

At what age are men at their best?

The pessimistic theory attributed to Doctor Oser, which he afterward repudiated, that the golden age is thirty-five, or thereabouts, that it is followed inevitably by waning powers, and that there should be provision for chloroforming all who threaten to survive the age of sixty, has never had many serious adherents, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. It is generally conceded that thirty-five is rather the beginning than the end of the prime of life, and that the vigorous human individual who lives sanely and cheerfully may do more in some important fields of activity after he has acquired the ripe judgment that comes with experience than in the heyday of the thirties and forties. Dr. T. M. Crothers of Hartford, Conn., has come forward with a declaration that is quite as interesting as the one Doctor Oser disowned, and that ought to attract equally wide attention. He says that "there are many reasons for believing that we carry around with us great reserve powers, and unknown energies which are seldom used, and that in old age appeal to these powers may give a certain vigor entirely unexpected, which lengthens our life and practically overcomes disease." He also says that "the man past sixty and from that on to eighty ought to be at his very best because life is then no experiment, and he has attained a position where he can use all his powers to the best advantage." Doctor Crothers insists that there is no theory in this, but that it "is sustained by a great variety of facts which fortunately are becoming more realized as the years go by."

A traveler in the west a decade ago was much amused at the vehicles he saw. They were all kinds of "contraptions," Buggies, "dearborns"—any old thing to ride in. The people out there were living close, faring hard and—saving money, says the Philadelphia Press. That's why the per capita savings bank account of Kansas exceeds that of all other states. It is astonishingly different today. At the Leavenworth county fair some days ago dozens of farmers came to the grounds in motor cars. They had paid for them, too. They had raised the wheat and corn to do it. The mere sensation of gliding swiftly over the roads where a year or so back they had condemned the "buzz" wagons which frightened their horses, gave them confidence and a new satisfaction. This is what the automobile has achieved in our country districts. It has made a modest toiler a man of new resources. It has put a machine in his hands and said, "Use it." And he is using it. He feels himself on a par with any millionaire who can afford to buy a new model every year.

The rapidity of development in this age is such as to cause many to lose sight of the fact that some of our chief industries are of comparatively modern origin. Cotton spinning has come to be one of the foremost of manufactures in this and other countries, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. But in the present form it has been in existence less than a hundred years, the first cotton-spinning mill in the United States having been started in 1811 at Fall River, Mass. That city is preparing to observe the centenary of the business, and next year will have an imposing celebration. It may be of interest to know that when cotton manufacturing was started there Fall River was known as Troy, a name which was retained until 1824. Cotton goods of various kinds are made in Troy, N. Y., and vicinity, and the anniversary of the origin of cotton spinning will enlist attention.

Words never cease. A woman in Minneapolis is suing for a divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment because her husband persists in kissing her too often and ardently. And others complain because they are never kissed. No wonder the poor men have been trying unsuccessfully to strike a happy medium since the world started.

Proton is developing a taste for shark meat. There is some uneasy feeling in Wall street lest the taste spread to Gotham.

A Virginia school board has established a rule that its school teachers of the softer sex must not attend dances. The board should explain whether this action is taken because the teachers are not good enough to appear at dances or because they are too good.

The arrest of a man one hundred and seven years old shows how carefully we are protected from menaces to our community.

A progressive physician claims that deafness can be cured by a surgical operation. Undoubtedly it can be. An amputation about the region of the throat will cure the patient from drinking in perpetuity.

A hunter in Pennsylvania peppered a boy with shot, mistaking him for a squirrel. Aviators had better be careful in this season, or this species of hunter may aim at an aeroplane, mistaking it for a sparrow.

COTTON'S NEW HIGH RECORD

Short Crop Shown By Government Estimate.

MAKES EXCITEMENT IN THE MARKET.

Publication Of The Report Causes A Sharp Advance, Making New High Records For The Season In New York—Memphis and New Orleans Traders Are Also In A Frenzy, But Liverpool Did Not Take A Bullish View.

New York (Special).—The government's annual estimate of the cotton crop was published Friday and caused a very sharp advance in prices of all active deliveries, making new high records for the season in the New York market, with May contracts selling at 15 3/4 cents, or 84 points, equal to \$3.20 per bale, above the closing figures of the previous day. At this price there was sensational heavy realizing by bull speculators, but the prospect for an American crop of 11,426,000 bales, excluding linters, seemed to be bringing in buying orders from all directions, and after a quick break from 15.50 to 15.33, May quickly rallied to 15.30 in an active and excited market.

