

TEACHERS TAKE SUMMER COURSE

Many Register at University of Pennsylvania.

TERM IS SIX WEEKS

Every Branch of Knowledge Covered
Up-to-Date Model School—Women to Use Dormitories and Swimming Pool—Scholarships Offered.

School teachers from nearly every county in the state are registering for the coming session of the Summer School of the University of Pennsylvania. The term will begin on July 5 and will continue for six weeks until August 16. Lectures upon almost every branch of knowledge, together with excursions about Philadelphia and social entertainments of various kinds, will combine to make a pleasant vacation for the students.

The feature which is attracting the greatest number of persons is the School of Observation. This is a model school which will be conducted by sixteen of the most expert teachers in the United States. These instructors have been selected from the cities throughout the country which are believed to have the finest systems of public education. The model school will have eight grades, two of which will be ungraded. There will be a teacher in charge of each of the grades, while the eight other teachers will demonstrate how children should be taught music, gymnastics, swimming, gardening and industrial work.

For Rural Teachers. Especial attention will be paid to the ungraded work, which will be conducted with a view to helping the teachers in the rural districts solve some of the problems which confront them. The famous Batavia system of individual instruction will also be illustrated by an exponent of that method. About 200 children will act as the pupils for the model school, which is located on the edge of the university campus. The sessions of the school will be from nine until half past eleven every morning. During this time the regular primary and grammar school branches will be taught the children, together with a half hour of organized play and physical exercise.

For the remainder of the day the men and women who register in the Summer School will be able to pursue their favorite lines of study. There is no prescribed work. The teachers will be permitted to do just as much or as little as they like.

The courses in psychology are expected to be the most popular. There are thirteen of these, a majority of which have to do with the study of the child. An exhibition class of twenty backward children will be taught by Miss Elizabeth Farrell, inpector of ungraded classes in New York city. She will show how the incorrigible, stupid and retarded boys and girls who visit the psychological clinic of the university may be educated. Another of the courses in psychology is that in educational psychology which considers the development of the child from the germ cell to the age of fourteen years and discusses the influences of heredity, environment and disease.

Special Gymnasium Work. The university gymnasium will be thrown open to the students in the Summer School. A corps of doctosrs, professors and instructors will deliver lectures and illustrate methods of physical training which will enable the students to qualify as physical directors. Both men and women are registering for this course. During certain hours the university swimming pool will be reserved exclusively for the women.

An abundance of courses is offered in all of the modern and ancient languages, in history, the fine arts, in sociology, economics, the sciences and architecture. In addition the students will find plenty of opportunity for social pleasures. Popular lectures, receptions, teas and excursions through Philadelphia and the vicinity will contribute to the amusement and recreation of men and women alike. Trips also will be taken in connection with some of the courses, as in physical and commercial geography and botany. The students in geography will visit the wharves and docks of Philadelphia and will be given in this way an idea of the vast shipping interests of the state. They will also inspect representative manufactories in and about the city. Those who take the course in botany will not only make excursions to the haunts of the various local wild flowers, but will also have the use of the botanic gardens and the hot houses of the university, in which grow every species of plant.

Two of the best houses in the dormitory system have been reserved for the women. In charge of these will be responsible chaperons. The houses will be separated from those occupied by the men by the entire length of the system. A large reception room in one of the dormitory houses will furnish a social center for the students. Through the agency of the Mothers Congress, the Christian Temperance Union and other organizations, a number of scholarships to the Summer School have been provided. Teachers throughout the state will be eligible for these scholarships. The director of the Summer School is Dr. A. D. Sloan Yocum, professor of pedagogy.

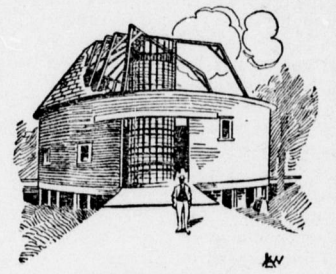
Farm and Garden

BUILD SILO IN THE BARN.

Then You Have a Combination That Defies All Weather Happenings.

Here is positively the latest and clearest thing in the great silo question. The cement tank is built in the center of a circular barn, where its contents are not only protected against all weather conditions, but the animals to be fed are protected also. The power plant in the up to date barn is easily and cheaply applied for cutting and handling the ensilage, and the whole arrangement seems to be a fine application of the old Latin phrase "multum in parvo."

