

# FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

## Potatoes Grown on New Soil.

Potatoes and turnips are exhausting crops, and do better upon new soil than upon the land where they have been grown within a few years, but by careful attention to the fertilizer used upon them they can be made to grow in the same place for several years, though apt to grow gradually inferior both in yield and in eating qualities. Luckily all these crops are not among those which need to be seen every day, so that they may be placed farther away in new locations, or they can be bought usually of as good quality as those home grown, for they do not deteriorate in quality by keeping, as do more perishable green vegetables and small fruits.

## The Value of Manure.

Facts about stable manure, or rather freshly stated conclusions, form an important part of Bulletin 58, Massachusetts experiment station, C. Wellington. Of the three common conditions of barnyard manure, half rotted manure is the most valuable, and well-rotted manure the least, because of their relative amount of nitrates. Manure should be kept packed away from the air as tightly as possible, and if rotted should be plowed under just before planting, otherwise several months before that time. The more litter used in the manure, the greater liability to loss of nitrogen. The use of bedding material free from decomposable organic matter is a means of protection against loss of nitrogen. As a matter of fact many intelligent farmers long since reached the conclusion that manure is never worth any more than immediately after it is voided, and that the sooner it can be got onto the land the better. Of course the sooner this is done the less the liability to loss of nitrogen irrespective of the kind of bedding used.

## Trees for Small Grounds.

For grounds of small dimensions the dwarf classes of ornamental trees should receive more attention, leaving those that attain greater height to more spacious grounds. If but one, two or three specimens are to be set, there is no objection to such large trees as the cut-leaf birch, purple beech, scarlet maple, or even to the more common sugar maple, chestnuts, elms, etc., though when these trees reach maturity there will be little room for plants or shrubs without overcrowding or at the expense of lawn.

One of the most desirable of low-growing trees for small grounds is the Japan maple, *Acer polymorphum*. In reality it is but a large-growing shrub. The foliage is feathery, with small, deeply lobed leaves of coppery green. The growth is graceful, compact and dense, and the tree hardy. The varieties of the flowering thorn (*Crataegus*) are among the best of small trees for the lawn. They are compact, low, and bloom abundantly during the summer. They are, moreover, hardy, cleanly and do well in dry soils, where some other classes would not succeed. The variety *Carrierei* is one of the best of the class. The foliage is deep green and glossy, the flowers large, white and followed in the fall by scarlet fruit that remains nearly all winter. Paul's double scarlet thorn is an old variety, but one of the best for small grounds, especially where bright color is needed. The tree is of good form, and attractive foliage and the brilliant scarlet flowers, very often double, are borne in great profusion.—Chicago Record.

## How to Be Sure of Good Layers.

Much has been written regarding egg type or the picking out of layers from their shape. We believe there is something in it. We believe that a bright, active hen, with a rather long deep body, is a better layer than a sluggish acting, compact or a round bodied one. Yet there is far more in breeding than in selection. If we want layers we must breed from noted layers. "Like will beget like," and a noted layer will be more likely to produce layers than a poor layer. So the only way to be sure to get good layers is to breed them. Not only must the hen be a good layer but the cock must be from the same strain. This will necessitate in-breeding somewhat, but with good judgment and unlimited range, this will not hurt the strain unless persisted in too long. It is best to use two flocks that are not related at the start.

There is a vast difference in the laying of individual hens. A person who is observing can usually tell which are the best layers. These should be separated and penned with the best cock, and all the eggs. Mark with a punch through the web of the foot all these chicks, and next season select only the best of them for that year's mating. Be sure that the cock is very strong and active, for in-breeding is risky business to the beginner, and nothing but the very best and strongest birds should be used. When it becomes necessary to introduce new blood—say every other year or once in three years—get cocks from someone who is working on the same lines, if possible.—R. W. Davison in the Epitomist.

## Summer Feeding of Pigs.

Pigs should run with the dam until they are ten or twelve weeks old. Let them eat with the dam, for by so doing there will be no sudden change of food when left to themselves, nor any harmful setback, unless unwholesome food is given them. When weaned put on a pasture. When on a good pasture, especially if of clover or peas, the task of summer feeding and care will

be a light affair; and to the pigs it will be an invigorating, healthgiving feast. Every hog raiser should have a few acres sown to grass, oats, rye, clover, or peas, on which to turn his pigs in the summer season. For summer feeding the pea pasture is par excellence. The pasture should always be provided with plenty of clean water and shade.

