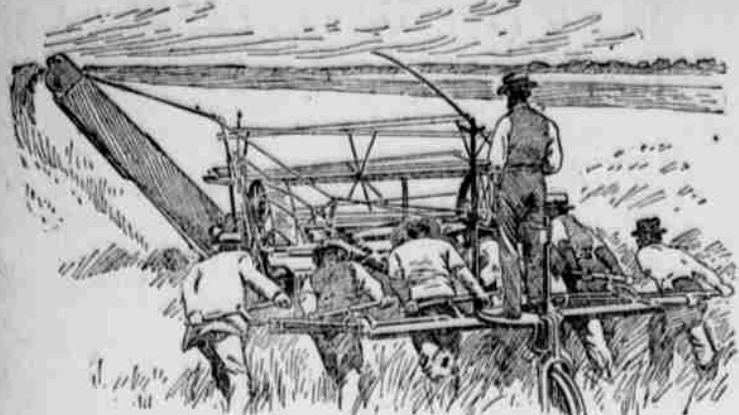


# CHEAPER TO FARM WITH TRAMPS THAN HORSES IN OKLAHOMA.



MAN POWER IN OKLAHOMA FARMING.

The farmers of Oklahoma have decided to do away with horses to pull their binders and reapers. At this day the machines can be drawn so easily and horseflesh is at such a high price that it is cheaper to advertise for a gang of tramps and hire them to pull the machines during the harvest. The first work of this kind was done on the big "101" Ranch, in the northern part of the Cherokee Strip. "Joe" Miller, the man who owns the ranch, says that he has hired teams from the neighbors to help in his harvest for many years, and that this year he hired twenty tramps and the work was done at just half the cost. In Oklahoma the ranches are so large that no one man owns enough horses to do the work, and in harvest time a horse is a scarce article and costs a great price. The Miller ranch contains five thousand acres, and is said to be the largest wheat farm in the world.

is managed. If the wind is behind the boat the sheet will, of course, be eased out until the mainsail stands at a wide angle with the length of the boat, thereby exposing as much surface as possible. In sailing into the wind or "by the wind," as the old seamen say, the sheets are drawn in very close; in other words, the yacht is "close-hauled," so that the mainsail stands almost parallel with the length of the boat. The skipper must keep his eyes wide open and never allow his hand to leave the sheets for a moment, if he would get the best speed from his boat and prevent being capsized by sudden squalls. The mainsail is assisted by a number of smaller sails before the mast. These are attached to various ropes connecting with the tip end of the bowsprit and with the stem of the yacht. The rope which connects the bowsprit with the top of the topmast (15) is called the topmast stay and holds the topmast from being pulled backward, just as the topmast backstay (20) holds it from being driven forward. The line which reaches from the top of the mainmast to the stem of the boat (14) is called the forestay, and it supports the mainmast from falling backward. The sail (B) is called the foresail. The sail (C) the jib, and the sail (E) the jib topsail. They are all held in by ropes which can be easily extended or shortened so as to draw more or less wind. One of the most picturesque of the sails is not shown in the diagram because it is used only under certain favoring conditions. This sail, the balloon jib, is an enormous sail made of very light cloth—in the Columbia of silk—and it is larger than either the mainsail or the spinnaker. It is attached at the very front of the boat, and it is sup-

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

**Playing House.**  
Jim an' me wuz playin' house After school today; Jim said I could be his wife— Only jes' in play. So we tuk my table out An' some cookies, too; Then we settled down fer tea Jes' like big folks do.

Jim, he brought a book and read; I said: "That ain't fair, I'd tear that old book in two If I'd only dare." Then Jim laughed at me an' said: "You big silly, you. I mns' read an' you keep still— Jes' like big folks do."

Then I jes' got off my chair An' I wouldn't play; Jim natched up his book an' said: "Gee! all do that way." He went home, but I don't care, I'm jes' mad clean through. 'Tain't no fun t' play "keep house" Jes' like big folks do.

—Florence E. Russell, in Newark Daily Advertiser.

**Curious Attachment.**  
There are few things more interesting in the natural history of animals or, indeed, more wonderful, than the partiality which individuals of totally different race have exhibited for each other. About ten years ago a friend who was rector of a rural parish in North Wales, bought a pig at one of his village fairs. It belonged to a cottager who lived nearly four miles from the place where the fair was held, and who had probably brought it on foot from his cottage that morning.

The pig was driven up to the rectory and placed in the sty, and on the next morning my friend went to see his new purchase and to turn him into the fold to take an airing, where he was left to pick a few peas that had been thrown down to make his pastime more agreeable.

After awhile the pig was not to be found and a servant was sent to see if he had strayed back to his old home. There he was found happy and free among the other animals of the cottage. He was again driven to his new quarters, and confined to the sty for nearly two days. When it was thought he had become reconciled to his new home or had forgotten his old one, he was again liberated and suffered to roam at will about the fold.

