## FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

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Green Bone for Hens.

The feed of sliced bone for hens is much more than so much grit in gizzard to enable them to digest their food. It is itself food of the very best sort to make eggs, furnishing the gelatine for the eggs and lime for the shell. Dried, cooked or burned bones are not nearly so good, as the gelatine has been expelled from the bone, and its lime is also in less soluble condi-tion than while it is in the green state. But a hen's gizzard is equal to the task of grinding up almost anything. A diet of green bone and whole wheat is probably the best of all for egg pro-

Keep Horses' Mangers Clean. Much dust and soiled food is apt to accumulate in the horse's manger, and as he is all the time breathing over it the manger quickly becomes so offensive that much food is wasted. Much of this feed will, however, be eaten by cattle, as they will eat freely after horses. Even the horse excrement is not so offensive to them as to prevent them from picking out bits of hay mixed with it. But the horse has a more delicate taste than any other farm animal except a sheep. When cows pick over the piles of horse manure for the hay, they are probably in need of salt, and are attracted by the saline taste of horse urine.

Tegging Ewes.

As the time for lambing approaches the coarse, dirty wool about the ewe's buttocks and udder should be cut away and saved. This should always be done before any succulent feed is given to the ewes to make them give Usually this tegging in the olden time was done just before the ewes were turned out to grass. But if the ewes have silage or roots it is important that the tegging be done In many ewes the wool grows over the udder, so that the lamb finds it almost impossible to reach the teat. We have seen many a lamb get hold a piece of wool, often only a teg. and suck away until completely distritious milk it was looking for,

## Hard and Soft Bristles.

There are few bristles on the hogs which all good American farmers though sometimes an old boar will have some that will answer if none better can be had. The wild hogs of Russia and Germany furnish most of the bristles that the world uses. It is doubtless the cold climate of Russia that makes the bristles hard and stiff, for the wild hogs of Spain, in southern Europe, have bristles that are not much better than those of American We can well afford to let Russia keep the monopoly it has in growing bristles, for the hog, which has stout, hard bristles is very little good for making pork economically. Some of the southern wild hogs have quite good bristles, and when two or three years old they will not weigh more than a wellfed pig should do at seven or nine months old.

Small Fruits and Ornamental Shrubbery. No town lot should be so small and no farm should be so large that there is not room for some small fruit and at least a shrub or two in the way of ornamentation.

In the pioneer days of Illinois it was a rare thing to see a new farm opened up without a lilac bush and at least half a dozen currant bushes planted near the house. Now there are hosts of home buildings in both the older states and in newly settled regions that think it too much bother to fuss with berry plants or berry bushes, and as for a bit of shrubbery just for looks, that is out of the ques-tion. It should not be so. No mat-ter how small the homestead let there be berries of some sort, and at least a few currants. The farm of forty acres or more should have at least a quarter an acre devoted to small fruit, ineluding grapes, blackberries, rasp berries, currants, gooseberries and strawberries. These should all be planted in rows running the long way of the land devoted to the purpose, so as to do the cultivating as much as may be with horse and cultivator and ave the labor of hoeing.

A southern exposure with rows run-

ning north and south is a good loca-Let the grapes be on one side; if the rows are longer than the space you wish to devote to them fill out the row to blackberries. Continue the rows one after another far enough apart to allow of horse cultivation, as suggested, till the space on the side opposite the grapes is only as large as you wish to devote to strawberries, then plant them. If your rows are so long that you have only one row of berries, at least every third plant must be a staminate, or your crop will be a failure.

If one feels he cannot put out a full asortment of fruit this year, a beginning at least should be made, and recommend the setting out of currents, gooseberries and strawberries, and it vill be well to select the stock now, using the catalogue of some reliable nurseryman or dealer in small fruit dants as a guide, a nearby dealer having the preference, other things being

As to shrubbery—if you have no rence as to what and how much you want, consult your wife or daugh-ters, or if at the old home where mother is, consult her wishes. If, in addition to a bit of shrubbery, a plant or two is desired, get it. The pleasure and satisfaction given will more than repsy the money outlay, and the look of added thrift and comfort about the place will enhance the money value of the farm or town home much more han the expenditure.

