

NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE AFRICAN COMET.

DUE TO HIT NEW YORK JUNE 21ST.

Poultry for Profit

Youth Turns Burglar.

Pittsburg.—The life of a burglar appealed to me. There's action in it," said Stephen Austin, a college graduate, who, upon being arrested, confessed to holding up two drug-store proprietors and several pedestrians in the Oakland and East End sections. His crimes had terrorized these sections for the past ten days.

Austin was trying to adjust a revolver in his hip pocket when it exploded. The accident led to his arrest as a suspicious person, and upon being questioned he confessed to a long string of robberies, reciting in detail how each one was committed. "I was just doing these small jobs," he said. "To keep living, I was waiting for a big haul I had in sight. When I came to pull it off the plain-clothes men were so thick about the place that I had to wait."

Austin refuses to name his university, but says his home is in Indiana, near Terre Haute. His confession made to Superintendent of Police Thomas A. McQuade, and his answers, according to the superintendent, were straightforward and dispelled all doubt as to the truth of his statements. His details of his crimes also tend to substantiate the truth of the prisoner's statements. He selected young men, he said, because they were easily intimidated, and he found it a "cinch to work in this city." After holding up the drug stores Austin said he would change his clothing and return to observe the police searching for clues.

Austin said he had worked the same practices in Chicago, Cincinnati and Columbus.

Grangers in Oleo War.

Harrisburg.—Members of the Executive and Legislative Committee of the State Grange asked Governor Edwin S. Stuart to use his best efforts to drive from Pennsylvania all sellers of oleomargarine which is not properly branded, and expressed to him the desire of the farming and dairying interests of the State that manufacturers be restrained from using any coloring matter whatever in the butter substitute. They asked that the act of 1901 relative to the licensing of oleomargarine dealers be more strictly enforced, and that licenses be refused to persons who had been convicted of selling the product illicitly.

Remarks were also made by Thomas Sharpley, of West Chester, representing the State Dairy Union; John A. McSparran, Lancaster; Representative Jerome Allman Jun'rs County, and Colonel H. C. Demming, Harrisburg.

Trolley Leaves Track.

Chester.—A trolley car on the Up-land division of the Chester Traction Company jumped the tracks and collided with a pole. The violent impact threw the passengers from their seats. Miss Florence Caver, of Ueland, was struck by flying pieces of glass, which inflicted lacerations on her face and hands. The front of the car was badly damaged.

Fight at Christening.

Chester.—According to her testimony before Alderman J. C. McNameara, a wealthy Elk Township, Mrs. Barbara Schenck was roughly assaulted while playing the part of a peacemaker at a christening held at the home of Heika Collica, the defendant, whom she charged with striking her in the face and knocking her to the floor. She said Collica and her husband engaged in a lively mix-up when she tried to separate them. Then she alleges, Collica brooked her down and left her lying in a semi-conscious condition on the floor while he proceeded to thrash her husband.

At the hearing Collica begged for mercy when the alderman bound him over for court. Mrs. Schenck finally took pity on him and withdrew the charge.

Fatally Shot.

West Chester.—J. C. McNameara, a wealthy Elk Township, was shot and fatally wounded by William Burke in the Farmers' Home.

It appears that the two men had a dispute over a few dollars owing Burke, who proceeded to McNameara's home with a shotgun loaded with buckshot. The farmer seeing the gun said:

"Burke, if I pay you \$10 you won't shoot me, will you?"

Burke replied he wouldn't. While the farmer was at a desk getting the money Burke shot him, the contents of the gun lodging in his stomach. McNameara is in a dying condition. Burke fled and has not yet been overtaken.

Burglar Gets A Meal.

Chester.—A burglar, with a keen appetite in search of shelter for the night, broke into the Chester Grocers' and Butchers' Association's headquarters, made a fire to warm himself and prepared a meal from canned goods. A can of sardines, one of pineapple and another of salmon were used, and the only traces of the intruder's visit were a broken window and the empty cans on the floor.

Increase Stock To \$7,750,000.

The Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, filed notice at the State Capitol of an increase of \$9,000,000 in its capital stock, the increase being from \$750,000 to \$9,750,000. The company paid the State a bonus of \$50,000.

Diphtheria At Leipsville.