There was a big business right up to the last moment, and the market closed firm at a net advance of 37 at 48 points, with May contracts quoted at 15.30, compared with 14.86, the closing price of last night.

Prior to the publication of the government estimate the market had been very nervous and for the past week or more there had been more or less heavy liquidation by smaller speculative longs, apprehensive that prices were based on an underestimate of the yield. At one time during the early trading May contracts had sold at 14.80, a decline of about 60 points from the high record of the season established on November 28, when May sold at 15.40.

The report, consequently, found the market pretty well liquidated of scattering speculative long interest, and there also seemed to be a large number of bullishly disposed operators who had taken profits, and who were brought back into the market by the prospect for a supply which they considered insufficient to meet the normal requirements of the season.

The bears maintain that the government must have underestimated the crop.

SAFE WITH \$15,000 STOLEN.

Minneapolis (Special).—Mystery surrounds the disappearance of a small safe, said to have contained \$15,000 and valuable merchandise, from the office of the Adams Express Company here.

Charged With Extortion.

New York (Special).—Alderman Michael Yolkman and Edward Cruise, son of a former police captain, were held in \$2,000 bail in Magistrate O'Connor's court for further examination on charge of extortion. Cruise was arrested on the complaint of a one-legged newspaper vendor, David Barisch, who supports a wife and four children. Barisch was told that his permit to sell papers on a certain street corner would be renewed if he paid over \$200 graft. The vendor told his story to the bureau of licenses and the arrests followed.

Cyclone Sweeps Spain.

Cerebere, France (Special).—Advices received here state that Western Spain has been swept by a cyclone that raged everything in its path. Several small vessels sank in the harbor of Corunna and a number of persons were drowned. At Seville the river rose 10 feet, flooding the valley. Several persons were killed and many wounded near Bilbao.

Taft's Double Dead.

Chicago (Special).—"Big Tom" Currier, deputy United States marshal, who bore a striking resemblance to President Taft, died at his home here, at the age of 84. Currier, who was a familiar figure about the Federal Building for 20 years, stood 6 feet 3 1/2 inches in his stocking feet and weighed 350 pounds.

Leaps Into Hot Metal.

Barnesville, O.—In sight of 50 fellow-workmen, Charles Kendall, a moulder's helper, leaped into a cupola of white-hot metal at a foundry here. The man's flesh was entirely consumed and only the bones were recovered. Kendall had been separated from his wife for a number of years.

Three Killed By Train.

Lodi, O. (Special).—Joseph Yeargon, 70 years old, and his wife, the same age, and their six-year-old grandson, Ross Phorley, were killed, when a rig in which they were driving was struck by a fast limited inter-urban train. The rig was smashed to pieces and the bodies of Yeargon and his wife hurled through the air a distance of 50 feet. The little grandson was partially protected by the body of his grandfather.

Nan Patterson Married.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—Nan Patterson, the chorus girl, twice tried for the murder of Caesar Young in New York, is living in Seattle, the wife of Capt. Summer Prescott, head of a manufacturing concern at Marinette, Wis., where he formerly lived. The couple were married in St. Paul in the latter part of October, coming to Seattle immediately afterward. Capt. Prescott admitted the identity of his bride.

WITH CONGRESS

Campaign Expenses Filled.

The campaign committees of the Republican and Democratic parties filed their lists of contributions and expenditures for the recent congressional campaign in Congress.

The Democratic lists show a total expenditure of \$27,771.22.

The Republican committee received and expended \$74,373.35.

The reports indicate that it cost the Democrats about one-third as much to win the election as it cost the Republicans to lose it.

The Republican report, filed by Treasurer Charles H. Duell, shows that the committee had \$47,030 on hand when the campaign opened.

The Democrats received only \$3,650 in sums greater than \$100, according to Treasurer F. G. Garrett's report. They had \$13,258 in the treasury when the campaign opened, and received \$27,790, in sums of less than \$100.

It was noted that the name of neither President Taft nor Colonel Roosevelt appears among the Republican contributors.

Omnibus Claims Bill.

