

PRESIDENT CASTRO RESIGNS

Venezuelan Congress Urges Him to Reconsider His Decision.
Caracas, March 23.—President Castro has resigned. He placed his resignation of the presidency of the Republic of Venezuela in the hands of the president of congress after reading the presidential message Saturday. Señor Castro handed over the exercise of the presidential function to the president of congress.

Later in night session of congress was held and a resolution was adopted, requesting President Castro to reconsider his resignation in view of the critical condition of the republic, and a vote of confidence in his policy was passed unanimously. A committee was appointed to transmit this resolution to the president.

The delegation appointed by congress called at noon yesterday at the president's residence, Miraflores Palace, and transmitted to President Castro the resolution unanimously adopted by congress, refusing to accept his resignation, and requesting him to reconsider his decision. President Castro in reply refused to change his mind, but after being urged by his personal friends, he offered to present another message to congress, which he will meet on Thursday, to suggest a solution to the situation.

Bears Ate Men's Dinner.

Catskill, N. Y., March 24.—A hungry Catskill mountain bear and two half-grown cubs yesterday ate up the diners of a score of Philadelphia mechanics, painters, carpet layers, etc., who arrived at the Hotel Kanners on South Mountain. The men had been sent on by George J. Harding for the annual spring repairs to his summer home. The bears made good their escape. Late yesterday afternoon a cook seated on a wagon load of provisions drove up to the hotel, and a cheer went up from the hungry men.

EMPEROR OF CHINA.

He Has Very Little to Do with Conducting the Affairs of His Wonderful Country.

The emperor of China is Tung-Chih, reigning under the style of Kwangsu. He was born in 1872.

He was chosen by the imperial family to succeed his cousin, who died with-



THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.
From the Only Authentic Picture Ever Brought to Europe.)

out naming a successor, in 1875, and, until 1888, his aunt, the empress dowager, acted as regent, as she had done previously during the long minority of his predecessor, who was her son.

On Sept. 22, 1898, in consequence of the emperor's action in decreeing radical reforms, he was sequestered, and the empress dowager resumed the active direction of affairs.

Under her rule the plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners, and in the summer of 1900 the legations in Pekin were attacked and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were bombarded for weeks.

The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army dispatched by all, or nearly all, the treaty powers. Tientsin and Pekin were captured. The imperial court fled and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902.

The emperor and empress are now in Pekin, but the times in China continue to be more or less troublous for the rulers of the great empire.

Business.

Merchant—Did you find out what that gentleman wanted?

New Clerk—No, but I found out what he didn't want.

Merchant—What? How dare you—

New Clerk—And I told it to him.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Changed Conditions.

Green—I understand you live in a very quiet part of the town.

Brown—We did until recently.

Green—Then you have moved?

Brown—No. Twins.—Chicago Daily News.

Relationship.

"She is a Daughter of the Revolution."

"You don't say? I could imagine her a Maiden Aunt of the Revolution?"—Puck.

Usually the Way.

"Did they make much money at the fancy fair?"

"Yes, indeed, and all because the prices were so unfair."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Real Thing.

Mrs. Newlywed—What can we buy baby that will amuse him?

Mr. Newlywed—Oh, anything that will mean torture for the rest of us.—Judge.

Pretty Near True.

"It is when a young man is in love," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "that he hasn't a single idea in his head."—Yonkers Statesman.

DEMAND GOOD ROADS.

People of Arkansas Favor National and State Aid in Improving Their Highways.

The State Good Roads convention recently held at Little Rock, Arkansas, was one of the most important ever held in this country to consider any industrial question. It was large in numbers, enthusiastic in interest and harmonious in action. The legislature being in session at the capital, adjourned to meet the great hall where the delegates and spectators assembled to the number of 2,000. The great questions under discussion were state aid and national aid to road buildings. There was almost a unanimous opinion in favor of both propositions and on the second day a resolution was passed by a unanimous rising vote of the convention instructing the legislature to pass a law at once levying a tax of two mills on every dollar of taxable property in the state to raise a fund to be used by the state to aid its different subdivisions in building roads. The opinion also prevailed that the United States government should become one of the cooperating forces in this great work, and should pay some share of the cost required to improve certain leading highways up to a high standard of excellence. In this connection the Brownlow bill, now pending in congress, which provides for a system of cooperation between the United States and the different states, or subdivisions thereof, in road building, was under consideration. Among the arguments offered in favor of national aid are the following:

The revenues of the United States government, aggregating nearly five hundred millions of dollars per year, are drawn as much from the agricultural areas as from all other sources combined, yet at the same time when it comes to the distribution of the fund not more than 10 per cent. of it is put out in the rural districts, whereas, ninety per cent. is distributed in the great cities for public buildings, battleships, munitions of war, harbor facilities, etc. This discrimination has resulted very largely from a lack of attention and consideration. It is believed that congress would make appropriations for improving roads as well as rivers if urged to do so by the people of the rural districts. This instance was cited as an illustration of the wisdom of such a change:

The White river is now being improved by the United States government at a cost of two million dollars which will result in a slight improvement in its navigation that will benefit but a few carriers and a small number of people, whereas a permanent and well-improved highway built with that large amount of money, either along the bank of that same river, or in any other portion of the state of Arkansas, would contribute much more to cheapening transportation, would serve many more people to it, and would add very much more to the state's wealth.