These suggestions may come to the ye of the dweller upon a lot which contains less than the quarter acre nentioned as small enough for the farmer. In that case we suggest that grape vine or two be trained against the lot fence; if not these, a few blackberry bushes. Set one-half dozen current bushes, two or three gooseberry and a dozen raspberry bushes. Vary this selection as suits your taste, but put out some.—Farm Field and

I notice a disposition in the dairy districts toward a change in barr building and an avoidance of the huge half basement structure, with its mas sive underpinning and great hay mows. It is proposed to build so as to get sanitation as well as room. The advent of the silo has made it possible to eliminate the oldtime meadow hav hence great storage capacity in the barns is not now imperative. the few acres in corn, rapidly put into the silo, is an economy recognized everywhere, and is generally being adopted. All that is needed now are a hay barrack for the clover hay and a The cow stable can now take the place of the barn-a structure for cows alone. No overhead storage for hav and straw; wide so as to have two rows of cows with ample passage ways, possibly thirty-five feet in width, the double roof overhead being the ceiling as well. There should be cement floors; no cobbledup plank and timber floors; plenty of windows on the sides to admit sunlight, the stable being built north and south, so as to get the most sunshine possible. There is no need for wide alleys in which a horse sled may be driven; for a single overhead track, and a manure-box suspended, so that when filled it can be run out and overturned upon the sled or manure vehicle to be taken at once to the fields, are far better than a highway through the stables.

These stables should be fully 100 more feet in the clear inside, so as to give each cow 500 feet or more of air space. Ventilation is made ample by running two ten-inch shafts of galvanized iron from within a foot of the floor, up above the roof, and with a simple little wind wheel on the top of each, with pitcher pump valves them and connected with the wheel. The floor air of the stable is then pumped out, and the nice warm air in the top of the stable left. The pumping will bring in air from the outside without the necessity of cutting cat holes in the sides. At one end of the stable two large round siles can be built, connecting with the feed alley, and at the other end of the stable hay barrack can be put up, an old barn utilized or the like, and the stable will be complete at a total cost of a few hundred dollars, while the great barn—admitted to be most imposing costs its thousands. This long stable can be built of 2x6-inch stuff, and so covered as to make dead air-spaced

walls and will be frost proof. In the summer the glass windows can be taken out and fine netting of some sort substituted to make them fly proof. The sanitation of such barns can be made complete, because they are light and airy, and the sanlight covers the entire interior. The floors are always dry, with no chauce to have pools of fifth under them, and so can be kept clean. There is no chance for the odors, vitiated air, etc., to go up, and, being absorbed by the hay and fodder, be in turn consumed when this material is used as cow This is too practical an age to build barns just for show when less money will give us a far better structure and one more in accordance with the 1899 wants of the cow and the economical production of milk. - New York Tribune.

Turkeys Tracked by Dogs. The wild turkey in the Ozarks is now hunted with a slow-tracking dog, and whole flocks are often killed in Till the trained dog was this way. Till the trained dog was employed to follow up the wary bird this game fowl could baffle the most skillful hunter. Now when a flock of turkeys is found the sportsman has little difficulty. A good dog will fol-low a turkey track that is three or four hours old, and set the birds when overtaken, just as the pointer does the quail. After the turkey has been chased awhile it hides in a tree or under a log, and stays there, until the hunter guided by his dog, comes within his range.

It is astonishing what fine instinct a good turkey dog will develop after a few months of training in the woods, He will follow a flock of turkeys for hours just ahead of the hunter, and indicate by unmistakable signs when the game is near. After a turkey has received a fatal shot it may fly half a mile or more. A trained dog will go strught to a wounded or dead turkey with the same precision with which he tracks the game.—Chicago Record.

In the Tap Boot of an Oak. I remember a curious incident con nected with the tap-root of an oak, says Rider Haggard in Longman's Magazine. This oak, a good tree of perhaps 200 years' growth, was being felled at Bradenham Wood, when the woodman called attention to something peculiar on the tap-root. On clearing this of soil we found that the object was a horse shoe of ancient make. Obviously in the beginning an acorn must have falllen into the hollow of this cast shoe, and as it grew through the slow generations, the root filled up the circle, carrying it down into the earth in the process of its increase, till at length we found wood and iron thus strangely wedled. That tap-root is now or used to be a paper-weight in the vestibule at Bradenham Hall.

When you find a man chuckling because a neighbor has been caught in svil, watch him, and you'll catch him next.