An omnibus claims bill, carrying a vast aggregation of demands upon the government for money will be called up in the Senate this week for action, according to a statement made by Chairman Burnham (Rep., N. H.), of the Committee of Claims.

There are 1,709 claims in the bill, and the total amount asked for is \$2,946,948. The claimants represent 38 states and territories, a geographical spread regarded in Senate circles as liable to muster a heavy vote.

These claims have ripened in congressional pigeon holes for many years, some of them for generations. Among the Southern claimants are 267 churches. They are mostly for church buildings destroyed to furnish materials for the use of the Union army.

The Ballinger Case.

The Ballinger-Pinchot reports will not be acted upon by the House Committee on Agriculture, to which they have been referred, until after the Christmas holidays at least and perhaps not at all. Members of this committee cannot see why the report was referred to them. They protest that the reports should have been left on the Speaker's table instead of being referred to any standing committee.

Moon Appointed.

Representative Moon (Republican, Pennsylvania) was appointed by Speaker Cannon a member of the Committee on Employers' Liability to succeed Representative Denby (Republican, Michigan), who resigned from the committee because of his defeat for the next Congress.

HAD NO OPPONENT.

Crittenden County, Ark., Had Election Without Competition.

Little Rock, Ark. (Special).—An election without competition is considered tame in Crittenden county, Ark. To make the record complete the returns from Crittenden for the recent congressional election was all that was needed, and Secretary of State Ludwig sent an urgent letter to the commissioners of that county insisting that the figures be hurried in return the county clerk made the announcement that no election was held; that the Democratic nominee had no opposition, and, in effect, that an election under such circumstances was an unnecessary formality.

SULTAN DIES IN BATTLE.

Fierce Battle Between French and Tribesmen Goes On.

Paris (Special).—The Sultan of Massalia and more than 700 of his followers have been slain in fierce fighting between tribesmen and French soldiers in the French protectorate in West Africa, according to official advices received from there. Among the dead are several officers. Thirty Senegalese sharpshooters on the side of the French are among the slain. More than 1,000 have been wounded. The fighting is still going on.

ROB WIDOW OF \$8,000.

Porch Climbers Make Good Haul In Detroit.

Detroit, Mich. (Special).—Porch climbers entered the residence of Mrs. J. Elizabeth Buhl, widow of Theodore D. Buhl, 1214 Jefferson avenue, while the family were at dinner and escaped with \$8,000 worth of jewelry and diamonds.

Hindus Afflicted With Hookworm.

San Francisco (Special).—Eleven Hindus out of 12 who arrived here on the Manchurian on Sunday are to be deported under orders issued by Medical Inspector Glover, who declares them to be afflicted with hookworm.

Population Of The Dakotas.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Population statistics of the Thirtieth Census were issued by the Census Bureau Wednesday for the following States: North Dakota, 577,956, an increase of 257,910 or 80.8 per cent. over 319,146 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 136,427, or 74.7 per cent. South Dakota, 532,888, an increase of 182,315 or 48.4 per cent. over 350,573 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 72,768 or 22.1 per cent.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

The Blackburn Sunk, But Crew and Passengers Safe.

Yarmouth, England (Special).—The steamer Blackburn, from Grimshaven for Antwerp, was sunk in a collision with the steamer Rook off Sheringham.

The 29 passengers and the Blackburn's crew of 27 took to the three small boats, and one of the boats containing 24 persons reached here today. The others arrived safely at Grimshaven.

REFORMS URGED BY MACVEAGH

Secretary of Treasury Advocates Business Methods.

THE KEYNOTE IS RETRENCHMENT.

Congress Is Asked For An Appropriation Of \$714,414,861 To Cover All Disbursements Of The Government—Ordinary Receipts Estimated At \$680,000,000—Says Our Monetary System Is Panic-Inducing—Customs Frauds.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Economy that beats all records is the keynote of the annual report of Secretary Franklin MacVeagh, of the Treasury Department, which was sent to Congress Thursday.

Other features are currency reform, extension of the scope of the national banking laws, in the event of no immediate general change of the monetary system; civil service retirement, a customs service free from "practical" politics, business-like methods in the daily transactions of the government and a general abolition of red tape wherever it clogs the wheels of the government business.

The estimated ordinary expenditures for next year amount to \$630,494,013. Including Panama Canal expenses, \$56,920,847, which will be repaid to the Treasury by the sale of bonds, the grand total is \$687,414,860. The total appropriations for this year were \$721,313,900.