It was considered good policy by the participants in the discussion that the United States should be called upon to contribute a share in this necessary improvement of highways. This idea was endorsed in a resolution passed by the convention. Attention was called to the fact that the government has already appropriated \$1 million dollars for such a purpose to Porto Rico and another million to the Philippines, and the secretary of war has lately recommended to congress, with the approval of the president, that three millions of dollars should be immediately appropriated for the use of the Philippine government to be mainly expended in building highways and other public improvements on the islands.

HANDY DUMPING SLED.

For All Kinds of Winter Work, the Device Here Illustrated Has No Superior.

Manure may be easily and quickly unloaded from a dump sled. An old sled bed with an extra high bolster and an elevated cross piece built up from the race in front, works all right. The device which may be suggested. Among the many ways suggested the following proves to be very profitable. Take a piece of board or shingles about 14 inches long and one-fourth inch thick; round one end out to fit the roundness of the tree. This may be done with a knife or small saw. Then fasten a good stiff wire at the end rounded out for the tree with small staples or cleats. Bend the wire so that it will hold tight to the tree. This will afford adequate shelter.—E. A. Hunt, in Epitomist.

RAISING GINSENG FOR EXPORT.

Ginseng farming is to be tried in Indiana by a company that has just been incorporated. The promoters think there is a great field for business. The export is now more than 500,000 pounds a year. The ginseng brings over six dollars a pound. It all goes to China, where it is a specific for all manner of ills. The report of a United States consul to that country is to the effect that millions of pounds more could be used if it could be supplied. The Indiana company proposes to plant two acres, and in a year it hopes to have its first crop. A Missouri man, it is said, made \$20,000 on his first crop of an acre and a half of ground. As an evidence of the value of the root, now it is said that ginseng seeds are retailing at five cents apiece, while two or three-year-old plants come at a fancy figure. The experiment of the ginseng farmers will be watched with much interest.

TRULY WONDERFUL COW.

A little four-year-old was taken on a visit to grandmother in the country. There, for the first time, he had a near view of a cow. He would stand and look on while the man milked, and ask all manner of questions. In this way he learned that the long, crooked branches on the cow's head were called horns. Now, the little fellow knew of only one kind of horn, and a few days after obtaining this information, hearing a strange, bellowing noise in the yard, he ran out to ascertain its cause. In a few minutes he returned, with wonder and delight depicted on his countenance, exclaiming: "Mamma! mammal oh, do come out here! The cow's blowing her horns!"—L. G. Spencer, in Farm and Home.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

A good, thrifty, well-kept orchard and small fruit garden on the farm adds materially to its value in dollars and cents, as well as providing health and pleasure for all members of the family. The profits are in many ways far in excess of the cost of maintenance, and there is not one valid reason why a single farmer should deprive himself of a good variety of the home-grown fruit.—Midland Farmer

ORCHARD MANAGEMENT.

Where Hogs and Poultry Are Allowed to Run, Wormy Fruit Will Be Hard to Find.

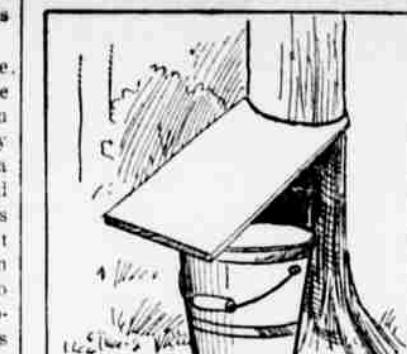
The subject of spraying, using moth traps and any other means to produce better fruit, is being discussed more and more every season. Having secured several hundred trees which will soon be bearing, I have been observing and learning everything possible on the subject, and have come to the following conclusion: Spraying intelligently done is the best method to pursue in order to have fruit free from worms, scale or rust and rot, but unless it is done rightly it is work and money thrown away. Among the farmers of those who do not make fruit growing a specialty, the operation is generally useless owing partly to poor machines and cheap materials used and improper time of applying them. The moth trap is worse than nothing, as it catches more than 50 per cent. beneficial or harmless insects and does not prevent scale and rot. I have visited several orchards where these traps were used and invariably they have had the worst lot of apples that I ever saw. The finest fruit I have found was in orchards where hogs ran and cleaned up all wormy apples and poultry was allowed free range. One orchard which I purchased had chicken coops under nearly every apple tree, and out of twenty-five barrels of Grimes there were not over three or four of wormy apples, and the same was true of other varieties; but scale was very bad and had the trees been sprayed for that trouble I believe fully 95 per cent. of the fruit would have been first class. In every instance, where many chickens were reared in the orchard the fruit was comparatively free from worms, and where both hogs and poultry were allowed free range the fruit was even better. This plan followed for a single season will not give such results, but should be followed every year so that the crop of codling-moth will be lessened each season.

