

# NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

## Wreck And Ruin.

York.—The death of District Attorney W. L. Ammon has left behind wreck and ruin. The Standard Building and Loan Association, of which he was secretary for 15 years went into the hands of a receiver. The Dauphin Court appointed the York Trust Company and accepted their bond of \$40,000, for the purpose of handling the funds. The books of the association are still in the hands of an expert accountant and while no official statement has yet been handed down, it is believed the embezzlement will exceed \$50,000. The association is made up of about 150 shareholders. Many of these are poor people, and their savings of many years will no doubt be swept away. Some of them will be compelled to sell their homes, for which they have worked a lifetime to secure.

## Typhoid Epidemic.

Doylstown.—One death and two new cases are the latest developments in the typhoid fever epidemic at Doylstown, near here. The epidemic broke out over a month ago and nineteen cases had been reported to the local health physician, Dr. E. S. Blymire. The two new cases make a total of twenty-one, all of which, it is said, have resulted from an unsanitary well.

## Barn And Crops Burn.

West Chester.—The house and barn on the Goss farm, occupied by William Bukalew, near Mendenhall, were destroyed by fire. The fire was first discovered in the barn and its origin is unknown. Neighbors fought it with a bucket brigade, but were unable to stop its progress, and soon the house roof caught fire, being destroyed. All the family belongings and crops of the season were burned. The loss is placed at \$10,000.

## Dies Having Tooth Drawn.

York.—Charles Sutton, 48 years old, after having had a small front tooth extracted at the office of Dr. N. C. Wallace at Dover, fell into a faint and died a few minutes afterwards. Dr. Wallace stated that death was due to heart failure.

## Low Bridge Kills Flagman.

Easton.—Harry Miller, aged 28, of Warwick, N. Y., flagman on the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad, was struck by an overhead bridge at Rocksburg, eight miles above here, and killed. A wife and four children survive.

## Landmark Burns.

Bengor.—While Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Gross, farmers of near here, were asleep their home nearly burned down, both escaping in night clothes. The house was a landmark, built in 1813, and had thirteen furnished rooms. Only a purse and a chair were saved.

## Dies From Kick.

Pottsville.—Terrifically kicked by a mule, Francis Schaeffer died at the Pottsville Hospital. Schaeffer tried to brush flies off the animal, and the mule misunderstood his intentions. The incident occurred at Renner's Colliery.

## Painters Fall Forty Feet.

Shamokin.—William Keiser, Pottsville, and John Hoover, Harrisburg, while painting a building fell forty feet to the ground, owing to the scaffolding collapsing. Both were badly if not fatally injured.

## Surgeon Sues Town.

Pottsville.—Because he was thrown over an embankment and seriously injured, Dr. J. C. Biddle, chief surgeon at the Miners' Hospital, Fountain Springs, brought suit in the Prothonotary's office here against Ashland Borough. Dr. Biddle was riding horseback at the time of the accident.

## Falls Five Feet To Death.

York.—Lewis Seifert, 60 years old, fell but five feet while working on a building at the corner of High and Duke Streets, and yet the distance was sufficient to cause his instant death. The man's skull was fractured at the base of the brain, both jaws broken and he had several fractured ribs.

## Skull Fractured In Runaway.

Bethlehem.—When his horses became frightened at an object in the street at Iron Hill and dashed into a barbed-wire fence, Edward Rentz, a butcher, was thrown out head first and besides receiving three fractured ribs has a probable fracture of the skull. The horses were severely injured by the barbed wire and the wagon was broken into four pieces.

## Bank Clerk A Suicide.

Pittsburg.—M. L. Ottman, Jr., 30 years old, a clerk employed at the Metropolitan National Bank, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in the directors' room of the institution shortly before noon. The officials say his accounts are straight and give ill health as the motive.

## Death Calls Aged Clergyman.

Lancaster.—Rev. Robert Gamble, of Bridgeton, York County, a well-known Presbyterian minister, died in the hospital at Columbia from a stroke of paralysis received a week ago. He was 80 years old, and for the past ten years had lived retired.

## Miner Killed By Falling Coal.

Mahanoy City.—Caught under falling coal at Morris colliery, William Kamen was killed and Adam Zubeck was fatally injured.