Chester.—An epidemic of diphtheria is raging in the village of Leipsville, two miles north of this city. There are quite a number of cases, but no deaths have been reported. The public schools have been closed on account of the contagion.

Glad For Indian Appropriation.

Carlisle.—Carlisle people were gratified at hearing of the passage in Congress of the bill carrying an appropriation of \$170,000 for the further maintenance of the Carlisle Indian School.

Pies; Divorce Cure.

Reading.—Harvey Greiger claims the pie-eating championship of Reading and is anxious to meet anyone who disputes his title to fame. He is very proud of his recent success in a match held at the Red Men's Fair, which he won by consuming two immense huckleberry pies in three minutes with his hands tied behind his back, defeating three crackerjack pie-eaters.

"The pie is the national emblem, in my opinion," said Mr. Greiger. "Andrew Carnegie ought to do something for the pie-eaters, for we are the defenders of the national food produce—American pies. Persons who eat pie are always good humored and of kindly dispositions, and they make good citizens. If more husbands were fed on pie every day, there would be fewer divorces in this country."

Shoots Himself.

Butler.—"I'll get you," shouted Bowman E. Seybert, aged 80, as he slept in the office chair of Redick's livery stable.

"I'll get you," he kept repeating, and drawing a heavy revolver he began firing. Two shots struck the office walls, and a third hit his own head. Seybert rolled from the chair and awoke from a sleep to find himself on the floor bleeding.

At the first shot, John Conrad, a stable hand, fled out a window.

Seybert said he was dreading that he was pursued by a man who wanted to kill him, and that he fired in self-defense. His wound is serious.

Free Boy; Blame Company.

Carbondale.—James McCool, a boy under 15 years of age, employed as a hoisting engineer by the Morse Hill Coal Company, of this city, in violation of the State mining law and orders of Inspector P. J. Moore, caused the death of Michael McDonough a few days ago, by leaving his engine and letting a trip of cars run away.

The Coroner's jury, however, exonerated the boy, owing to his youth, and held the coal company responsible for the man's death.

A year ago the inspector ordered McCool's dismissal. The officials obeyed, but engaged him again a few weeks later. He gets 10 cents an hour for 10 hours a day.

Traffic Tied Up.

Corry.—With snow banked twenty feet high on either side of the Pennsylvania track between here and Brocton, N. Y., a powder snow tied up all traffic. Four freights are somewhere in the cuts and passenger trains are being sent to Buffalo by the Erie and the Lake Shore.

Prohibitionists Name Ticket.

Bethlehem.—Prohibitionists of the Eighteenth Senatorial District held a caucus here and prepared both State and county slates for the next election.

John Herbst, of Chapman Quarries, was nominated for State Senator, and Morris W. Arner, of Easton, Titus Strook, of Bethlehem, and Benjamin E. Bender, of Belfair, for Assemblymen.

Oppose Road Bond Issue.

Altoona.—Blair County Pomona Grange went on record as being opposed to the county issuing bonds to the extent of \$400,000 for the improvement of the roads of the county, "because there is no definite or standard plan which justifies the expense." The resolutions condemn the movement "as premature and under the present road legislation as tending to pave the way for graft and misuse of the people's money."

Thieves Promise To Call Again.

Chester.—"Have your flocks fattened up and we will call later for them," were the contents of a note that John Robinson found tacked on the door of his chicken house the other morning. He found that the thieves had gotten away with fifteen of his choicest fowls, but did not take any of the ducks. This makes the sixth time Robinson's chicken house was visited by thieves during the past two months.

Drinks Iodine In Mistake.

Chester.—George Welsh, a young man to Cran Lynne, was admitted to the Chester Hospital in an unconscious condition suffering from the effects of a dose of iodine which he drank in mistake for Jamaica ginger to relieve him of a pain in the abdomen. Welsh's life was saved by the use of a stomach pump and restoratives.

Rates For Trolley Men.

Altoona.—Employees of the Altoona and Logan Valley Street Railway Company have been notified that they will be granted an increase of 5 per cent in wages, to take effect April 1. The system is owned by the American Railway Company.

Too Much For Burglars.