## 000000000000000000 THE REALM OF FASHION. 00000000000000000000

trouble, that are readily appreciated



LADIES' WAIST.

by the home as well as the profes

sional dress maker.

The waist here illustrated has the yoke, plastron and collar made from this attractive fabric, the pattern providing the smooth shaping. Its ivory white sheen contrasts daintily with French grey broadcloth waist which matches the skirt, and the velvet bertha, flaring cuffs and collar portions are in a darker shade of grey edged with fancy satin ribbon ruching in the same shade, showing a white border.

The bertha has scalloped edges which meet in centre back outlining the graceful round yoke.

The waist is adjusted over fitted linings that close in centre front, the yoke plastron closing with the stand-ing collar at the left shoulder.

New York Cirr (Special).—The fects invariably sought by women of corded taffetas that are sold in the refined tastes. Black and white comshops all ready for use present opportunities for stylish effects with little evidence this season, both in utility costumes and headwear, in necl trimmings and in elaborate evening toilets, in which handsome silks, matelasse satins, nets, laces, chiffons and extremely ornate and beautiful iet garnitures are united.

The Season's Embroideries.

Irish point, Swiss and very fine nainsook embroideries, some with valenciennes or heavier medallion insertions introduced, others in bowknot, fleur de lis, or open floral de-signs, with straight or scalloped edges, are exhibited among the large assort ment of the season. There are also heavier embroidered bands and edgings, which closely copy venise-point

Desirable Fabrics. Camel's hair, serge, Scotch tweed, wool, bengaline and French diagonal are all most desirable fabrics.

Stylish Blonsa Walst.

Fine lawn all-over tucking is the material for this stylish blouse waist, embroidered insertion, with edging to match, providing appropriate trim-ming. The heart-shaped plastron and sleeves are cut with the tucks running crosswise of the goods, and the fancy collar may be cut on a double fold, with the tucks crosswise in back or on the bias, with tucks forming a V-shape at the centre seam, as shown. The waist is simply adjusted with under-arm and shoulder seams, the neck being cut low in Vshape to disclose the plastron between the revers of the broad fancy collar. The closing is accomplished by but tons and buttonholes through wide hems in centre front, which is rendered invisible by a strip of insertion edged by narrow frills of embroidery that is applied over the right front edge. The stock collar is joined to the edge of the plastron, and closes in centre back. The plastron is sewed to the right front, and closes under the collar on left, with butters and buttonholes.

Pretty fulness at the waistline is gathered and stitched to position over



STYLISH WAIST FOR A YOUNG GIRL.

by slight gathers collected under the bertha, gathers at the waist forming a stylish pouch effect. The sleeves arranged over fitted linings conform to the close style now almost universal, the tops having a few gathers at the front and back as well as on top of upper portions, that cause the becom-

ing wrinkles preferred by many.

To make this waist for a lady of medium size will require one and three-fourths yards of material fortyfour inches wide.

For a Miss of Fourteen.

Smooth-faced cloth in dove gray, as shown in the large engraving by Manton, is attractively trimmed with rows of bebe satin ribbon in a pretty shade of burnt orange, that on the outer edge being gathered and applied in scroll design. The yoke and collar are covered white tucked taffeta, bought ready tucked for this purpose. The arrangement of this dressy waist is made over fitted linings that close in centre front. The yoke and collar close together at the left shoulder. The right front laps over on the left and closes invisibly with hooks and eyes. The whole back fits smoothly across the shoulders, the fulness being drawn smoothly to the waist in centre and the front pouches slightly over the belt. Stylish puffs top the close-fitting two-seamed sleeves that are decorated just below the puff and at the wrists to match. Harmonious combinations of material and coloring can be developed by the mode in wool, silk or cotton fabrics. With silk, all over lace or mousseline de soie, shirred or tucked, will make hand-some yoking, and all-over embroidery or nainsook tucking may be

Black and White Combinations Favore White veilings, summer silks, ingly by the fancy satins for waists and accessories, mohairs, taffetas, etc., dotted and striped, are set forth among the extensive array of textiles in quiet effects.

used with cotton wash goods. To make this waist for a miss of fourteen

years will require one and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide.