When pigs are confined their food should be greatly varied, to avoid the results of gorging and surfeiting them, whence, together with the ill effects of confinement, arise most disorders, especially stomach troubles. As soon as symptoms of such disorders appear the pigs should be turned on open ground, and, if possible, on pasture. The change will quite soon have a good effect. But if turned upon a barren lot, give them soaking food, and feed some soft cotton, small, boiled, cold potatoes and skimmed milk; in a word, any wholesome swill or food. Unless the disorder has reached a serious stage, the pigs will soon recover health and vigor.

It is better not to feed pigs too exclusively on unground grain. Far better results come from feeding mixed rations of ground peas, barley, oats, wheat middlings, etc. Besides, pigs so fed, are the sooner made ready for the pork tub. Farmers too often overlook the necessity for variety in the diet of their pigs. All domestic animals require a great variety of food to supply all the wants of the system. We have no doubt but that confinement to one kind of food for a long time is the frequent cause of disease in pigs. Green clover in summer, besides giving bulk and lightness to the food, furnishes a large quantity of muscle-forming material and phosphate of lime for the bones. In winter, when green soiling food cannot be had, the best substitutes are beets, carrots, turnips, etc.; and when these are not to be had, short cut clover, or other hay, boiled with meal, answers the purpose, and will be eaten greedily. Several different kinds of grain should be ground together to give variety.

## Variation in Cow Weights.

At the beginning of each month for two months, the dairy herd of the Kansas State Agricultural college has been weighed for three consecutive days and the weight of each animal determined by averaging the results of the three days' weighing. During the first weigh period the herd did not have access to water until they were weighed, but during the second period they were allowed to run to the watering trough in the yards before weighing. To one unaccustomed to the fluctuations in animal weights the following results may appear astonishing:

Cows giving milk—The average weight of thirteen head was 1,048 and 1,065 pounds respectively for the first and second weigh periods. During the first period the minimum variation of any one individual was four pounds, and the maximum variation sixty-five pounds, with an average for the lot of twelve pounds. During the second period, where the herd had access to water, the minimum variation was five pounds and the maximum ninety pounds; but during this period certain individuals gained at the same time that others lost, so that the average variation for the lot was only five pounds, the same as the minimum variation of any one individual. In both periods the greatest variation took place with animals that weighed 900 to 950 pounds.

Dry cows—The average weight of twelve head was 1,118 and 1,125 pounds respectively for the first and second weigh periods. During the first period the minimum variation of any single individual was seven pounds and the maximum variation thirty-two pounds, with an average variation of seven pounds. During the second period the minimum variation was four pounds and the maximum forty pounds, with an average for the lot of five pounds. In the first period the greatest variation was with a 960 pound cow, and in the second period with a 1300 pound cow.

Young stock—This lot consisted of five head whose weights ranged from 400 to 600 pounds. During the first weigh period the minimum variation was seven and the maximum thirty-nine pounds, with an average for the lot of twenty-three pounds. During the second period the minimum variation among the individuals so balanced each other that the average variation for the lot was only two pounds.

Calves—In four calves weighing from eighty-five to 165 pounds the variation was from two to five pounds, the average for the lot for both periods being about 2 1/2 pounds. The greatest variation, however, was the smallest calf.

Bull—This pure blood Guernsey had an average weight in the first period of 1342 pounds, with a difference between his highest and lowest weight of forty-two pounds. In the second weigh period his average weight was 1355 pounds with a variation of nineteen pounds.

The above notes show that a considerable variation may take place in consecutive daily weights of the same animal without any apparent cause. When a person is particular about getting an accurate weight of an animal it should be done by averaging at least three daily weighings.—D. H. Otis in Farm, Field and Fireside.