While the Secretary's report estimates the total expenses of government at \$687,414,860, the estimates which have been transmitted to Congress ask for \$484,414,861, a difference of \$1,000,000. Congress is asked to appropriate this extra \$1,000,000 to make the sinking fund law effective. It would be an appropriation to permit the treasury to begin applying one per cent. a year to the discharge of the national debt. The law authorizing such a procedure has been a dead letter for some time, as Congress has never appropriated any money.

The appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the government were, for 1910, \$693,312,166; for 1911, \$683,458,900. The estimates for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, are \$630,494,013.

There are difficulties in the way of making an estimate of next year's receipts, but in the best light available, Secretary MacVeagh places the amount at \$680,000,000. These ordinary receipts if realized, will exceed the ordinary disbursements by \$49,505,986. But taking also into account the estimates for the Panama Canal, the deficit for the next year will be \$7,414,860.

USE EACH OTHER AS TARGETS.

Boy Killed By Comrade While Playing With Rifles.

Indianapolis (Special).—In a shooting match in which two boys used each other as targets Albert Perin, 15 years old, was killed by his playmate, Jesse Osborne, 16 years old. The police accepted Osborne's story of the shooting, but charged him with manslaughter. He was released under bond.

Osborne said he and Perin were playfully shooting as close to each other as they could with rifles just after dusk, and that he was horrified when he saw his companion drop dead with a bullet hole in his forehead.

WAS NOT MURDERED.

Belief That the Aged Recluse Was Robbed First Disproved.

Zanesville, O.—Mrs. Minerva Williams, the aged recluse who burned to death in her home, near Caldwell, Nobles county, was not robbed and probably not murdered, as it was believed. The finding of a pot of melted gold in the ruins of the house disproves the robbery theory. The gold was found in a pot under where her bed is known to have stood.

Mrs. Williams, it was known, kept a large sum of money in her home, the amount being estimated at from \$10,000 to \$40,000.

DECAPITATED BY A TRAIN.

Man's Effort To Save Boy In Storm Proves Fatal.

Phillipsburg, N. J. (Special).—Harry M. Kern, a tonnage clerk in the Pennsylvania Railroad yard at this place was killed in a peculiar manner. He was on his way to work and was accompanied by a boy.

The boy fell in the snow while Kern was a short distance ahead. As he started back to help the boy a freight train came along and he was run down and had his head and one arm cut off. Kern was 28 years old.

RECLUSE BURNED TO DEATH.

Caldwell, Ohio (Special).—Mrs. Minerva Williams, 85 years old, a recluse, was burned to death in a fire that consumed her home, 15 miles southwest of here. Neighbors found her charred body in the ruins. Mrs. Williams, it was rumored, had \$5,000 in currency concealed in the house, and it is believed that thieves who robbed her set fire to the house. The coroner of Noble county is investigating.

The valley in which the City of Mexico is situated is some 80 miles long by 40 broad and 7,500 feet above the sea level. It is supposed that the basin was formerly filled with water and several lakes still cover a part of it. The site is one of extraordinary beauty and impressiveness.

Certain well-known American products, like garters and hooks and eyes, have become household articles in France, largely because of persistent and systematic advertising.

CORN KING OF THE CROPS

Secretary of Agriculture Makes Annual Report.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Nothing short of omniscience can grasp the value of farm products of this year, is the statement of the Secretary of Agriculture in his annual report for 1910, just published.

At no time in the world's history has a country produced farm products within one year with a value reaching \$8,926,000,000, which is the value of the agricultural products of this country for 1910. The value of farm products from 1899 to the present year has been progressive without interruption. If the value of the products of 1899 is placed at 100, the value of this year is 189, or almost double the value for the census year 11 years ago. "During this period of unexampled agricultural production, a period of 12 years, during which the farmers of this country have steadily advanced in prosperity and wealth, and in economic independence, in intelligence, and a knowledge of agriculture, the total value of farm products is \$79,000,000,000."

The corn crop of 3,121,381,000 bushels exceeds that of the record year, 1906, and is greater than the average crop of the preceding five years by 14 per cent. While the value of this corn crop is below that of 1909 and also of 1908, its amount belongs to stories of magic. It can hardly be recognized as less than \$1,500,000,000, a sum sufficient to cancel the interest-bearing debt of the United States, buy all of the gold and silver mined in all of the countries of the earth in 1909, and still leave to the farmers a little pocket money.