The word silo comes from the French and means ditch or pit, and this method of keeping green forage seems to have been first used by the French people, but in the last few years the farmers of America have surpassed not only the French people, but all others, in developing this method of preserving green forage, and of course the American farmers and manufacturers



WEATHER PROOF SILO.

have made great improvements in the art.

The original making of ensilage was nothing more than in imitation of the dog that digs in the ground to cover up and keep a bone or something else he wanted to keep and eat at a later date. But, while the silo in the ground serves a great deal better than none at all, it falls short of being as satisfactory as those built above ground.

Of course the practical use of the silo is the keeping of forage in a succulent condition, and the most general adaptation is for the use of dairy cows. In this use of it the consumption of ensilage has increased very rapidly in the last ten years.

It may be that a chemical analysis does not prove that forage of any sort contains more nutriment than the same would have cut and cured in the regular way, but it has been the experience of all who have used good corn ensilage that it is the best method to preserve corn for cattle.

The digestive nutrients in forage of any sort seems to be kept in a more satisfactory condition as ensilage than any other way, and a far greater quantity per acre can be got from the land, so that any farmer who keeps many cattle will be certain to find that the silo is very necessary on his farm.

Cheers for the Glass Hen.

The "frost proof" hen may be coming, says the Rural New Yorker, but the glass hen is here, and one of her June eggs in January does very well. Water glass or silicate of soda is the best family preservative for eggs, and it will pay any farmer to breed the glass hen. Eggs laid in April, May and June are best for preserving.

Boil nine gallons of water. After it has cooled pour in one gallon of water glass and stir it thoroughly. Put in a stone jar and gently place in the mixture about thirty dozen eggs. Get them as close to laying as possible and have them clean. Put the jar in the cellar or a dark room, cover it over and let it alone until you want the eggs. For family use the glass hen is a wonder—in its way a good partner for alfalfa, vetch and the rest of the farm helpers.

CHEER OF THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The flower garden may not be as profitable as the vegetable garden, but will add cheer, comfort and contentment to the home. The rest and peace of mind afforded by strolls in the flower garden are not to be compared with money.

The Child Meant Well.

The governor of Maine was at the school and was telling the pupils what the people of the different states were called.

"Now," he said, "the people from Indiana are called Hoosiers, the people from North Carolina Tarheels, the people from Michigan we know as Michiganders. Now what little boy or girl can tell me what the people of Maine are called?"

"I know," said a little girl. "Mainacs."—Popular Monthly.

These Hens Roost High.

Possibly the most remarkable poultry establishment in this part of the country is located in Boston on the roof of one of the leading hotels. An employee has been keeping successfully a flock of about twenty-five hens. Located in the very center of the city, the birds thrive and lay well and a flock of chickens is being raised to keep up a supply. The eggs are used in the hotel and certainly ought to be fresh enough to satisfy the most exacting guest.

GOOD AND CHEAP HOGPEN.

Place It So as to Give the Piggies Plenty of Sun—They Need It.

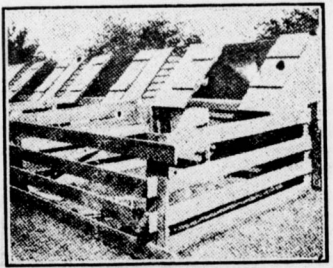
A good and economical cot for hog raising is shown in the accompanying cut. It is made of skids 4 by 6 and 9 feet long. The joists are 2.2 by 6 and are laid flat. The roof doors are eighteen inches wide, and paper and lap siding are used for the walls. The pen is a convenient knockdown arrangement.

The whole thing can be built for \$25.

About the best floor is the ground, with woven wire stretched on top to prevent the hogs from rooting. Electrically welded concrete wire is very satisfactory. This makes a floor which is easy on the hogs, almost free from rats and, if properly bedded, warm and dry. It is, however, more difficult to keep free from dust than some other floors. Many concrete floors are used, but they are cold, liable to be wet and are hard on the hogs' feet. Often almost an entire pig crop and many sows are lost by taking cold on concrete floors. Concrete floors are, however, very satisfactory when covered with plank overlays or false floors, which should be raised from the concrete about an inch by nailing cleats on the under side.

Board floors are expensive, short lived, cold if up off the ground and make the worst kind of rat harbors. Rats may be kept out by packing sand or cinders to the top of the joists before laying the floor, but these materials are often too expensive to be used for this purpose. It is still hard for many farmers to get rid of the notion that anything is good enough for a hog. Yet there is no animal on the farm which requires better protection from cold than the hog, none for which a good bed is more necessary and none so much in need of sunshine as the little pig. The horse and the cow have good coats of hair, even a calf or a colt when left in the cold is provided with a good fur coat, the hen's feathers are the best of protection against cold, but the hog has almost nothing between his skin and the weather.