## A Flash Measured.

By means of a photograph, made with a vibrating lens, scientists have calculated the time of a lightning flash. It came out one-nineteenth of a second. The calculation is based upon the multiple image in the photographs and the rate of vibration of the lens. The time applies of course only to the particular flash that was photographed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# THE REALM OF FASHION.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—White point d'esprit is here stylishly trimmed with narrow satin ribbon, lace edging and insertion, ribbon of suitable width forming the belt and



YOKE WAIST AND GORED SKIRT.

at the shoulders. The yoke and sleeves are formed with rows of the insertion put together with frizzed baby ribbon, and the standing collar is made over a stiff foundation in the same attractive manner, stylish pointed portions flaring behind the ears. The graceful bertha is shaped in pretty equal points at the lower edge, and trimmed with the edging, insertion and lace to correspond, and the sleeve is finished with a flaring cuff.

The skirt has five gores that are smoothly adjusted over the hips, the

White shirt-waists in cotton goods have the preference, many being of fine lawn, tucked all over in bias or straight-up-and-down or round-and-round lucks. The severe linen waist of white, with cuffs and collar, is worn with the tailor gown having a cut-away jacket in bolero style. Some of the new waists show a cut-away at the neck, having fancy collar and revers with which are worn fancy-colored or white chemisettes.—Woman's Home Companion.

## Styles in Hair Dressing.

The Pompadour roll turned back entirely from the face certainly gives it a longer appearance, but this may be lessened by a few curling locks over the forehead, and by keeping the hair at the sides well pulled out. Hair-dressers wave the long hair, which is turned back on ordinary curling-tongs, wrapping each small strand of hair several times around the tongs and finally combing it out very gently.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## The Latest Collar.

The newest collar does not wish to be considered a collar at all. It is simply a combination of the yoke, carried up to the chin and turned over. In the back its height is regulated only by the hair. If that is dressed low the collar stops, but if the chignon is placed high it soars to the tops of the ears.

## Material For Bathing Costumes.

Another is a weave of French dress goods much used for bathing and yachting costumes.

## Useful and Stylish Accessories.

With a change in name from Spanish to French, these stylish accessories are again on the top wave of fashion. Their utility in concealing the worst portion of half-worn silk blouses affords one good reason for their revived popularity. Elaborate decoration is their prominent characteristic



BOX-PLEATED WAIST.

fulness in the back being laid in pleats that meet over the placket in centre, or the fulness may be collected in gathers, if so preferred. Two narrow lace and ribbon edged frills of the point d'esprit form the pretty foot trimming, the ribbon edged insertion being applied on the pointed outline, giving an overskirt effect. The mode is stylish and suitable for foulard, India and taffeta silk, cashmere, veiling, challie, percale, organdie, lawn, gingham, dimity or any fashionable soft wool or cotton fabric. Plain or ruffled ribbon, braid, gimp, insertion and edging of lace or embroidery may be chosen for garniture.

To make this waist for a miss of fourteen years will require one and one-half yards of material thirty inches wide. To make the skirt will require four yards of thirty-six or three yards of forty-four-inch material.

## Waist of White Persian Lawn.

White Persian lawn and fine embroidered insertion form the fashionable shirt waist shown in the large engraving, with which is worn a regulation white linen collar and a tie bow of wedgewood blue satin. Rows of insertion are stitched on smoothly between the box-pleats, the material being cut away from underneath. The pleats meet at the shoulder seams, under-arm seams completing the simple adjustment. The fulness at the waist line is regulated by gathers between the box-pleats, and the fronts puff out just a little above the belt. The shirt waist sleeves in newest shaping are decorated near the top with cross strips of insertion.

The straight cuffs may be made plain or trimmed with insertion, as shown. The belt of white kid is closed with a gilt clasp in front. For satin, silk, taffeta, cashmere or other fine woolen goods, this style is desirable, as well as for pique, lawn, dimity, gingham or other wash fabrics. To make this waist for a woman of medium size will require three and one-half yards of material thirty inches wide.

## Fancies in Shirt-Waists.

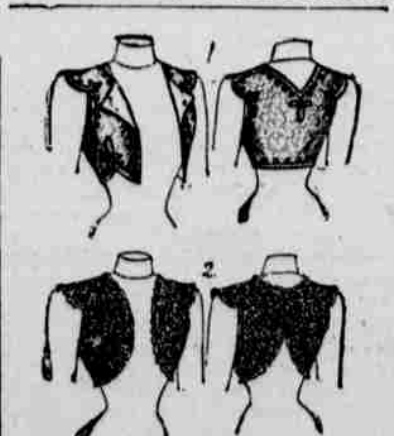
The really swell thing is the pure white silk or satin shirt-waist made in the greatest simplicity of style, and is worn with a black skirt of aet.

when intended for dressy occasions, while for ordinary wear they may be quite plainly completed.