He was watched for awhile, but seemed to be so entirely at home that he was left and forgotten until it was time to confine him to his own quarters, when he was again sought for in vain.

He had once more strayed to his old haunts, and had to be brought back again.

On the morning following this escape my friend went to the sty and found near it a little brown dog, which he then remembered he had seen about the premises several times since the fair, and it occurred to him that the pig and he were acquainted and would, if the opportunity were offered, trot home together.

So the pig was liberated in order to see if the surmise was correct, and sure enough, recognition, sweet and tender, was soon witnessed.

They were followed at a respectable distance for fully half a mile, as they diligently trotted home together, the dog leading the way, and anxiously looking back every now and then to see if his friend was following.

The little dog had been missed by his master for long periods together, and his absence could not be accounted for till my friend solved the mystery. There was evidently a strong attachment between them, but whether it was the force of this attachment or anxiety to look after his master's interests, the conduct of the dog was equally wonderful.

**On the Street Corner.**  
The wind was blowing a gale. People were hurrying to and fro, apparently thinking only of themselves—as people usually do when a storm is about to burst upon them. The city crossings were in a shameful condition—what was the matter with the city authorities I cannot tell. There was loose snow on the top of what might be called a lake of slush, the lake in this instance at any rate being deep enough to submerge the "crossers'" rubbers, and sometimes his or her shoes.

From around a corner, almost blown along by the strength of the rising wind, came an old woman with her arms full of bundles. She certainly did look comical with her hat pushed back on one side and her gray hair flying over her face, but there was a pathetic side to the picture. She was trying to make her umbrella act as a cane, but the wind made it contrary, so it flopped about in an aimless way, and finally fell down. The old woman was discouraged, but she struggled to pick up the umbrella, accomplishing the task with difficulty, and while doing so dropped one of her bundles. Endeavoring to get this, all the others fell, with the "total depravity of inanimate things."

Some school boys passed and smiled. "She's having a hard time," said one, laughing.

"Poor old soul!" said another, really feeling sorry for her, but not taking the trouble to show his pity in any helpful way.

Just then another school boy came along. He was well dressed, and his bearing showed that he was "to the manner born." Would he, too, pass by the old woman in her perplexity? Oh, no, that was not his way.

"I'll pick them up for you," he said quickly.

He had some cord in his overcoat pocket, with which he tied all the packages together, and made a sort of handle to hold them by.

"Oh, thank you," said the old woman,

as her face brightening with relief. "How good of you!" "That's all right," was the boyish response.

He was going on, but, happening to look back, he saw the old woman standing on the curbstone looking at the sea of slush as if venturing to cross it. He was at her side in a minute. He took her packages and one of her arms.

"Let me help you across, please," he said as courteously as if he was addressing an old lady of his own station. "It isn't pleasant, but there's no danger."

He smiled into the poor worried old face reassuringly. When they were across the boy said kindly: "Is it all right, now, madam? Can you get home alone?" "Yes, I'll get along without any trouble, and I—"

She was about to express her heartfelt thanks, but the boy, lifting his hat with a parting bow, said, "Good-bye," and was gone.—Helen Hall Farley.

**A Dog That Reasons.**  
Nearly everybody in Waupun, Wis., knows "Billy." He is a very unpretentious citizen, trotting around town dressed in the same threadbare white suit almost daily, but he had a reputation for being a great fighter when aroused, and those who know him best say he is the cleverest as well as the most rational dog in that part of the country. He is an inmate of the state prison, being an assistant in the medical department. Some persons intimate that Billy spends most of his time in and about the medical department because, being a dog, he finds much entertainment in studying the great variety of druggy odors there. As a matter of fact Billy belongs to Dr. G. F. Messer, the head of the medical department, and is devoted to his master, to whom he owes most of his superior education.

When Billy first made the acquaintance of the doctor (he dog) was simply an uneducated, sprawl-legged bull terrier with a certain pride of ancestry that gave a superior tip to his ears and an exceptional fineness to his hair. Like other youngsters whom I might name, Billy, at this period of his career, believed that life and happiness did and of right ought to consist in chewing most anything that looked like food, in chasing chickens and other birds till he was so tired that he sank to rest in the nearest sunny dust heap and in appropriating the softest and cosiest cushioned chair in the house.

Then came the troublesome "going to school" that youngsters usually loathe in their secret hearts. First Billy was taught to sit up on his haunches. This used to make his back ache, and always, at first, it seemed as if a wingless and curious insect would begin to move about at the furthest extremity of his tail at the critical moment when Billy was straining every nerve to remain balanced. So the young dog would blink and look almost tearful and at last give a yelp and start on a wild race for the end of his tail, which dodged him and darted from him in a manner most provoking. You see, his tail had been bitten off in his infancy and was a bit too stubby for convenience. Then came learning to jump through and over arms to get a piece of meat or biscuit. Of course this was fun and easily learned.