One of the first requisites for success with hogs is a shelter where young pigs can be kept warm and well supplied with sunshine and fresh



BEST STYLE OF PIGPEN.

air. A little pig takes cold very easily and recovers slowly if at all. To prevent taking cold he must be kept dry, warm, away from drafts and provided with fresh air.

A little pig loves sunshine and needs it almost as much as he needs food. No piggery is fit for the purpose unless it admits direct sunshine on to the floor of every pen at the time the pigs are farrowed, furnishes plenty of fresh air and provides for exercise in the open air. Dryness, sunshine, warmth, fresh air, freedom from drafts and exercise are of primary importance in raising pigs. These secured, the battle is half won. In putting up buildings the six requirements just mentioned must be kept constantly in mind. Not one can be neglected. Whitewashing the inside of the house is an excellent practice. Besides going a long way toward disinfecting, it increases the light materially. When the sunshine strikes a whitewashed wall much of it is reflected to the floor and does a great deal of good. Dark houses which must be used will be much improved by whitewashing.

Poultry Pickings.

Keep the egg record up every day. If you skip one day even the rest will be a guess, and guessing isn't business.

Trap nests are not expensive, but they are very essential to the well directed poultry farm. By using trap nests you can keep a record of the eggs.

The profit in poultry raising for market lies in hatching early, pushing the chickens forward as rapidly as possible and marketing them early in the season.

It will not do to allow ducks to share the common lot of poultry in general—not that they require more attention, but rather a different manner of handling and feeding.

Many people are realizing the profit in raising heavy geese, as they are worth more a pound than the lighter breeds, and every year there is more demand for the Toulouse.

A hen should be fed some grain that she doesn't have to scratch for. Although exercise is necessary to keep her in good health, she needs time to rest and dust herself in the middle of the day.

Treatment for roup: One ounce permanganate of potash to three pints of water for submerging the head. For drinking purposes dilute one pint of the above mixture in three or four pints of water.

Onions chopped fine and mixed with the hen's food occasionally will promote health. Onions are a great poultry tonic, and they are relished by fowls old and young. Fall hatched chicks tumble over one another to get their feed when onions are mixed with it.

THE PROSE TRANSLATION.

Shows Difficulty of Forcing the Door of the Understanding.

The difficulty of forcing the door of the understanding is amusingly illustrated in a story related by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor in her recent book, "My Day: Reminiscences of a Long Life." Mrs. Pryor's daughter, Mrs. Rice, once attempted to introduce William Cullen Bryant to a class of poor white boys she was teaching at a night school in her home on a plantation in Virginia.

She had taught them to read and write, had given them some arithmetic and geography, even some Latin, and was then minded to awaken the esthetic instincts which she believed must exist in the poor fellows. She read the beautiful poem "To a Water-Fowl."

"Now, boys," she eagerly said, "tell me how you would feel if you had seen this?"

There was dead silence. Appealing to the most hopeful of her pupils, she received an enlightening response:

"I wouldn't think nuthin'."

"What would you say?" she persisted.

"Wal, I reckon I'd say, 'Thar goes a duck!'"

A Little Too Hasty.

In the scramble that followed a premature discharge of dynamite in a building-lot, says a writer in the New York Sun, a stout man lost a scarf-pin. After he began to search for it he noticed another man poking round in the dust and debris. He immediately grew suspicious, and at last spoke.

"I do not wish to give offense," he said, "but I must ask you to refrain from assisting me in this search. I appreciate your willingness to help, but as a means of self-protection I long ago made it a rule never to allow strangers to assist me in a search for a lost article."

"Oh, very well," said the stranger. "You have no objection to my looking on, I suppose?"

He sat down on the curbstone and watched the stout man sift dust and overturn stones. After twenty minutes of painful stooping the stout man found a scarf-pin.

"But it is not my pin," he said, dejectedly.

"No, it's mine," said the other man. "I heard it strike somewhere hereabouts. That was what I set out to look for, but when I saw how anxious you were for the job I let you go ahead. Your own scarf-pin, if you want to know, is sticking to the flap of your left coat pocket."

A Far-Traveled Alligator.