Pretty fulness is given over the bust a belt at back, front and under arm seams. The back is drawn snugly to the waistline, and the fronts puff out with fashionable blouse effect. casing may be applied on the indicated lines, through which tapes are inserted to regulate the fulness, if this manner of adjustment is preferred. The sleeves are shaped with under and upper portions, moderate falness being gathered at the top. The wrists are completed by bands of insertion, from under which pointed cuffs in two portions flare stylishly over the hands. This simple waist, made without lining, is designed with special reference to summer wash fabrics, which are shown this season in the most fascinating all-over tucking, with plain, crossed or fancy effects, with or without insertions, incrustations of lace or embroidery. Less pretentious lawns,



WOMAN'S BLOUSE WAIST.

bric, gingham, etc., will develop charmingly by the mode.

To make this waist for a woman of

medium size will require two and three-quarters yards of thirty-inch

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House. Chairman Hosack of the ways and means committee intro-luced a bill in the house Monday evening authorizing the governor to appoint a solicitor of the commonwealth at an annual salary of \$4,000. The preamble to the bill recites that the state finances are In such condition as to render impera-tive the collection of taxes due the commonwealth from delinquent cor-porations and that the solicitor would

commonwealth from delinquent corporations and that the solicitor would be able to collect and pay into the state treasury not less than \$100,000 annually which otherwise would be lost to the commonwealth.

Representative Hosack also presented a bill taxing the capital stock of manufacturing corporations.

The order of business in the house Tuesday was bills on third reading.

Senate bills creating a bureau of health in cities of the first class and repeating that portion of the act of June 1, 1885, creating a board of health in such cities, passed finally. The Keegan bill to provide for the weighing of coal at bituminous and semibituminous mines and for the payment by weight also passed finally.

Mr. Allen of Philadelphia moved to reconsider the vote by which the senate bill to protect persons who have been convicted of crime and who have reformed from having their previous record used against them in any manner, and to protect minors who may have been committed to any place of reformatory from having their record used against them unless under certain circumstances, was defeated last Wednesday on second reading. The motion was adopted and the bill was read the second time.

The House Wednesday passed final-

Wednesday on second reading. The motion was adopted and the bill was read the second time.

The House Wednesday passed finality the Fow multiple store bill, which met little opposition. The bill is backed by the Retail Grocers' Association of Philadelphia, and is claimed to be intended as a protection to the proprietors of but one or two stores and the comparatively small dealers generally, against individuals and companies that grasp a large amount of the business for themselves by controlling many stores. The bill would impose, in addition to the mercantile tax now required by law a tax of \$500 on each store more than three which a person or company has in a county. On third reading and final passage the following passed.

Making school taxes a Hen against real estate and providing for the revival of the same; further regulating the duties and liabilities of collectors of school taxes; providing for the registration and collection of unpaid taxes assessed against real estate; imposing additional duties from school treasury

assessed against real estate; imposing additional duties from school treasury and specifying the additional duties and fees of the prothonotary for services in and about the registration.

The following revenue bills passed in the House Thursday:

Providing for the payment of bonus upon the bonds which corporations (except corporations of the first class) (except corporations of the first class) are authorized to issue. By this measure all corporations (except those of the first class) existing under the laws of this State are required to pay a bonus of one-third of 1 per cent upon all bonds that they are now authorized to issue, and no corporation can issue bonds or increase its bonded indebtedness until it has paid the bonus of one-third of 1 per cent. It is estimated

ness until it has paid the bonus of onethird of 1 per cent. It is estimated
this will increase the State revenue
\$200,000 annually.

Taxing all beer, ale and porter manufactured or brewed within this Commonwealth. By this measure a tax of
three-fourths of 1 per cent per gallen
is levied upon all beer, ale and porter
manufactured or brewed in the State.
This measure requires a uniformity of
taxation upon all the breweries of the
State. The estimated annual amount
of revenue that will be derived from
this bill is \$515,530, or \$397,380 more
than the State now receives. This
measure repeals the act of 1897, taxing
brewers.

In the house Friday Mr. Fow of
Philadethia introduced a bill residue.

In the house Friday Mr. Fow of Philadelphia introduced a bill making licenses to sell liquors, spirituous, vinous or malt, either at wholesale or retail, personal property, and subject to levy and sale, and providing for the transfer thereof to the purchaser.

Mr. Garvin, Delaware, attempted to get special orders for a bill to remedy a bill of 1897, to create a dental council, and for the registration of dentists.

Mr. Fow attacked the dental authorities for having refused to accept this bill from the legislature, and he was of opinion that the legislature should have nothing to do with them. The house denied the special order. house denied the special order.