And so Billy's education went on. He learned to "speak" when told to do so, and finally became so proficient in speaking that he adopted the habit of calling for his bed (an old coat which was laid on the sofa) at night. He has learned to act the part of a judge, and "listens to the evidence," and "expounds the law" very learnedly. Sometimes when he is not given enough attention to suit him he will perform his tricks of his own accord or climb into a chair and play "peek-a-boo." He has a treadmill which he enjoys running, and he takes keen delight in chasing the sort of cats that like to steal upon a dog, and, fur pronging out in every direction, take a flying leap and land on his back. At this critical moment most dogs give a fearful yelp and run for dear life, but Billy simply remains and settles matters with the cat—if the cat can be found. Billy is also an expert hunter and obeys sign signals as well as spoken or whistled ones. He is a great ratter and mouser and has learned to adopt the cat's methods and wait for his prey to come out of its hole. Then he waits for his victim to get some distance away from the hole before undertaking to make a capture. He learned this method by sad experience, for at first he would jump at the rat or mouse as soon as it appeared and usually with the result that the intended victim escaped back into the hole.

Dr. Messer writes: "Billy showed his ability to reason only a day or two ago. A cookie was laid down in front of the cupboard to coax out the mice from underneath. One came to the cookie and Billy saw that it was too close to the cupboard, so he picked it up and moved it about four feet further out. Then he went a little way back to watch for the mouse to come out, certain that now he could get his prey before it could get out of his reach."

Billy is two and one-half years old, weighs 44 pounds and seems to understand nearly all that is said in his presence.

**4,000,000 Women Wage Earners.**  
There are said to be 4,000,000 women wage earners in this country; 250,000 are teachers, besides 35,000 music teachers. There are 10,000 artists, 2725 authors, 1145 pastors, 888 newspaper women, 279 detectives, 208 lawyers and 40 chemists. Two Cincinnati women make \$15,000 a year out of a restaurant, and the woman manager of a California insurance company receives a salary of \$10,000.

## KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

### MORPHINE HABIT.

#### Mayor of York Issues a Proclamation to Prevent the General Sale of the Drug. A Death Results.

George Elmer Ross, Jr., a grandson of the late Senator Ross, was found dead in Farquhar Park, York, September 12. A coroner's jury Monday found that his death was caused by an injection of morphine administered by Con Meals. Immediately after the verdict Meals became frightened and made a full confession. Information was made against him on the charge of involuntary manslaughter and he was locked up. Chief White says there are more than 100 men, women and boys in this town who are practicing the same vicious habit. Mayor George DeLoach issued a proclamation to druggists asking them not to sell hypodermic syringes or opium without a prescription.

The following pensions were granted last week: John Umbaugh, Echo, \$10; Louis H. Kaufman, Meigs, \$5; Thomas Lynch, Soldiers and Sailors home, Erie, \$5; William Kelley, Mendon, \$5; George Kastler, Saxonburg, \$5 to \$8; David Daugherty, Locust, \$5 to \$8; Albert McKee, West Elizabeth, \$5; Rose A. Graybe, McKees Rocks, \$5; Mary E. Croamer, Pleasant Hill, \$5; Henry Turner, Waynesburg, \$5; Adam Hoffer, Elizabeth, \$5; Samuel Henry, Etna, \$5; Peter B. Malone, Allegheny, \$10; William Scully, Latrobe, \$5; E. J. Williams, Latrobe, \$5 to \$14; Elmer Stoughton, Pittsburg, \$5; Catherine L. Ware, Titusville, \$5; Mary M. Wasson, Parkway, \$5; Dorothy Mennell, New Brighton, \$12; Phoebe J. Hayes, Bytown, \$5; minors of Mrs. Johnson, Bedford, \$10; Mrs. E. Greenwood, Wilkensburg, \$5; Frederick Claiborne, Meadville, \$5; Jacob Storm, Waynesburg, \$5 to \$12; James T. Gilmer, Elco, \$5 to \$8; Aaron F. Dickey, Friedland, \$14 to \$17; Richard Nagle, Spangler, \$5 to \$8; Abram M. McClellan, Boucher, \$16; Louisa Hobert, Elco, \$5; Sarah J. Kocher, Manor Hill, \$5; Harriet Clelland, Portersville, \$5.