Other Crops In General.

The value of the hay crop is about \$720,000,000, an amount which has been exceeded but once, and that in 1907; it is 13 per cent. above the average of the preceding five years. The production of spring and winter wheat is 61,757,000 bushels, or substantially the average of the preceding five years, whereas the value is about \$625,000,000, or 7.6 per cent. above the five-year average. Easily the fifth crop in point of value is oats, the value of which this year is \$380,000,000 or 12 per cent. above the average of the five preceding years. In quantity the oats crop this year is magnificent. For the second time in the history of this country the oats crop exceeds 1,000,000 bushels, the precise estimate standing at 1,096,396,000 bushels, or 22 per cent. greater than the average of the five preceding years. Next in order of value is the potato crop, which has been exceeded only in two or three former years. The preliminary estimate of the department is 328,787,000 bushels, or 8 per cent. above the average of the preceding five years.

Beet sugar production in 1910 will about equal that of 1909, say 612,000 short tons. Its factory value is reckoned at \$51,000,000, and the factory value of cane sugar at about \$23,000,000, an amount which has been exceeded in four years.

VON STEUBEN STATUE.

Nation's Tribute To Noted German Soldier.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—With a great display of military pomp and splendor and amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of immense crowds of spectators the bronze statue of Baron Frederick Wilhelm von Steuben, the Prussian military leader who reorganized the Continental Army after the disastrous winter at Valley Forge, and put it into condition for the successful campaign that closed the American Revolution, was unveiled Wednesday. The statue completes the quartet of magnificent memorials erected at the four corners of Lafayette Square in honor of the four distinguished foreign fighters who lent the aid of their military genius to the cause of the American colonies. The others whose memories have been thus honored are Lafayette, Rochambeau and Kosciusko.

FATAL FIRE IN HOTEL.

A Woman Dead and Daughter Dying In Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (Special).—One woman is dead and another fatally burned as the result of a fire which destroyed the Thompson House, a fashionable boarding place. A score of other boarders were forced to flee to the streets in scanty apparel.

Mrs. Susan Jenkins, aged 76, and her daughter, Louise, aged 26, were hemmed in by the flames in their room on the fourth floor. Mrs. Jenkins died soon after being taken to the streets by the firemen, while the daughter is dying in the Vassar Hospital. The fire started in the furnace room.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Infant Killed and Five Of Family Injured.

Templeton, Pa. (Special).—The infant child of Alexander French was killed and five other members of his family were injured when his house was blown to pieces by a natural gas explosion. The family was asleep when the explosion occurred. The floors dropped into the cellar and the wrecked building, taking fire, was entirely consumed.

35 French Killed.

Paris (Special).—Thirty-five killed, 69 wounded and 18 missing represent the French losses in the battle of Djirle, in French West Africa, according to an announcement by the colonial minister. The battle was fought November 8, the French column, under Lieutenant Colonel Moire, being opposed by the combined forces of the Sultans of Ouadai, Messalit and Doudaourah.

A BATTLE AT RIO JANEIRO

Mutineers On An Island Bombarded.

TWO HUNDRED MEN ARE KILLED.

Ugly Revolt Of The Men Of The Brazilian Marine Corps At The Fort on Cobia Island—A Scout Ship Joins In The Uprising—An Armistice For Removal Of Dead And Injured—Flying Shrapnel Kills A Number Of Persons On Streets Of Rio—Congress Has Ordered State Of Siege.

Rio Janeiro (Special).—After a severe artillery engagement, which lasted throughout the entire day, the mutinous naval battalion on Cobia Island surrendered at 11 o'clock Saturday night. The rebels were almost annihilated by the fire from the land batteries and two Brazilian warships, losing more than 200 killed and wounded.

The seditious movement, it is believed, has now been completely throttled, but the Senate, despite the opposition of Ruy Barbosa, the former president of that body, voted to declare a state of siege for thirty days.

Friday night some of the soldiers of the marine corps on Cobia Island captured their officers and sent them to the mainland. The scout ship Rio Grande do Sul joined in the rising, but the mutinous sailors were finally subdued by their officers and a portion of the local garrison that remained faithful.