York.—By wielding a pe' in a vigorous manner Kerwin Folkmer, of this city, succeeded in driving from his home two would-be burglars. He was reading when he heard someone trying to effect an entrance. Flushing out the light and grabbing a revolver and poker, Folkmer met the men at the door. One of them covered him with a revolver, but this he wrested from the fellow's grasp and then got busy with the poker.

New Trolley Line For Johnstown.

A State charter was issued to the Johnstown Traction Company to operate the trolley lines in that city and vicinity, including boroughs in Cambria and Somerset Counties. The capital is \$500,000, of which E. M. duPont holds all but six shares.

Sees Train Kill Her Husband.

Shamokin.—Stephen Koachin was killed by a Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train near here, in view of his wife, who was walking on another track.



—Cartoon by Robert Carter, in the New York American.

MAN OF MYSTERY'S PAST DISCLOSED

Millionaire George D. Nelson Was Really George N. Dunn, Who, Hopelessly in Debt, Left Chanango Forks, N. Y.—Society Man's Widow Left Him a Fortune.

KNELL TO HOPES OF A GREAT HOST OF NELSONS CLAIMING THE ESTATE AS RELATIVES

Springfield, Mass.—Disclosures made concerning the past life of Springfield's "Man of Mystery," George D. Nelson, who died on February 8, gives a death blow to the claims of scores of alleged heirs to the \$1,000,000 estate he left. The result of a careful investigation appears to show beyond doubt that the so-called Nelson was really George Nelson Dunn; that he was born in Chanango Forks, N. Y., lived there to manhood, and that he changed his name and became lost to even his near relatives because of a business venture in which he sunk all of his money and became involved in debt.

Hitherto all knowledge of Nelson's past was that he came here thirty years ago, driving from the West two blooded horses purchased by a railroad president, that Elias Vinton, a grocer, of Chanango Forks, father of George G. Dunn; the latter's brother, William, of Fulton, N. Y., and George's sister, who lives in Oswego.

The man so long known as George D. Nelson was the son of Nelson Dunn, and was born in 1845, on a farm in the town of Greene, Chanango County. He was graduated from a Syracuse business college and became a shipper of butter and eggs to the New York City market. He was doing a fine business when he was ruined by a glut in the butter market in 1869, at a time when he had just laid down in New York an especially large shipment of butter. Disheartened, and believing himself hopelessly in debt, he disappeared from Chanango Forks.

There is no trace of him for the next eleven years, and until thirty

years ago, when he delivered the horses here, and was employed by Elias Vinton. He had left in Chanango Forks his father and mother, a sister, Mabelle, and two uncles, Andrew W. and Bagley T. Dunn. Of these only Andrew Dunn survives. For two or three years after his disappearance he sent a few brief communications to his old home, but he gave no opportunity by which he might be found, and his friends and neighbors finally believed that he was dead.

When Dunn arrived here he called himself George D. Nelson. As he grew in favor with Vinton and Mrs. Vinton, and finally inherited the Vinton estate, there was much speculation as to his antecedents, and the humble manner in which he had made his advent in Springfield was recalled. He told nothing of himself, and money and became heavily involved in debt.

Mrs. Vinton built a hotel and a theatre, which Nelson managed, and to which, when he became his property, he gave his own name. He was a shrewd business man and nearly doubled the Vinton inheritance. In the light of these developments it is now clear why Nelson never registered here as a voter. He could not have answered the necessary queries as to his name, birthplace, etc., without disclosing either his real identity or committing perjury.

It was announced after Nelson's death that his sole heir, George G. Dunn, was the son of a sister. The belief exists here that the nephew and his advisors have permitted the facts in Nelson's life to become public in order to set at rest the claims of those persons named Nelson who assert that they are relatives of the testator. They write from nearly every part of the country, and one, at least, came here to enforce his alleged relationship. Frank E. Carpenter, Nelson's attorney, declined to affirm or deny the story of his former client's life. He said that granting the story to be true, the validity of the will was not involved.

"That document," said he, "can be broken on only two grounds—unsound mind or undue influence. We are prepared to show that Mr. Nelson's mind was absolutely clear, and that every bequest was inserted at his express direction and without suggestion from any other person. The witnesses are wholly disinterested persons."

AMERICA A THIRSTY NATION.

