

For Mites And Red Spiders.

The correspondence of Professor H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, shows a great demand for definite information on the methods of destroying Mites or Red Spiders. To meet this he has issued the following statements:

Among the very common pests of plants are those commonly known as Mites or Red Spiders. As a matter of fact they are not Spiders, although they belong to the same general order as the Spiders. Neither are they always red, as in fact, they are generally grayish or whitish. These pests are properly called Mites. There are several species of them, some of which are the most serious pests of vegetation, while others attack stored fruits and still others are in the common class of Red Lice of Poultry.

Those Mites which attack vegetation generally accompany Mildew, and where the leaf or other part of the plant looks powdery or whitish, as though it were more or less covered with flour, the plant disease known as Mildew is doubtless the cause, and Mites are generally present. With a microscope these pests are plainly observed with their sharp legs, and their sharp beaks, by which they pierce the tissue and suck the fluids from within. As they belong to the group of sucking insects they are not to be killed by arsenical poisons, any more than are plant lice or scale insects.

Fortunately, there is a specific or reliable standard remedy for Mites wherever they are found, or regardless of whatever they attach. This is sulfur in some or any of its forms. Powdered sulfur or sulfur in solution or even fine sulfur stirred in water will destroy them. Powdered sulfur can be dusted over them or rubbed into the feathers of fowls or dusted over infested plants. But the difficulty with this material is to make it stick, and also to apply it thoroughly to hen roosts and to the under sides of the leaves of plants. Therefore, it is best to use the lime-sulfur solution, such as is made or sold for spraying trees. For destroying Mites in poultry houses the strength of the lime-sulfur solution is not important, as State Zoologist H. A. Surface has proven that these pests are readily destroyed by a thorough spraying with the lime-sulfur solution at almost any strength. It is an easy matter to spray the interior of a hen house and the roosts and thus destroy the Red Lice or Red Mites of poultry.

Mites on plants are also best destroyed by spraying with dilute lime-sulfur solution or the self-boiled lime-sulfur formula. One pint of strong lime sulfur solution in ten gallons of water is generally enough to have the desired effect for Mites and Mildew of growing vegetation. The spraying should be done with an up-turned nozzle held beneath the leaves of the plants, in order to strike the under side of the leaves, and also turned so as to cover the upper side. A few varieties of dilution which is a little greater but most plans when in leave will stand even a stronger application than this, which should consequently be made.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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DICKINSON BILL TO COME UP SOON

Measure Attracting Much Attention Over State.

WOULD PREVENT STRIKES

The Bill Provides That Any Employee Who Goes on a Strike is Subject to a Fine Not Less Than \$10 Nor More Than \$50.

Harrisburg.—Every street car company employe, every railroad employe, every water company employe and the employe of every other public service corporation will be forbidden to strike or to leave their work as the result of a labor dispute if a bill in the state legislature, introduced by Representative James E. Dickinson, becomes a law.

The measure is a sister bill to the public utilities bill and is designed to prevent strikes and labor disturbances among the employes of public service companies and the bill may be brought out on the floor of the house and passed at the same time as the public utility bill. For that reason it is now lying in the judiciary general committee, but its supporters are ready to bring it to the floor of the house at the opportune time.

The bill in effect provides for a board of conciliation or arbitration to be appointed by the public service commission. This commission is given the right to appoint a registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation.

Stringent Penalties. The bill provides stringent penalties for any street car company employe or the employe of any other public service company like a railroad or water company, gas, electric company or any other corporation who goes on a strike before the board to be appointed has passed on the merits of the controversy.

If such employe does go on strike, or if any one abets him to go on strike or encourages him to go on strike there is a fine and adequate punishment for him.

Section 56 of the act provides: "It shall be unlawful for any employe to declare or cause a lockout or for any employe to go on strike on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation under the provisions of this act, provided that nothing in this act shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or of the working of any person therein for any cause not constituting a lockout or strike."

In section 59, the act says: "Any employe who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each day or part of a day that such employe is on strike."

If a strike leader tries to lead the men into a strike or if any official of a labor organization advises his men to strike he is taken care of even more severely. Section 60 declares: "Any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employe to declare or continue a lockout or any employe to go on strike on strike contrary to the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars."

Hunter's License Bill Wins Out.

Harrisburg.—After a struggle as stubbornly fought as though millions of dollars were involved, the house reconsidered the vote by which the hunters' license bill failed for lack of a constitutional majority last week, and then finally passed the bill by a vote of 112 to 77. Last week the measure, which has had a big lobby of sportsmen here all winter, mustered only 101 votes, or three less than the constitutional requirement.