## Wife Gone, Kills Himself.

Reading.—Because his wife had left him, John T. Miller, a barber aged 32 years, residing at 920 Robeson Street, committed suicide by drinking laudanum which he had obtained at a drug store on the plea that he was suffering with toothache. "Tell my wife I cannot live without her," he remarked earlier in the day to a sister. Miller was a former resident of Philadelphia, and a son of William J. Miller, of that city. He had been engaged in business in Reading for several years.

## Dead Fishes Polluting Rivers.

Harrisburg.—Complaints from persons living along the Allegheny, Ohio and Monongahela Rivers, that large numbers of dead fish are polluting the waters, have caused State Fish Commissioner Meehan to ask the fish commissioners of West Virginia and Ohio to a conference to discuss ways and means of compelling manufacturing establishments to stop draining poisonous substances into the streams. The conference will be held next month in Pittsburg, Cleveland and Wheeling.

## Bound And Robbed.

Williamsport.—Edward Williams, a war veteran of Beech Creek, west of here, his wife and daughter were made victims of one of the boldest outrages ever perpetrated in this section. Three masked men with a railroad tie battered in the door of Williams' house while the members of the family were sleeping. In the excitement Mrs. Williams managed to escape. The man and his daughter were seized and bound. One man covered them with revolvers, while the others searched the house, they found \$207 that the veteran had saved from his meager pension.

## Woman Pensioner Dies.

Altoona.—The only woman pensioner on the Pennsylvania Railroad rolls, Mrs. Sarah Lang Hamilton, is dead here, aged 72. She had cleaned the offices of Andrew Carnegie, A. J. Cassatt, Robert Pitcairn and various other men who afterwards attained great prominence during her residence here. She entered the service August 1, 1862, as assistant to her mother, Mrs. Susan Lang, who at the time was the only woman employed by the railroad company. She remained in the service until February 28, 1867, when she reached the age of seventy.

## Woman Gored By Bull.

Lancaster.—Mrs. Catharine Oberdorf, of Manor Township, narrowly escaped fatal injuries by being gored to death by an angry bull. She was driving a herd of cattle to pasture when the animal attacked her. She was knocked down and terribly gored before her cries for assistance were heard by her son-in-law, Jacob Lutz. The man secured a fork and succeeded in driving off the animal. Mrs. Oberdorf had four ribs broken and was injured internally.

## Tried To Wreck Express Train.

White Haven.—Two boys, giving their names as Abraham Sorim, of New York City, and Moev Garrett, of Brooklyn, both aged 17, are charged with attempting to wreck the Lehigh Valley passenger train due at White Haven at 2 o'clock P. M. A large stone was placed between the rail and guard rail on the bridge over the Lehigh River. Fortunately the engine kept the track and no serious damage resulted. The boys were captured and taken to Wilkes-Barre.

## Dogs Quarantined.

Norristown.—The State Live Stock Sanitary Board has declared a quarantine of 100 days against the dogs of Norristown and part of Plymouth Township because of the supposed prevalence of rabies, which supposition is not believed to be well founded by many citizens, especially dog owners. It practically cuts off the use of dogs during the fall hunting season.

## Smokes Himself To Death.

Pottsville.—Believing that he could with safety smoke a dozen packages of cigarettes, Michael Sculer, of 310 West Railroad Street, tried the experiment for several days. Tuesday he was found dead in bed. The deputy coroner, O. J. Carlin, who investigated found heart failure from excessive smoking the cause of death.

## Couple To Fight Murder Charge.

York.—William R. Brown and Mrs. Minnie Tracey, against whom the Grand Jury has found a true bill, charging them with murder by poisoning Joshua Tracey, appeared before the Court here, plead not guilty to the charges and they will proceed to defend themselves at the coming October court.

## Killed By Falling Slate.

Easton.—Aaron Shover, aged 65 years, of Wind Gap, was struck by a falling block of slate in the Courtney quarry, Pen Argyle, and killed. He had been employed in the quarry ever since it was opened thirty years ago.

## Quarrel Ends In Wife's Suicide.

Mahanoy City.—After a domestic quarrel, due to jealousy over another man's alleged attentions to her, Mrs. John Witosky swallowed a quantity of Paris green here. She died within a few hours.