This plan, then, should be adopted by farmers and fruit growers, where the orchard is not too large and could be fenced and used exclusively as a poultry yard. Guinea fowls and ducks are even better than chickens at bug catching and will pay for their keep in this way. Some crops, such as cowpeas, soy beans or oats, may be planted for the hogs and poultry and without evil effects upon the trees. In this way the orchard will be one of the most paying spots on the farm.—E. B. Davis, in Prairie Farmer.

COVER FOR SAP PAIL.

The One Here Described. Although Very Simple, Will Be Found Very Effective.

During rainy and stormy weather in sugar season there is always a great deal of trouble from rain in the sap. Some farmers have covers for their



COVER FOR SAP BUCKET.

vices which may be suggested. Among the many ways suggested the following proves to be very profitable. Take a piece of board or shingles about 14 inches long and one-fourth inch thick; round one end out to fit the roundness of the tree. This may be done with a knife or small saw. Then fasten a good stiff wire at the end rounded out for the tree with small staples or cleats. Bend the wire so that it will hold tight to the tree. This will afford adequate shelter.—E. A. Hunt, in Epitomist.

A reputation for honesty is a valuable asset," said the statesman.

"Yes, indeed," replied Senator Glucose. "No one would dare to offer a man with such a reputation a small bribe."—Brooklyn Eagle.

RAISING THE PRICE.

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HARD IN THE STERILIZER.

First Microbe—I'm glad they are sterilizing this milk.

Second Microbe—So am I. Now we won't die of any awful disease.—N. Y. Times.

HIS WORD.

He—Darling, do you think your father will ever forgive me for eloping with you?

She—He said he would.—N. Y. Herald.

MUSIC AT HOME.

Clara—Don't you love to hear me sing, Clarence?

Clarence—Honestly, Clara, I'd rather hear cook sing; for then I know she is in good humor.—Detroit Free Press.

GENEROUSITY.

Father (visiting son at college)—Pretty good cigars you smoke, my boy; I can't afford cigars like these.

Son—Fill your case, dad; fill your case.—Harvard Lampoon.

AFTER THE RECORD.

"Kind lady, I ain't had a bite to eat for three weeks."

"Dear me! How interesting! How do you suppose you can keep it up?"—Chicago American.

UNFORTUNATE JUXTAPOSITION.

"What's the matter?" asked the advertising solicitor.

"Mother!" demanded the manufacturer of the great hair restorer; "if you and any gen'l you'd know what's the matter. In that display ad. of mine yesterday I said that our wonderful hair medicine had been on the market for 20 years and on the same page you people published portraits of four bald-headed men!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

SIGHT RESTORED BY SCIENCE.

Contact with poison ivy caused the total blindness of Miss Fanny Knowles, of Harrison, N. J. After enduring her severe affliction for ten years, an operation performed a short time ago completely restored sight to her left eye.

ONIONS PREVENT MALARIA.

In damp or marshy districts it is said that the eating of raw onions is a preventive of malarial complaints.

Auditors' Notice.

Note is hereby given to all parties having claims against the estate of David Herrold, late of Chapman Township, Snyder County, Pennsylvania, as well as all other persons in interest that the undersigned was duly appointed Auditor to make distribution of the funds remaining in the hands of the administrator of said estate and that he will sit or the purpose of discharging the duties of his appointment at the office of James G. Crouse, Esq., at Middleburg, Pa., on Saturday, April 4th, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all those having claims as aforesaid must present and prove the same to be forever discharged from coming in on said fund.

CHAS. P. ULRICH, Auditor.
March 9th, 1903.

Notice of Final Rule.

To PETER L. SWARSER, late of Steelton, Pennsylvania.

You are hereby notified that a final rule for divorce has been granted against you at the suit of Virgie A. Stawser, your wife, which will be heard in the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder County, October Term, 1902, No. 9, on the first day of the month of June, 1903, on which day, you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why such divorce should not be granted against you.

JAY G. WEISER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Middlebury, Pa., March 2nd, 1903.

C. W. BOYER, Administrator.
Hartleton, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Administrators of the estate of Henry Boyer, late of Jackson town, Snyder Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.

W. H. HOUSER,
Administrator,
Chapman, Pa., Feb. 19-23.

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JOHN T. SHETTERLY, Administrator
Mar. 8, 1903.

JAS. G. CROUSE, Atty.

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