On its face, the bill seems simple and inoffensive, but it has been fought bitterly by various elements. It merely provides that each hunter shall take out an annual license costing \$1 and that no boys under 16 years shall receive a license unless the consent of their parents accompanies the application for permission to carry a gun.

Report Given to Senate.

Harrisburg.—The senate elections committee reported to the senate the envelope system of voting and also decided upon party enrollment and important amendments to the uniform primary law.

Under the envelope system of voting, electors may enter a polling place and ask for an official ballot and either take it home to mark it or may immediately enter a booth and place their marks upon it. When the voter returns to the polling place from his home or leaves the booth he will receive an official envelope.

In the matter of party enrollment each voter in first, second or third class cities must enroll himself on registration days with the party which he intends to support at a primary election. If he fails to signify the party which he intends to support he may vote at a general election, but not at a primary.

In country districts not within first, second or third class cities, the enrollment must be done by assessors in May and December. Ten days before a primary election voters may change their enrollment if they have been erroneously enrolled.

PICKED UP IN PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia.—Lauri Pihkale, who holds the Finnish records in the 200, 400 and 800-meter races, has come to this city to take up a six weeks' study of the methods used in training athletes at the University of Pennsylvania. He hopes to get suggestions which will aid him in training the Finnish team for the Olympic games of 1916.

Philadelphia.—Charles F. Warwick, mayor of Philadelphia from 1895 to 1899, died at his home here after an illness of several years. He was four times elected city solicitor of Philadelphia and was a brilliant campaign orator, having accompanied James G. Blaine on some of his campaign tours. Mr. Warwick was 63 years old.

Carlisle.—With unique commencement exercises 15 Indians, from nearly as many scattered tribes, graduated from the government Indian school here. In spite of orations and essays the aborigines gave demonstrations of practical work taught at the government school. The exercises were held in the school gymnasium, and included among many visitors were state and federal officials and several old Indian chiefs, from a number of western states, a few garbed in the habiliments of their race.

Norristown.—The 800 employes of James Lees & Sons of Bridgeport, who went on strike, demanding an increase of 20 per cent, accepted the 14 per cent increase offered by the firm and returned to work.

Pottsville.—After a strike at the Otto colliery, Branchdale, for two weeks, the miners went back to work. The trouble was caused by three men refusing to wear union buttons.

Hazleton.—Joseph Koslitzke, a saloonkeeper of Hazleton, was fleeced of \$2,000 by three sharks. They worked a box on him which they guaranteed would double any money that had been placed in it if it were left absolutely undisturbed for three days. Koslitzke jumped at the chance to

make easy money and put \$2,000 in the receptacle. When he opened the box, expecting to find \$4,000, his money had vanished. So had the three sharks.

Carlisle.—In order to secure new industries for Carlisle an industrial league has been formed here with over 150 business men as members. Enthusiasm has reached such a high point that already a \$25,000 fund for the guarantee of labor to a big industry that contemplated locating here has been raised.

Pittsburg.—Nora Brennan, aged 18, of Carnegie was arrested in a downtown department store by city detectives. It is alleged the girl had a subscription book and represented that she was raising funds for the Ohio flood sufferers. At central police station the girl is alleged to have admitted she was raising money for the use of her family; that her father was in poor health and her nine sisters and brothers needed clothing and food. She had not succeeded in getting any money in the store.

Allen.—While playing in front of her home Miss Anna Hoover, daughter of John Hoover, mail carrier, was bitten on the cheek by a dog owned by John Zell. This is the second child bitten by the dog in less than a week. The dog was taken to the woods and shot.

Philadelphia.—For a year the United States government has wanted a master joiner at the navy yard here. The job is still open with no applicants. The pay was recently raised to \$6.50 a day, but no one seems to want the place. This is much more than many of the much-sought-for postmasters' jobs will pay.

Hazleton.—The United Mine Workers of the Hazleton district have been notified by their officers to refrain from labor April 1 to celebrate the anniversary of the granting of the eight-hour day in the bituminous field. Only those men whose work is necessary for the preservation of the property of the coal companies are to continue at their places. The local unions have been advised to hold rallies and discuss questions that are of vital interest to the organization.

Easton.—Leading musicians of East-

on and Phillipsburg gave a sacred concert in Able Opera house for the benefit of the flood sufferers.