## Collapse Injures Four Men.

Pittsburg.—Four men were seriously injured and heavy damage caused when the roof of the Twenty-eighth Street round house of the Pennsylvania Railroad collapsed.

# FLY-TIME.



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

## THIS SIGHT OF SEVEN AIRSHIPS AT RHEIMS.

One swallow does not make a summer, but when seven big man-bats have been sighted at once circling over a single field—as at Rheims—it means that men have really begun to fly. It means unimaginable changes in the economies of life. It means the opening of a new era in mechanics, comparable to the era that began with the locomotive. People who take an extravagant pride in their understatements are busy telling us that nothing much has happened lately in the world of machinery during the last twenty years, such conservatism amounts to fatuous credulity.

# THE AIR HAS BEEN CONQUERED.

That the Aeroplane Has Passed the Experimental Stage Was Impressed Upon the Spectators During Aviation Week at Rheims as They Saw the Human Birds Preening Their Great Wings and Soaring Like Eagles.

Rheims, France.—The worldwide interest in the doings of the aviators at Rheims increased as each day saw some record broken, some new feat accomplished.

No one can read the story of the performances and retain any lingering doubt that the conquest of the air has been achieved and that it now only remains to further develop and perfect the aeroplane.

The popular impression that ascents were practicable only in very calm weather will be dispelled by the performances in a wind blowing twenty odd miles an hour and with strong eddies. M. Paulhan's flight of nearly ninety miles, part of it at the great height of nearly 500 feet, and in the course of which he overtook and passed a railway train, gave the assemblage a magnificent spectacle, and it is not surprising to read of the boundless enthusiasm he excited.

In view of the high wind there might have been no racing but for a visit from the President of the Republic, accompanied by members of the Cabinet and distinguished officers of the French and British armies. That flights were successfully and safely made in the circumstances not only demonstrates the practicable stage that aviation has reached, but seems to prove also the superiority of the biplane in the matter of stability over the monoplane. At any rate the latter type of machine did not figure in the records.

The speed record made by Mr. Curtiss, the American aviator, was broken by M. Latham, who covered the six and one-fifth miles in eight minutes, four and two-fifths seconds, beating by twenty-seven seconds the time made by Mr. Curtiss.

There are two visitors at Rheims of whom little is heard, but who are among the most interested of spectators. They are the naval and military attaches from Paris, and it is safe to assume that they will obtain many "wrinkles" that will prove valuable in adapting the aeroplane to military use on sea and land. The "aviation week" at Rheims is a wonderful event, and will give a tremendous impetus to invention and experiment in the new-born but already practical art of aerial navigation.

Experts are astonished to find how widely diffused is the interest in the art and sport of aviation and at the number of persons already proficient in it. Mr. Curtiss says: "I never realized that there are so many good aviators. This meeting will help the aeronautic movement enormously by bringing to the attention of the public the progress that has been made in flying. Our object in coming here was to win the Coupe Internationale. We had no idea of doing any business, yet every day we have inquiries from persons anxious to buy our machines or to take up

agencies in Europe. This can be taken as an indication of the business activity likely to follow these races."

The example of M. Sommer, who is one of the substitute pilots in the contest for the International Cup, is suggestive. Six or seven weeks ago he first saw a flying machine. He bought it, and within a few days had made a world record for flight. It is not so many years ago that the automobile was no further developed than is the aeroplane to-day.

M. Lamiert, who pilots a Wright machine, expressed his conviction that automobile speed tests will be replaced by those with the aeroplane. "Even at this stage," he said, "it is real racing, not merely demonstrations, that is taking place. The finishes are close and at times the aeroplanes can be seen struggling for supremacy in speed. I believe this meeting will do a large amount of good from a sporting standpoint."

That the aeroplane has passed the initial experimental stage is certainly impressed upon the tens of thousands of spectators who see the assemblage of human birds at Bethany preening their great wings and soaring like eagles. That the endurance contest of five laps around the great course—a total distance of more than thirty-one miles—is not difficult may be inferred from the flight of M. Paulhan, and Mr. Curtiss' fine performance in qualifying for one of the contests in the International Cup will set a new standard for speed.