More Than a Billion Pounds of Coffee Consumed in 1909

Washington, D. C.—America must be a thirsty nation, judging from the imports of drinkables set forth in statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The United States consumed the essence of more than a billion pounds of coffee in 1909, valued at \$86,000,000, and \$16,000,000 worth of tea. In spirits, wines and malt liquors the nation touched its highest record for importation in 1909, consuming foreign products which were valued at more than \$26,000,000.

Bureau of Manufactures Has Helped To Sell Millions' Worth of Goods.

Washington, D. C.—One thousand letters a month from business men of this country come to the "Foreign Opportunities" department of the Bureau of Manufactures, which, according to its chief, has helped to sell millions of dollars' worth of goods.

"We have just received a letter from manufacturers in Ohio," the chief of the bureau told the House Appropriations Committee, "thanking us for enabling them to sell sixteen carloads of their products in Russia."

GOOD FEED NECESSARY.

When on free range the chickens pick up insects and worms. These are most abundant during the spring and summer, and it is at this time that the chickens thrive. When they can not get these abundantly animal feed must be furnished in some other form. For the youngest chicks the hard boiled eggs are sufficient, and as the chicks grow older beef scraps and green bone may be fed.

Young chicks are fond of milk. It is highly nutritious and promotes growth, and may take the place of other animal feed to some extent. Skim milk is excellent. If whole milk is fed it is well to dilute it with one-third to one-half of water.

Grit is another necessity. A dish of chick size grit should be always before them, that they may help themselves.

Fresh, cool water should be constantly accessible so that a drink can be taken whenever wanted. Many cases of cramps are caused by letting the chicks become thirsty and then fill up on water.

Many successful poultrymen keep charcoal before the chicks, while others equally successful never use it. Considering the number of successful growers who use no charcoal it can not be said that there is much need of keeping it always before chicks, but if they are not thrifty it is one of the simple things to supply before changing feed or beginning to give medicine.

Where only a few 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 cornmeal to make a stiff batter. The addition of a few inferior eggs will improve the cake. Bake until well cooked through. Make the cake thick so as to reduce the proportion of crust.

Other cakes may be made as follows: One pint of corn meal, one pint of bran, one teaspoonful meat meal, one raw egg, one teaspoonful soda; add water to make stiff batter and bake two hours. Another is: Ten parts corn meal, three parts wheat middlings, one part meat meal, by measure; mix with water or skim milk and bake.

From the very first the chicks should be induced to exercise, for activity is a prime factor in promoting health and growth. Feed grain in the litter and make them scratch for it. A little fine chaff or finely cut clover makes a good litter.

It is often advisable to teach the chicks to roost when eight or twelve weeks of age. When they are allowed to remain on the floor it is difficult to keep them clean and to keep them from crowding. If wide roosts—three to four inches—are used, there is but little if any more danger of crooked breasts than if the chicks are allowed to remain on the floor. The chicks can generally be taught to roost by putting the perches near the floor and placing with them one or more old hens or older chicks that are in the habit of roosting. If this plan is inconvenient or does not prove effective, the chicks may be placed on the perches after dark for a few nights until they have learned to go there of their own accord.

If convenient, the sexes should be separated, for both the cockerels and pullets will develop better. In the case of the more precocious breeds they should be separated when removed from the hen or brooder. The more slowly maturing varieties may be allowed to run together somewhat longer, but in any case the separation should be made before the cockerels begin to annoy the pullets.

—Indianapolis News.

POULTRY OBSERVATIONS.

Not all colds are roup. However if there is a constitutional taint of roup in a flock, bad colds are apt to develop into roup. Roup the genuine article, is very contagious and shows itself in various ways and forms in poultry. And there is quite a difference in the severity of the outbreaks. Chickenpox, or a simple form of roup, is often mistaken for roup. With chickenpox scabby ulcers appear on any part of the body usually on the head or wings. The sores are not very deep and exude a liquid that forms a dirty coating on the surface. This trouble is not dangerous like roup. If the birds are kept out of the cold and wet and given simple nourishing foods they will get well without medicine.

You have often heard the saying that the male is half the flock. Well he is, so far as the next year's crop of chickens is concerned. There is no way of grading in a flock of scrubs so cheaply and so surely as by selecting the best hens and using good males of a certain breed each year. Pure bred males are sure to get some chicks better than the hens you selected. Save these for next year and you are on the upward road. And in a few years will have a high grade flock that will give you more profit and pleasure and the farm a more attractive appearance than the mixed chickens.