A female alligator four and a half feet long, species Alligator mississippiensis, was recently captured in central Oklahoma. In a bayou of the South Canadian River. Mr. H. H. Lane of the University of Oklahoma believes that the animal had travelled up the Arkansas River to the mouth of the Canadian, and thence to the point where it was found, a distance of some 350 or 400 miles west of the Arkansas-Oklahoma state line. The Canadian River is not navigable, and during most of the year is only a small meandering creek in a wide valley. The alligator had been in the neighborhood at least three years before its capture. Its skeleton is now in the university museum, where the lone traveller is also commemorated by a life-like model.

The Goteborg System.

The "Goteborg System" works like a charm. Before it was adopted Norway consumed more alcohol per inhabitant than any other country in Europe, but, owing to the "Goteborg System," it is now one of the most temperate of all lands. In other words, only a fourth of the quantity of ardent spirits is consumed in Norway per inhabitant as compared with the consumption before the system went into operation. The saving to the people in dollars reaches into the millions, and crime has practically been eliminated. The death rate as the immediate result of alcoholism has dropped from 33 per 10,000 of the population to 10.

The Midnight Sun.

The "Midnight Sun" is not visible south of the Polar circle. It is above the horizon throughout the twenty-four hours at Bodo from June 3 to July 7; at Tromso from the 19th of May to the 22d of July, and at the North Cape from the 12th of May to the 29th of July. There are corresponding periods during December, January and November when the sun is not seen. But the darkness of the Winter is by no means so great as might be imagined. The whiteness of the snow and the glimmer of the "Northern Lights" make a sort of perpetual twilight.

The Debtor's Refuge.

A young Bloomsbury dramatic author and critic was up as a judgment debtor, and said he had no engagement.

Lawyer—Well, how are you living?

Critic—My wife has a little money.

Judge Bacon—He has found a haven of rest, but his wife cannot be compelled to pay his debts. (Laughter). A rich wife is, to some, a trade like many others. She may love him and choose to do it. (Laughter). When a man is in debt, and the pressure of poverty comes, the finer feelings go away through the window. (Laughter).

Church Made of Paper.

A new church in Paris, in the La Roche quarter, is to be entirely made of paper, rendered impermeable, by means of a coating of quicklime mixed with curdled milk and white of egg. It will accommodate 1,000 people.

A Shock to Vanity.

"My wife gave me a birthday present that has a tendency to take the conceit out of any man who thinks he's good looking," said the man who shaves himself. "I confess that I have all along had a sort of sneaking idea that I had a little more than my share of manly beauty; that when it came to a showdown I was there with the goods. But not any more. I'm cured. And my wife's present did it. What was it? Why, simply one of those shaving glasses that magnify three times. The first time I used it I got a view of my face that rather startled me. Every blemish, every wild hair under the skin, every open pore, all the minute ugliness that isn't apparent to the naked eye—these things confronted me in all their magnified repulsiveness. I used the glass just once and then accidentally dropped it down the air shaft to the basement below. I don't want to look like a monstrosity every time I shave myself."—New York Times.

BABY HALTS STEEL PROBE

Arrival in Home Called Stanley, the Chairman, Away From Washington.

The announcement was made in Washington a day or two ago that Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, chairman of the special house committee investigating the "steel trust," had been called home.

It is a boy. At the time it was not stated why he was needed in Kentucky, but Tuesday came the telegram showing that it was one wee baby that had held up the inquiry into the affairs of the mighty corporation.

Ranchmen Lynch Stockman.

Charles Sellers, a stockman, living several miles south of Cody, Neb., was taken from his home by neighboring ranchmen and employees and lynched. The lynching resulted from a family brawl, during which Sellers is said to have committed an offense which had caused intense indignation.

Co-operative Stores For U. S. Clerks.

Government clerks, of whom there are 30,000 in Washington, began a movement to organize great co-operative stores to escape the high cost of living.

Ruskin and the Champion Bore.

One of the principal clubs in Pall Mall has the misfortune to be frequented by a gentleman who is by common consent the greatest bore and buttonholer in London. Some years ago this good man, on his return from his autumn holiday, was telling all his acquaintances at the club that he had been occupying a house at the lakes not far from Mr. Ruskin, who, he added, was in a very melancholy state.

"I am truly sorry for that," said one of his hearers. "What is the matter with him?"

"Well," replied the buttonholer, "I was walking one day in the lane which separated Ruskin's house from mine, and I saw him coming down the lane toward me. The moment he caught sight of me he darted into a wood which was close by and hid behind a tree till I had passed. Oh, very sad indeed!"—From "Collections and Recollections."

Chinese Cruiser to Visit New York.