"Aviation week" at Rheims must give a tremendous stimulus to the development of aeronautics all over the world.

## TRIUMPH FOR AMERICANS.

Mr. David Lloyd-George Greatly Impressed by Wright Machine.

London.—Mr. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, returned from Rheims, where he went to witness the exhibition flight of aeroplanes. He declares that he was greatly impressed with the marvellous feats he had witnessed, and especially with the Wright aeroplanes. "It was a great triumph for the Americans," said he. "The Wright machine was the most sure and dependable of all. M. Lefebvre seemed able to do anything with it. With the others there was always the half nervous apprehension that they might descend at any moment. I saw no reason why the Wright machine should not go sailing on forever. I felt rather ashamed that the English are so hopelessly behind."

As to the use of the aeroplane in warfare, it appears too frail and flimsy to be taken seriously and I apprehend no danger of any airship invasion.

# Poultry for Profit

## THE YOUNG FLOCK.

The young flock of poultry is beginning to feather, and look like grown-ups.

Now's the time we transfer them from their coops, which are usually too small for their comfort, and arrange to have them roost in the regular poultry-house.

But we are planning to make a complete renovation of the entire building before we consign these early birds, the most promising of the flock, to their new quarters. It won't do to run any risks at this stage of the game.

The old nesting will be carried out, burned and replaced with fresh, new nests. The roosts will be washed thoroughly in ten quarts of strong soapuds into which one gallon of brine and one quart of kerosene have been mixed. The entire building will be sprayed with a like solution (a gill of crude carbolic acid stirred into the mixture, will greatly add to the effectiveness of the work).

Then, after making sure that all of the droppings are removed, the dirt on the floor will be spaded up—all of which will insure fresh, clean quarters and the complete annihilation of both lice and mite pests. Of course, we must be sure that the young chickens are free from lice before this change is made, even if we have to dip them in order to do so. A little lard rubbed on the head and under the wings may be sufficient to remove the few lice found on them, but at any rate, they must be gotten rid of.

Having once made these thorough preparations, and installed the young flock in their new home, they will like it better than the close coops they have been huddling into during these hot nights. They will also develop more rapidly, and by the time they are fully matured, they will have become so accustomed to their new quarters, that they will start right in to laying, and keep it up all winter long.

Another important item: We keep the very earliest and choicest of the flock for layers. Don't allow the high price paid for spring chickens to tempt you to sell those which would bring you the most money. You simply cannot afford it. By keeping your late-hatched chicks, you'll have to feed them through the winter for nothing. They will not lay till the next spring. Then, too, one wants to breed up toward winter-layers, and late chickens won't do that as well as the earlier ones.

So push the young flock right along. A halt now may mean a stunted and unprofitable flock. Give an abundance of pure, cool water. Furnish plenty of pleasant shade. Until cooler weather sets in, feed the lighter grains, rather than too much heat-producing corn. Keep them away from the older flocks, if possible, for their young, rapidly developing bodies need more food and nourishment than those of the fully matured fowls. Don't forget the egg-producing qualities of green bone. In short, keep a sharp lookout for the cleanliness and comfort of the young flock, seeing that they are in prime condition when they start through the winter, and you'll find it a little time might profitably spent.—M. Albertus Coverdell, in the Indiana Farmer.

## TRAP NESTS MAKE RECORDS.

A trap nest is a simple device to catch the hen when she enters to lay. As she passes into the nest she presses against a trigger which holds up the door and it falls down behind her. When she has laid the egg it is numbered to correspond with the number on the hen's leg band. This enables the breeder to keep each hen's eggs separate with perfect accuracy.

Attempts to improve the egg-producing qualities of the hen date to the domestication of the hen, but it has only been within the last few years that rapid progress has been possible in this work. The inability to determine the good layers has been the difficulty.

With the perfection of the trap nest this difficulty has been removed and many poultry breeders are now engaged in the production of egg-laying strains of fowls.

The great majority of people make no selection of hens from which to hatch their stock. The eggs of the whole flock are kept together, and when eggs are desired for hatching they are selected from a general basket.

It has been assumed and is shown by trap nest records that eggs thus selected in the spring of the year are from the poorer rather than from the better layers. This is because the hens that have not been laying during the winter will lay very heavily during the spring season.—Kansas Farmer Star.