Sennte.

Just a dozen members were presen at Monday evening's session of the senate. A resolution was adopted pro-viding that after April 2 all bills on the postponed calendar shall be dropped, and that after that date no bills shall be read in place. After calling up and passing several unimportant bills on second reading the cham-

In the senate Tuesday the bill pro-In the senate Tuesday the bill providing for the publication in the newspapers of all the laws enacted by the legislature was defeated on final passage. Another proposition that met its death provided that a committee of five, should take charge and purchase at cost price all the text books for the public schools.

public schools.

The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the commonwealth passed finally. The amendment strikes out section 4, article 8, and inserts in place thereof 'All elections of the citizens shall be

by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved." The object is to permit of the use of

voting machines.
In the Senate, after considerable sparring last Wednesday the bill lim-iting the minimum school term to seven months was placed on the calen-

dar of first reading bills.

The Rice bill, legalizing the sale of oleomargarine when it is not colored, was the cause of an extensive debate, and the members proved to be any-

and the members proved to be anything but unanimous on the subject.

"The present law," said Mr. Flinn,
"Is satisfactory to the eleomargarine dealers. I know that in Allegheny county the law on the subject is easily and frequently broken. The sale of eleomargarine cannot be prevented in this State. What we ask is that it shall be sold for just what it is, and that the consumer shall know that he is buying and eating eleomargarine. This bill will certainly protect the farmer and the public." The bill passed

mer and the public." The bill passed finally by a vote of 42 to 4.

The 56th ballet Thursday resulted:
Quay. \$7; Jenks, 71; Dalzell, 17;
Stewart, 6; Stone, 3; Huff, 7; Irwin, 4;
Widener, 3; Riter, 1; Rice, 1; Smith, 3; Tubbs, 2; Grow, 1; Markle, 1; total vote, 207; necessary to a choice, 104 vote, 207; necessary to a choice, 104.
The senate Thursday passed the Mc-Carrell bill, to authorize orphans:
courts to decree specific performance
of written contracts made by

decedents.

The senate passed the insurance acts prohibiting life insurance companies prohibiting life insurance companies. The senate passed the insurance acts prohibiting life insurance companies from using certain funds for expenses and also an act to provide for the regulation of mutual assessment corporations. It passed the Muchibronner bill, changing the prison labor act.

and the Chew bill, to establish a board for the examination of accountants, and an act authorizing cities and bor-oughs employing more than 25 school teachers to hold separate teachers' in-

The fifty-seventh ballot for United States senator resulted last Friday as follows:

follows: Quay, 25; Jenks, 34; Dalzell, 10; Stone, 2; Irwin, 4; Huff, 5; Stewart, 5; Widener, 2; Rice, 1; Riter, 1; Grow, 1; Tubbs, 1; Markle, 1; total, 103.

## KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDERSED

A HEAVY DEBT.

Gov. Stone Opposed to the Large Annual School Appropriation-Unreasonable When Compared With the Revenues.

Governor Stone last week wrote a letter to J. B. Hershey, of McKeesport, who asked his views on the proposed reduction of the public school appropriation: "I have been much misquoted in the newspapers. I am not opposed to the appropriation to the public schools, and regard it as a wise and judicious appropriation of the public revenue, but the amount heretofore appropriated is not in proportion to the amount of revenue received by the State. We have appropriated \$5,500,000 annually, while our revenues are only \$11,000,000, and generally less than that, so that the appropriation to the

that, so that the appropriation to the public schools is more than one-half of the entire revenues received by the State. We have accumulated a floating indebtedness over and above the State funded debt of nearly \$4,000,000, which the State has not paid and cannot pay. This appropriation to the public schools is unreasonable, considering the revenue raised."