No. 1 shows rich, dark-red broadcloth edged with a scroll design in black soutache braid. Stylish revers of white silk poplin roll back from the open fronts. The "jaquette" is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, which extend to form stylish epaulettes over the dress sleeves.

No. 2 is of black guipure lace, which may be made with or without a white or colored satin lining. The rounded edges are finished with quillings of lace to match. Satin ribbon or mousseline may be used with becoming effect.

Dressy "jaquettes" in either style may be made from short lengths of brocade, velvet, silk or woolen fabrics, perforated broadcloth being much used in their construction. Applique of lace, embroidery or passementerie, effect.



WOMEN'S "JAQUETTES."

all-over lace, braiding, spangled net, frizzed ribbon or gimp will make pretty finishings.

To make either "jaquette" in the medium size will require one yard of material twenty-two inches wide.

## A Popular Dress Material.

A new canvas dress material of silk and wool mixed bids fair to become very popular.

## Muslin Gowns With Lace Yokes.

Muslin gowns have transparent yokes of heavy guipure lace.

## "HULLO"

When you see a man in woe  
Walk right up and say "hullo!"  
Say "hullo!" an "now d'ye do?"  
"How's the world a-comin' you?"  
Slap the fellow on the back;  
Bring your hand down with a whack;  
Walk right up and don't go slow,  
Grin and shake and say "hullo!"

Is he clothed in rags? O who!  
Walk right up and say "hullo!"  
Hags is but a cotton roll  
Just for wrappin' up a soul;  
An' a soul is worth a true  
Hale an' hearty "how d'ye do!"  
Don't wait for the crowd to go,  
Walk right up and say "hullo!"

Wen big vessels meet, they say,  
The saloot an' sail away.  
Just the same as you an' me—  
Lonesome ships upon a sea;  
Each one sailing his own jog  
For a port beyond the fog.  
Let yer speakin' trumpet blow,  
Lift yer horn an' cry "hullo!"

Say "hullo!" an' "bow d'ye do!"  
Folks are good as you.  
When yer leaves yer house of clay,  
Wanderin' in the far-away,  
Wen you travel through the strange  
Country t'other side the range,  
Then the souls you've cheered will know  
Who you be, an' say "hullo!"  
—Texas Commercial Review.

## HUMOROUS.

Algie—What is the first thing you would do if you had \$1,000,000? Tom—Resign.

Father—Tommy, stop pulling that cat's tail. Tommy—I'm only holding the tail; the cat's pulling it.

Housewife—How dare you ask me to feel you again? Hobo—That, ma'am, is a perfidious secret.

"What makes you consider him such a strong man?" "Why, I saw him open three car windows in succession."

"Shave yourself, usually, don't you?" queried the barber. "No," replied the victim, shortly. "Never talk to myself."

"Did that woman give any reason for attempting suicide?" "Yes, yer honor." "What was it?" "She says she wanted to kill herself!"

War Hero—All right, I will accept your offer of \$100 for an article. What shall I write about? Magazine Editor—Oh, about nine or ten pages.

McFingle—Poor Broome! He's gone over to the silent majority. McFangle—Why—I—when did he—is he dead? McFingle—Well, no; but he's married.

A sure sign of old age—write it down as the truth—  
Is to grate like a sage on the follies of youth.

Jones—It's six months since I loaned you that liver, and you said you only needed it for a short time. Smith—Well, that's right. It lasted only half an hour.

Loving Mother—I cannot understand what makes our boy Robert so fond of pedestrianism. Food Father—He gets that from me. Didn't I walk the floor with him for weeks when he was a baby?

Johnny Wiggin (underneath)—I've got enough! Stop it, will yer? Jimmy—Yes, I will stop it if yer'll give me yer pocketknife and that apple o' yours. Then I'll take the indemnity and declare peace!

"This is a strictly judicial proceeding," said the facetious footpad who had kept the revolver pointed at his victim's head while the other footpad went through his victim's pockets. "I am holding you for robbery."