## EARLY MOLTING.

Where winter eggs are desired, it is an important aid to have the hens molt early so that their new plumage will be grown in by the time bad weather commences.

A method that has for the past few years been used with considerable success for causing fowls to pass through the molting period early and uniformly, consists in withholding part of the fowls' food for about two weeks, which stops egg production

and reduces the flesh of the fowls, and then feeding heavily on a ration suitable for the formation of the feathers and general upbuilding of the system.

This method was tried at the West Virginia Experiment Station with good results. The hens molted earlier and with more uniformity than had been the case during preceding years, and entered the winter in better condition than similar fowls fed continually during the molting period on an egg-production ration.

Whether this method is employed or not, it is best to give the fowls a more nitrogenous ration than ordinary. The addition of a little linseed meal during the molting period will aid in the production of a new coat of feathers. An increase in the amount of animal feed will also be beneficial, and an occasional feed of sunflower seeds will make the new plumage come in smooth and oily.—Economists.

## CURE FOR LIMBER NECK.

When fowls have a free range on a farm it is almost impossible to keep every decaying thing out of their reach. Last year my chickens began dying with limber neck and of course the first thing I did was to look for the cause. It took me several days to find and when I did it proved to be the grass clippings from the front yard that had been piling in the chicken yard and was decaying and alive with maggots. I had lost several young chickens, but when one of my best B. P. Rock roosters was taken I began hunting a cure. My mother was with me and told me to give him molasses. I gave him a tablespoonful every two or three hours, and he was well in a day or two. Since then I have told several of my neighbors and the molasses have always proven effective. I used sorghum, but I suppose any kind of molasses would do. The hatchery is very effective, but it is poor consolation when your fine fowls are dying in spite of all your care and precaution.—Mrs. D. C. Amos, in the Farmers' Home Journal.

## GEESSE CLEAN PROFIT.

Geese come as near being clear profit as any stock raised on the farm. Geese make their living largely on grass and are practically self-supporting. They do not require a large pasture field, but one that produces a good yield. Add a little grain occasionally and you will have no trouble raising geese. They only require water for drinking purposes, same as a hen. They are louse-and-mite-proof, are seldom subject to any kind of disease, and hawks seldom prey upon the young goslings. Some complain that a goose is a nuisance; so are hogs if they are not confined to their pasture. Large numbers of geese should be raised every year.—Commercial Poultry.

## MANURE OF FOWLS.

If properly kept and judiciously applied to land, the manure produced by a flock of fowls is said to be worth nearly one-half the value of the food consumed; and yet little account is taken of the droppings when an estimate is made of the profits from the flock.—Farmers' Home Journal.

## RUNNING STREAM.

A goose farm should have a running stream of pure water so situated that the fields may be laid out on both sides of the stream. The fields should consist of good pasture with a variety of grasses and so sufficient size to support a gander and three geese with their growing goslings.—Farmers' Home Journal.

## NOTES.

When your fowls lay soft shelled eggs, they should be fed a ration strong in lime.

The poultry business is not made up of a few big things which we can do in a day, but of little things which never will cease to come up for our attention.

Dry quarters for the ducks and geese to sleep in are absolutely necessary. The fact that they are water fowls does not mean that they will thrive in damp quarters.

"Scaly leg" is contagious as well as an eyecore. Use coal oil freely on their shanks. Thoroughly mix coal oil, sulphur and lard and apply it three times each week until a cure is effected.

Pour a gallon of boiling water over a pound of lime. When settled pour it over eggs which you have packed small end down in a stone jar, and set in cool place. It is claimed the eggs will keep three months.

The difference in cholera and severe indigestion is that indigestion can be successfully handled with proper feeding, while cholera kills so rapidly you haven't time to administer drugs even if you knew it would cure.

Don't forget that bumble foot comes from a bruise caused by the fowls alighting from high perches. Make your roost not over 24 inches from the floor, so as to prevent a great distance for the fowls to alight on leaving the perch.

The prairie dog is one of the most quaint of animals. It makes for itself a fresh bed of straw every night.

There are only 56 female physicians in the German empire.