various farm products which he sold for cash. He was discovered and his father settled the matter and people did not tell of his disgrace. The father hit on a plan to help the erring lad. He was a busy doctor, but he bought a few acres and set them out in small fruits. The children cared for the patch, and by the second year a little income was theirs to enjoy. The boys did the work and received the money for the berries and melons.

The boy who had stolen had no desire to do it again, for he had a little silver to jingle and was content. Then the father allowed them to raise poultry, which gave them some income during the winter season.—By a Mother in the Indiana Farmer.

INCREASING COST OF CLOTHES.

The present demand upon dress allowances are so exacting that it is difficult even for those who have generous sums set apart yearly for dress expenses to appear smart on all occasions. The struggle grows far more serious year by year, as prices increase, and manufacturers put on the market the very costliest fabrics they can contrive to make. Indoor dress has become such an extravagant feature that the most fashionable women are seriously taking to joining forces to introduce the rigid English custom of appearing at all forenoon functions, even weddings and musicales, clad in the simplest cloth tailor-made costumes, and hatted accordingly. Afternoon dress has become indoors a very ceremonious affair, though differing entirely from established informal dinner and dance costume, and has its special laws of limitation. A hostess is apt to strive for a dress effect to be produced by her guests' toilettes. This again stands apart from the more ceremonious dinner and ball as well as opera toilettes.—Vogue.

DAY OF ESATERIC COLORS.

Colors this year are out of the ordinary—artistic and charming. Subdued and dusky tones are to be found in nearly all the fashionable shades, which promises well for the gracious blending of the costumes of guests at smart assemblages this season. Taupe holds favor in wonderful fashion, although it has a more pink cast than the taupe of last season. All shades of smoky violet—amethyst and wistaria are two new shades—will be much worn, as will be copper greens and green blues. Peacock blue is still considered very good, and all the rose colors. Gold is to be the most fashionable shade for artificial light, if the sooth-sayers of Paris are to be believed. And again we shall wear gold and silver slippers. Indeed, this year more than ever must we pay attention to the clothing of our feet, for more than ever before will they be in evidence.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

PRINCESS HAS SMALL WATCH.

Princess Cantacuzene of St. Petersburg, who was Miss Julia Dent Grant of this city, has come into possession of the smallest watch in the world. It was made for the last Empress of Brazil on her direct order to W. Gogelin, one of the most famous of all Geneva watchmakers. Gogelin spent three years at the task, and permanently weakened his eyes straining to fit the watch together. He received \$25,000, which he held to be a small price. The watch is exactly one-fifth of an inch in diameter and is set in a circle of small diamonds in a gold ring. It is wound with an old-fashioned key and keeps excellent time. The Princess is said to have bought the watch for less than its original value, although several European museums were in the market for it.—New York Press.

GIRL LAWYER WINS MURDER CASE.

Women all over France are giving praise to Mile. Miropolsky, youngest and prettiest of women lawyers of Paris, who successfully defended Helene Jean, charged with the murder of her own daughter. Mile. Miropolsky delivered one of the most eloquent pleas heard within recent years in a Paris courtroom; indeed, it is asserted she outshone the prosecution. It was the first time a woman lawyer appeared in a murder trial in Paris. Mile. Miropolsky drew a picture of the Jean woman in terrible destitution and of the despair that led her to the belief she could no longer call upon her daughter to share her misery. The young pleader ruled the jury from her opening sentence to the last. Not once in the trial did she betray emotion, but when the verdict of not guilty was announced she dropped into a chair, and, with her hands to her face, indulged in a truly womanly cry.—New York Press.

FASHION NOTES.

Rich laces and gleaming jewels have their share in beautifying a splendid costume. The tips of satin shoes are embroidered with jet beads, pearls or gold and silver thread; the heels are high and the buckle is jeweled. The deep girdle of lace remains popular with the slender woman.