Hibbler—What are you writing now? Scribbler—A volume of bright sayings for infants. Hibbler—But how on earth can it be of any use to infants? Scribbler—It can't. It's intended to be of use to parents in saving the wear and tear on their imaginations.

"I on know and I know," shouted the attorney for the accused, "that it is better that nine innocent prisoners should escape than that one guilty man should be punished!" "I cannot permit such a statement to be to the jury unchallenged," smiled the court. "Note an exception, Mr. Stenographer!" roared the attorney.

No Good Posting the Letter.  
It was on the sailing day of one of the big Cunard liners.

The usual tears had been shed, the usual farewells had been spoken, and slowly the giant vessel began to move through the water.

Then, as is quite onstomary, those upon the tender and the voyagers upon the boat begin to remember things that they ought to have said before, and howled the same across the rapidly widening stretch of water.

On the tender stood a tall, spare woman who had been industriously waving a pale blue handkerchief.

"O-o-o-h, Henry!" she suddenly shrieked to a stout little man on the rear deck, who had been waving a second blue handkerchief back at her, "did you post that letter?"

"No-o-o," howled the stout little man in reply, "I'll post it in New York."

"Never mind, Henry," responded the other, "it was only to the butcher, tellin' him never to send up another steak like the last one."—London Tit-Bits.

Window Washing Not a Bar.  
Can a lawyer practicing at the bar be at the same time a manual worker? This question is now agitating the members of the legal profession in Hungary. A young briefless barrister, tired of waiting for clients, took to earning money by painting, decorating, window-cleaning, paper-hanging, spring-cleaning, and so forth in the provincial towns in the district in which he practiced at the bar. An effort was made to have his name erased from the roll of advocates, but the lord chief justice ruled that the young legal revolutionary was within his rights in earning money by honest manual labor.—Budapester Tageblatt.

# KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

## FOUR INDICTMENTS.

Prominent Men Who Are Alleged to Have Bribe Members of the Last Legislature.

Four of the parties accused of tampering with legislators at the recent session in the interest of ex-senator Quay, have been indicted, and they will be tried at the September term of the Dauphin county court. No true bills were found in the cases against others, and the suit against the ninth is still pending in the court of another county. Those against whom true bills have been found are: Ex-Senator John J. Coyle, of Philadelphia, who is alleged to have offered \$500 to Representative John Engler, of Lycoming county, to vote for the reconsideration of the McCarell jury bill. Ex-Representative Carroll J. Criste, of Milton, representative John R. Byrne, of Everton, Fayette county, who is accused of having offered \$5,000 to Representative William D. Wilson, of Greensburg, to vote for Quay. Ex-Representative Thomas M. Moyles, of Wilkesbarre, whom Representative Peter J. Criste, of Milton, accuses of having offered him \$1,000 to move to reconsider the McCarell bill. Robert Evans, of Philadelphia, who is alleged to have offered \$1,000 to Representative William J. Norton, of Wayne county, to vote for the McCarell bill.

The following pensions were issued last week: Jonas Waab, Elizabethville, Dauphin, \$6; George W. Roudenbush, Mt. Carmel, \$8; Solomon N. Flowers, Tonawata, Forest, \$10; Daniel Fratz, Shippensburg, \$8; Jos. R. Barnes, Wrightsville, \$10; Geo. W. Fuller, North East, \$14; Michael Wirt, Freeburg, Snyder, \$10; David Conn, English Center, Lycoming, \$12; Original widows, etc.—Minor of Benj. J. Ourster, Sharon, Mercer, \$10; Marion M. Stork, Erie, Mercer, \$10; Lewis Mintz, Conneautville, \$8; George W. Penrod, South Fork, \$10; Sebastian Tress, Beaver Falls, \$10; Daniel Stoner, Ore Hill, \$8; Harrison J. Chandler, Rochester, \$11; William H. Frazier, New Bethlehem, \$9; John Old, Soldiers home, \$10; John Vancor, Harrisburg, \$10; John Angelo, Allegheny, \$10; John W. Smith, Yellow Creek, \$24; John Hostler, Academia, \$12; Samuel Morter, Lemaster, \$10; Elizabeth Kuder, McKeesport, \$8; Mary B. Shane, Moon Run, \$8; Mary Beck, \$8; William Harp, Bellefonte, \$10; John Getz, Silver Springs, Lancaster, \$6; Elisha Taylor, Allegheny, \$8; John W. Rickard, Challenge, Elk, \$8; John Stump, Blair station, Allegheny, \$8; William H. Herr, Somerset, \$10 to \$12; Henry L. Howell, Kerpville, Erie, \$6 to \$10; Abraham Swank, West Newton, \$25 to \$27; William Kimble, Shinglehouse, Potter, \$14 to \$17; Lida Burkholder, mother, Kippie, Blair, \$12; Abraham H. Barnes, dead, Stroudsburg, \$10 to \$17.