This process is not so rapid as the substitution of a pure breed in the start, but is safer for the beginner, who is already the possessor of a hardy vigorous flock of common fowls, acclimated and accustomed to their surroundings. There is much to be learned in the process of grad-

ing up a flock from generation to generation. By the time the flock is practically pure bred the man or woman behind them will know how to give them pure bred care. Another word about the males. They should be of a breed appropriate to the purpose for which you are keeping chickens, whether for eggs or meat. And every year the flock should be weeded out closely along this line.

Nothing should be admitted to the poultry yard to disturb or alarm the hens. Like cattle they do best where they feel safe, satisfied and comfortable. Catching a chicken when one is wanted for dinner by chasing it with a dog or getting the youngsters to run it down, frightens the whole flock and fills them with apprehension. And if the hens are laying trim this is a good way to cut down the egg yield. A chicken catcher is so easily made, I wonder why they are not more commonly used. We have one made of a piece of heavy wire about six feet long bent at one end into a hook to catch the chicken's foot. If preferred a shorter piece of wire bent into a curve may be nailed to a long handle. With one of these catchers it is easy to catch the leg of the chicken and draw the fowl toward you until you can pick it up, without causing any commotion among the rest of the flock.—F. M. W., in the Indiana Farmer.

POULTRY.

Admirers of the smaller breeds say they eat but about half as much as the larger breeds, but if a hen is an every day layer she must have enough feed to make the eggs, so don't think because the hen is small she won't need much feed.

If you decide to raise broilers for early market make that a study, work for early hatches, then force the chicks along so as to be ready for market.

As Leghorns are inclined to be nervous, a flock of them will not do their best when surrounded by exciting noises, or happenings. A dog running through our flock of Pekin ducks, cost us several eggs, because of the fright.

Any flock is the better for being kept quiet. A lady that keeps the Rhode Island Reds exclusively, told me a pullet had laid out her litter and was sitting, on the sixth of November. Pretty good report, that is.

The same lady told me that while the strong point of the Reds is their production of winter eggs, they are early and good setters, and excellent mothers.

A circle within a circle; winter layers make early sitters; early hatches produce pullets that are winter layers.

When your new cockerels arrive, if you have not disposed of all on the place, be sure to mark the new ones before turning them with the flock. A hole punched in the web, between the toes will be a secure mark, and may save some trouble.

The more cheap feeds used, the less of high priced grain will be required, hence more profit from eggs received. This refers to the storing of vegetable and fruit waste.

All that will keep, store away for the hens during the winter. Don't forget to give it to them, either.

Usually it is advised to sell off all old stock to make room for the pullets. Circumstances differ, so do hens; sometimes it is the hens that give more eggs through the winter than the pullets. It depends upon the sort of pullets on hand whether it is best to sell off all old stock.

VALUE OF CUT BONE.

Winter is here in earnest now and most farmer poultry raisers will, as usual, resign themselves to seeing their egg crop drop to a mere fraction of what it ought to be. Proper care in the way of housing and feeding especially, should keep hens laying in the winter as well as in any other season.

Hens in winter lack the bugs and worms which they pick up in the spring and summer months, and which affords them the fresh, juicy animal food that assists materially in the production of eggs. But you can supply them with something just as good, and that is fresh market bones, cut fine, with bits of meat, gristle, and marrow included, which contains practically all of the elements necessary for the production of eggs.

Few farmers really appreciate the value of green cut bone as a poultry food. There is, as a matter of fact, no other one food in existence so valuable for stimulating thrift and egg-production as this one. It is regarded as invaluable by experienced poultrymen and they would not think of doing without it. We know of no better advice to give the farmer than to follow the example being set by these successful poultrymen. They know what they are doing and why they are doing it, and if it didn't pay them to buy green bone cutters and feed cut bone regularly to their fowls, they certainly would not continue doing it year after year and becoming more enthusiastic all the time as to the merits of the feed.—Epitomist.

While 2,000-horsepower locomotives are common in the United States and many exceed that size, a 1,200-horsepower engine is considered large in continental Europe.

The climate of Holland is damp and rainy the year round.