At 5.30 o'clock in the morning the guns of the land batteries were trained on the island, which lies in the Bay of Rio Janeiro, only a short distance from the city and opposite the marine arsenal. A heavy fire was directed against the rebels and this continued without cessation for five hours. Then a white flag appeared, and it was believed that the rebels were ready to surrender, but they asked only for an armistice, probably for the purpose of removing the dead and injured.

The bombardment of the island ceased for half an hour, being renewed at 11 o'clock. Two land batteries and two loyal warships took part in the bombardment, and the artillery duel continued with great violence until half past 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The detonations of the big guns caused the whole city to tremble.

The island proved a good target for the batteries and replied with a vigorous fire, employing considerable shrapnel. A number of people were killed along the shore and in adjoining streets.

The fight against the scout ship Rio Grande do Sul lasted three hours, and among the killed was one officer. Small bands of the rebels climbed into launches and drew near the front of the Palacio Catete, but they were forced to retire.

SECOND NAVAL POWER.

United States Hard Pushed By Germany.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The United States closes another year in second place among the world's naval powers. The great navy building race between Germany and Great Britain has not yet brought the former country up to the United States in the number of battleships afloat, but in ships projected and in the total number of war vessels of all kinds, Germany will crowd the United States to third place. These facts are shown in the new navy year book, prepared by Pitman Pulifer, clerk to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and soon to be issued by the Government Printing Office. In armored cruisers, although the technical division made by the United States indicates Germany to have more than this country, the actual strength of the United States exceeds that of its European rival.

WILL MAKE A FIGHT.

Charlton Gets Habeas Corpus Against Extradition.

Trenton, N. J. (Special).—Judge Rellstab in the United States Circuit Court Saturday granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Porter Charlton, who is accused of having killed his wife, Mary Scott Castle Charlton, in Italy. The court also granted a writ of certiorari for the bringing of the case before him on December 19.

The application in Charlton's behalf was made by his father, Paul Charlton. The purpose of the proceeding was to prevent the extradition of Porter Charlton to Italy for trial.

Gives Away \$32,000.

Saratoga, N. Y. (Special).—Mrs. Spencer Trask, widow of the millionaire banker who was killed in a New York Central wreck at Croton, N. Y., on December 31, 1909, will give away the \$32,000 she received from the \$60,000 damages paid by the railroad for her husband's death. Mrs. Trask announced that the village of Saratoga Springs would receive \$24,500 and that the remainder would go to Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey to be used to complete the parish house Mr. Trask had started.

Opium Worth \$14,000 In River.

Kansas City (Special).—A wagon load of opium, valued at \$14,000 was dumped into the Missouri River here by government officials. The drug was seized in raids upon Chinese dives here last summer.

Smuggled Opium Seized.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—United States custom officers searching the Great Northern steamship Minnesota discovered and seized \$10,000 worth of smuggled opium.

LIVE NEWS OF THE STATE

South Bethlehem.—"The Federation of People in America," is the title of a new society for the uplift of workmen of this country, which has been organized by Rev. A. Varluky, pastor of St. John's Magyar Church here. The idea is to have a better understanding between capital and labor, to oppose strikes etc., and to promote the material and intellectual welfare of the working men, be they Catholic or Protestant. The federation will issue bonds which will sell at \$5 each, the proceeds of which will be used in establishing stores where the necessities of life can be purchased cheaper by members. In order to prevent accumulation of stock by parties only ten shares will be sold to an individual. Every member of a family however, can purchase stock. Farms will be purchased, on which cattle etc., will be raised. Father Varluky is very enthusiastic over the scheme and says the idea cannot fail, even though enemies should be encountered at the beginning. Branch societies will be organized in every State of the Union and will be in charge of the chief manager, who will be assisted by district managers.

Lancaster.—The first council of the associationists of the Jr. Order of United American Mechanics to affiliate itself with another order is Conestoga Council, No. 22, which was instituted as Conestoga Council, No. 22, Order of United American Mechanics. The institution was conducted by State Counsel R. W. Woods; State Vice-Counsel William T. Ramsey, and State Counsel Secretary W. A. Pike of the Order of Independent Americans, who came from Philadelphia for that purpose. Conestoga Council has a membership of 250. It was one of the councils which at last Summer's convention of the Jr. O. U. A.