Maggie Tobin, Rose Hartman and Mary Joyce, aged 13 and 19 years respectively, while playing at the J. C. Scott & Sons coal mines at Ehrenfeld, near Johnstown, a few days ago were caught by several cars coming out of the mines. The two youngest girls, at the point of death, and the latter is seriously injured. The girls were placed upon the rails. When the engine approached the mines it was cut loose from the cars and shot ahead. As soon as it passed over the rails the girls rushed to the tracks, jumping in front of the car.

The Democratic deadlock for the nomination of justice of the supreme court was broken last Friday on the twenty-eighth ballot by the election by acclamation of Judge Stephen Lehigh Mastrezt of Fayette. There were no contests for the superior court and state treasurer nominations, and Charles J. Kelly of Lycoming, the permanent chairman of the convention, captured the former and Representative W. T. Creasy of Columbia the latter. The men chosen voted for William J. Bryan and are committed to free silver.

The deputy attorney general gave Insurance Commissioner an opinion in an open opinion in which he rules that a duly authorized resident insurance agent of this state may legally form a business arrangement or partnership with parties resident either within or without the commonwealth, and may use the firm name for advertising or business purposes and may use the firm name in countersigning policies so long as he also countersigns them with his own name as required by law.

The other night, just before the conclusion of the trial of the accused at Chambersburg, a terrible panic was created by the total collapse of all the tiers of reserved seats. Fully 600 men, women and children were thrown in a struggling mass upon the ground, some of them falling to their knees. One man was injured, he having two ribs broken. A dozen women fainted and many people were bruised, but no limbs were broken. The seats were overloaded.

A case of smallpox was reported to the board of health at Belle Vernon last week the victim being a small child named Woods. The child was playing with some other children when its face was noticed by neighbors who reported it. Immediately upon being notified the board of health held a meeting and decided that vaccination be instituted, and Policeman David Behanna was put in charge.

The stock of W. M. Jacobs at Lancaster, confiscated by the Government on the exposure of the celebrated Jacobs-Kendall-Broadhead-Taylor counterfeiting plate, was sold the other day. It consisted of 400,000 pounds of tobacco of all kinds and grades and 2,000,000 cigars, besides the apparatus of the factory. The total receipts will reach \$50,000.

It looks now as if the departure of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment from Manila for San Francisco were only a matter of hours. This is shown by the fact that an order has been sent from the war department to the depot quartermaster at San Francisco to hold at that point all mail matter intended for members of the Tenth.

The great oil farm suit that has been on trial at Beaver for the past eight days ended by the jury bringing in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, Mrs. Mary J. Kennedy. The property is said to be worth almost \$100,000. The defendants are the Forest Oil Company. The case will be carried to the supreme court.

C. F. Woods was run over at Johnstown and instantly killed, while sleeping on the Pennsylvania railroad tracks.

The grand jury of Dauphin county has found a true bill against ex-senator John J. Coyle of Philadelphia for attempting to bribe Representative John Engler of Lycoming to vote to reconsider the McCarell bill.

Gov. Stone appointed as trustees of the State hospital for chronic insane at Wernersville, Jacob Shenck, Lebanon; Thos. C. Zimmerman, Reading; and Walter T. Bradley, Philadelphia.

Ray L. Bonsteel, the prominent attorney at Cory 'accused of forgery, was arrested by Officer Wheeler. Bonsteel waived examination and bail was fixed at \$5,000.

Tramps at New Castle now pay their fines by working on the streets.