Harrisburg.—Pennsylvania's white slave "rings" are among the worst in the country, according to Lieutenant Governor Barratt O'Hara of Illinois, who was here at the head of the vice commission of that state for interview with Governor Tener and other state officials. The commission was promised the co-operation of this Commonwealth, and as a result of the conference Governor Tener will send a special message to the assembly strongly urging the appointment of a commission similar to the one that has been taking testimony in Chicago.

Governor Tener said he is heartily in favor of the appointment of commissions to fight the white slave traffic and to improve the conditions of women and girls.

Williamsport.—Richard T. Powers, an agent of the Bernard Fischer Co., wholesale liquor dealers of Philadelphia, was found dead in his bed at the Exchange hotel at Pottsville. A verdict of death by heart disease was rendered by Coroner Moore.

Philadelphia.—Richard Lloyd Willing, a member of one of Philadelphia's oldest families, died at his home here, after a long illness, from a heart trouble. Mr. Willing was prominent socially and in his early years took part in athletics, and was considered one of the most expert chess players in the city. He was 71 years old.

RECENT MARRIAGES IN THE COUNTY.

Miss Agnes E. Blubaugh, of Pine Hill, and Daniel J. Pyle of Somerset, were married at the parsonage of the Somerset Lutheran church, April 6, by the Rev. I. Hess Wagner.

Miss Nora J. Landis of Somerset, and Harry Oelschlaeger of Hooversville, were married at the parsonage of Trinity Lutheran church, Somerset, April 7, by the Rev. I. Hess Wagner.

Miss Edith M. Baker and Homer E.

Saylor, both of Somerset township, were married at the parsonage of the Somerset Methodist Episcopal church, April 7, by the Rev. Homer E. Lewis.

Miss Minnie V. Pritts of Somerset, and Benjamin F. Baldwin of Friedmans, were married at Pleasant Hill, April 5, by the Rev. J. H. Wise, pastor of the Husband United Evangelical church.

Miss Elizabeth Casebeer of Lincoln township, and Thomas M. Marteeny of Milford township, were married at Husband, April 5, by the Rev. J. H. Wise, pastor of the Husband United Evangelical church.

Miss Rosa Band of Portage, Cambria county, and H. W. Thomas of Quemahoning township, were married at Stoyestown, April 6, by Justice of the Peace, John H. Custer.

Miss Harriet May Faidley of Summit Mills, and Harry A. Weyand of Brothersvalley township, were married at the parsonage of the Berlin Church of the Brethren, April 8, by the Rev. Lawrence O. Hubbard.

Miss Ida Smith of Holsopple, and Elmer Shaffer of Hooversville, were married at the home of the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Perry J. Blough, pastor of the Hooversville Lutheran church, April 7.

Miss Ann Mary Hochard, and Geo. B. Walker, both of Elk Lick township, were married at Boynton, April 9, by the Rev. W. W. Wagner.

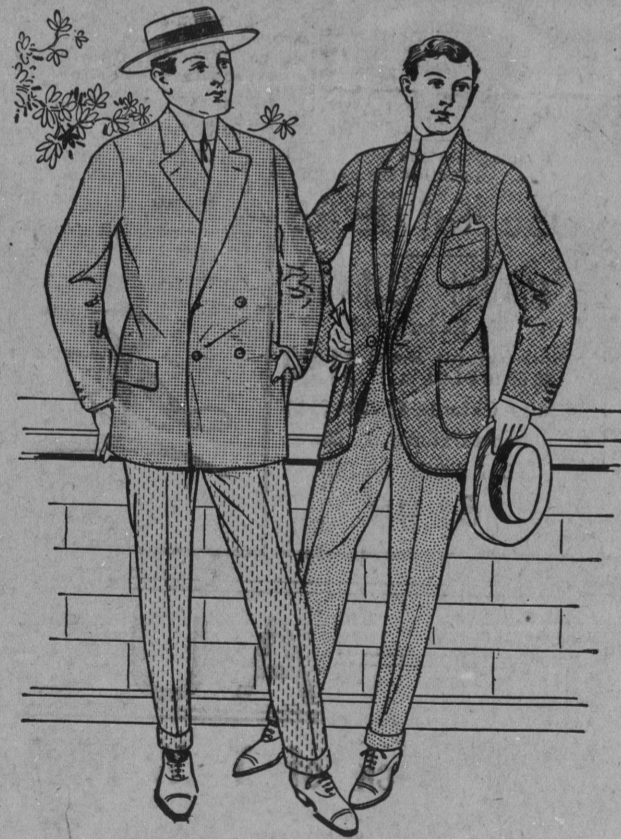
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