The Chinese cruiser Hai Chi, now participating in the naval review at Spithead, Eng., will visit New York early in July. This will be the first Chinese war vessel to visit American waters.

Insects Hurting Crops.

State Zoologist Surface at Harrisburg, Pa., declares that the insect pests which have been attacking the wheat and corn this year are the worst

Falling Pen Kills Convicts.

Four convicts were killed, twelve mortally injured and seventeen guards and convicts more or less seriously hurt by the collapse of the bull pen in which they were housed in a mountain pass near Waynesville, N. C.

Girl Beheaded by Aeroplane.

A girl who was witnessing an aviation meet in Budapest was struck by one of the machines and her head severed from her body.

Workman Meets Horrible Death.

Lee Cole, aged twenty-three years, was charging an electric battery at the plant of the United Electric company at Lemoyne, near York, Pa., and received a shock that hurled him into a bucket of sulphuric acid nearby and caused his death.

His body was not found until an hour after his death, and it is not known whether the electric charge through his body was entirely responsible for his death. He pitched into the acid headfirst.

Big Textile Mill For Easton, Pa.

John Crossley & Sons, limited, the largest textile manufacturers of England, have purchased twenty acres of land on the southern border of Easton, Pa., and will erect extensive mills.

It is said the mills will be a duplicate of the Dean Clough mills, and that they will manufacture Wilton, Axminster, Brussels, velvet and tapestry carpets and rugs. Work is expected to begin at an early date.

Shot Her Husband.

Controlled by what she calls "some mysterious influence," Mrs. Ralph Rooyer on Saturday night shot to death her sleeping husband at their home in San Felix, a mining camp near Guadalapara, Mex., and then attempted to kill herself. She has a slight chance for recovery.

Mrs. Rooyer and her husband came to Mexico recently from Pennsylvania and have relatives in Philadelphia and Stroudsburg, Pa.

In Hawaiian.

"No ke koho ana i kekahi mea e Kaha i Pe'aXma ke Kuea ma ka Akau. Koho no hookahi."

The above is the cabalistic warning printed at the head of a specimen ballot from Hawaii submitted to congress in an election contest. It may be translated thus:

"To vote for a person make a cross (X) in the square at the right of his name. Vote for one."

This is one of the linguistic peculiarities Uncle Sam acquired when he began to be a world power.—New York Press.

Three Girls Drowned.

Lela and Lena Stewart, sisters, sixteen and fourteen years of age, and Fern Hall, aged fourteen years, were drowned by the capsizing of a canoe in Spring Brook, near Eaton Rapids, Mich. It is believed the canoe struck a snag.

Parachute Jumper Has Narrow Escape.

Fleretta Lorenz, a triple parachute performer, after accidentally cutting the wrong parachute rope, fell from a height of nearly 1000 feet at Asheville, N. C. Her parachute got caught in some electric wires, which saved her life.

Fell into Gorge and Drowned.

Eugene A. Rowland, of Rome, United States commissioner in that city, and one of the leading lawyers in central New York, fell into the gorge at Trenton Falls, fifteen miles north of Utica, N. Y., and was drowned.

GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR dull; winter clear, \$3.25@3.50; city mills, fancy, \$5.2@5.75.
RYE FLOUR steady; per barrel, \$5 @5.25.
WHEAT quiet; No. 2 red, 89½@90½c.
CORN quiet; No. 2 yellow, 62@62½c.
OATS firm; No. 2 white, 44 @44½c.; lower grades, 42½c.
POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 15 @16c.; old roosters, 10c.; dressed steady; choice fowls, 14½c.; old roosters, 10c.
BUTTER firm; extra creamery, 24c. per lb.
EGGS steady; selected, 21 @23c.; nearby, 17½c.; western, 17½c.
POTATOES steady; old, per bushel, \$1@1.10.

Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURG (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE steady; choice, \$6.25@6.50; prime, \$6@6.20.
SHEEP slow; prime wethers, \$3.65 @3.75; culls and common, \$1.50@2; spring lambs, \$1.50@1.75; veal calves, \$8@8.25.
HOGS higher; prime heavies, \$6.40; mediums, \$6.50@6.55; heavy and light Yorkers, \$6.50@6.55; pigs, \$6.25@6.30; roughs, \$5@5.50.

Dependable Goods.

We handle goods that are cheap, but not cheap goods. We want our goods to become your goods and our store your store. If it is Clothing, or Shoes or Anything to furnish man, woman or child up in classy, attractive and dependable attire, then we have just the articles you need. Give us a call now.

MAX MAMOLEN, LAPORTE.