The following pensions were issued last week: James Wilson, Chambersburg, \$6; Philip Frazier, Pittsburg, \$6; Noah M. Campbell, Lose, Westmoreland, \$6; Andrew Verner, Oakmont, \$5; Solomon J. Grine, Myersdale, \$4 to \$6; George B. Murphy, New Castle, \$5 to \$8; Samuel H. Anderson, Maddensville, Huntingdon, \$6 to \$8; John S. Irvin, Pittsburg, \$5 to \$8; John S. Irvin, Pittsburg, \$5 to \$12; Thomas M. Law, Polk, \$6 to \$12; Thomas M. Law, Polk, \$6 to \$12; Thomas M. Law, Polk, \$6 to \$12; Thomas M. Robinett, Everett, Bedford, \$8; Isaac F. Wimer, West Liberty, Butler, \$8; John A. McNeil, Verona, \$6; David Zuch, Tionesta, \$19 to \$12; John D. Richardson, dead, Fort Littleton, Fulton, \$8; John H. Jacobs, Patterson, Juniata, \$6 to \$10; Collins Johnson, Munsons Station, Clearfield, \$17 to \$30; Thomas L. Coleman, Tyrone, \$8 to \$10; James Kidd, Minersville, Juniata, \$6 to \$10; Andrew Tippery, Callensburg, Clarion, \$6; Evi Fuller, Bradford, \$10 to \$12; William C. Campbell (dead), Pittsburg, \$10 to \$30; Henry A. Wilse, Rimersburg, \$10; Enos C. McKillip, Rolfe, Elk, \$16; William B. Troy, Bradford, \$17 to \$30; Charles Beebe, Cheeny Grove, \$8 to \$10; Joseph P. Stiffey, Blacklick station, Indiana, \$8 to \$12; Matthew Traikin, Willet, Indiana, \$8 to \$12; Matthew Traikin, Willet, Indiana, \$8 to \$12; Irvin S. Mead, Youngsville, Warren, \$8 to \$10; Joseph P. Stiffey, Blacklick station, Indiana, \$8 to \$12; Matthew Traikin, Willet, Indiana, \$8 to \$12; Matthew Traikin,

used a bottle filled with kerosene, with a wick through the cork, as a smelter. For a smelting pot he employed one of the pewter spoons given prisoners to eat their soup.

The heads of nine families at Coatesville who have not been sending their children to school were given hearings before 'Squire Myer last week, on the charge of not complying with the Compared of not complying with the Comcharge of not complying with the Com-pulsory Education law. Six of the de-fendants were fined \$1 each and sad-dled with the costs; in one case the fine was remitted, and in the other two cases prosecution was withdrawn, the parents proving that the absen of their children from school was un-

of their children from school was un-avoidable.

The suit of Clark & Michaels of Wellsville was called at Lisbon, O., last Monday, wherein R. T. Findlay of Wellsville, the Ward estate of Sharon, Wellaville, the Ward estate of Sharom, Pa., and the Guttridge estate of Warren are each sued for \$10,000 for the non-performance of a contract for the erection of a tin mill at Wellsville. Guttridge committed suicide, and Mr. Ward was accidentally killed at the Sharon iron works, causing non-fulfillment of the contract.

Attempting to get to the approximation of the contract.

fillment of the contract.

Attempting to get to the opposite side of a slowly-moving freight train at Shamokin the other night, Safron Hicovicz caught hold of a car but slipped and fell. The wheels passed over one of his legs, but as the limb was artificial the track was strewn with splinters instead of flesh and blood. With the ald of a cane he was able after the accident to hobble along.

John Kratz, aged 48, shot and killed his 9-year-old son Milton, the eather day at their home in Beifry, five miles from Norristown, and then committed suicide by shooting himself. Kratz had speculated, and said to his wife he had lost everything except the farm. She found the bodies on the floor, the

had lost everything except the farm. She found the bodies on the floor, the father clutching a revolver.

Faul Stains and John Shutter, aged 16 and 17 years respectively. Tuesday, at the Good Samaritan Hospital at Lebanon, gave up considerable skin, which was grafted over a wound on the left shoulder of Albert Stains, aged 14 years, whose left arm was torn off recently in a bone-grinding machine. The aperation was successful.

William H. Clark, aged sixty, a to-bactonist, who lived alone in the rear of his store at Reading, was found dead a few days ago suspended by his vest from the back of a chair. The indications are that he arose from his couch during the night, and while standing was stricken by apopiexy, fell forward and died.

Jonas Garman, who suddenly disappeared from Lykens, in December, 1838, was located in St. Louis recently and brought back to Harrisburg Wednesday by a private detentive. Garman left home under a misapprehension, on account of his financial affairs being tangled. He has made an assignment.

Mrs. John Allen, residing near Barassignment.

Mrs. John Allen, residing near Bar-keyville, was fatally gored by a cow

last week.

The expense of running an Atlantic steamer for three years exceeds the cost of its construction.