A soldier arrived at Waynesburg recently from Camp Meade to take back with him a horse belonging to Lieut. J. P. Teagarden, now of Company I, Twenty-eighth regiment, U. S. V. The horse has been in the possession of Lieut. Gregg of Monongahela, who was killed at Manila by the Boer camp at Huntsville, Ala. Lieut. Gregg placed the animal in charge of Capt. Teagarden, who was then a commissary. The latter soon received orders to sail from New York for Porto Rico and took the horse with him. After several months' service in the West Indies, the horse was brought safely back to Western Pennsylvania again, but on September 28 Lieut. Teagarden, who is now a first lieutenant and sergeant with his regiment for the Philippines. As the horse will go with him, by the time it reaches Manila it will have achieved nearly 18,000 miles of travel.

A letter was received at Beaver Falls from Andrew Carnegie by which he had decided to give \$50,000 to Beaver Falls for a public library building. The letter was written to J. F. Merriman, W. H. Morrison, F. E. Bierly and Harry W. Reeves, a committee appointed some time ago by the Beaver Falls Library Association to correspond with Mr. Carnegie regarding the gift of a library building. The association has about \$2,000 on hand that will be devoted to books, and John Reeves, Sr., has proffered a free site. Either the school board or council can be depended on to grant the yearly \$3,000 required for maintenance.

Altoona was in terror Friday morning because of a fire in the oil ware-houses of S. S. Reighard & Co. Three large steel tanks filled with gasoline and oil were surrounded by fire, fed by the bursting of 200 barrels of oil, from time to time. The whole fire department was called out. The coal yards of J. M. Hughes were destroyed and the brewery of John Kaseimer was damaged. The plant of Reighard & Co. is a complete loss, the tanks being ruined by heat. The total loss is \$20,000, partially insured.

Charles McGinnis, who was found badly injured near the Pennsylvania railroad tracks at Grapeville, near Greensburg, last week, died a few days ago. It is now believed the man was murdered. Coroner Owens is gathering evidence on the case. The man came from the Southside, Pittsburg, two months ago. He was a glassworker and was employed at the Specialty works. He was 35 years old.

General orders were issued last week from the headquarters of the national guard announcing that the annual rifle and carbine competition at the State range, Mount Gretna, will not be held this year. The organizations that won trophies at the annual competition in 1897 and have not acquired their own rifles will be subject to the competition in 1900.

French Danley, of Washington, who has been under bail for some time for his appearance at court to be sentenced for keeping a gambling house and selling liquor, died the other evening of typhoid fever. Since his arrest some time ago he has been greatly worried. At the last term of court he confessed, and shortly after became sick.

Henry Bowman, a German, killed himself at Ford City, a few days ago. Bowman and a friend, Andy Oster, were playing cards and drinking together when a quarrel arose. Bowman drew his knife and struck at Oster, who pushed him back and the knife landed in Bowman's leg, cutting the main artery, from which he soon bled to death. Oster was landed in jail.

Judge Albright, of Allentown, has ordered the removal of the bronze tablet on the soldier's monument containing his name, that of the county commissioners, their clerk and their solicitor. The judge said that the monument was erected to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers and not as an advertisement for county officials.

William R. White, who died under suspicious circumstances at Washington, it has been learned, committed suicide. Coroner Fitzpatrick was called and made an examination and held an inquest. It was developed that he took Paris green with suicidal intent. White has been subject to epileptic fits for some time.

Mike Hognisky, aged 43 years, was instantly killed by a fall of slate in the Catsburg mines at Monongahela a few days ago. Hognisky came to this country last spring and at once engaged in the mines, bent on making enough money to bring his wife and children from Poland.

A Cumberland Valley freight train struck a vehicle containing three persons at Bedford street crossing, Carlisle, one day last week. All three were badly hurt. W. B. Miller of Carlisle probably fatally. The other two, Jere Glatfelter and Miss Jones of Middlesex, will recover.

A flat car on the Cumberland Valley railroad loaded with steel rails, upset near Newville the other morning, and John Hart, of Chambersburg, aged 53 years, was instantly killed, and Isaac Sanders, of Mt. Alto, fatally crushed. Congressman Daniel C. Grams, of Newville, choked to death on a piece of meat while dining in Reading a few days ago.

## The Technique of Yachting.

Diagrams That Will Make Details of the Columbia-Shamrock Race Plain to Landlubbers.



HE diagram which accompanies this article shows a sloop yacht, as the Englishman would say. A sloop yacht has one mast, the mainmast. The great race between the Columbia and the Shamrock is a race of sloop yachts. The America, which was the original winner of what is now known as the America Cup, was a schooner yacht, but nearly all of the cup contestants since that time have been sloops.

It is supposed, to begin with, that the reader knows that the extreme forward tip of a yacht is called the stem, that the forward portion is called the bow, that the rear end is called the stern, and that the sides of the boat are the beams. Everyone also knows that the keel of a yacht is the portion which cuts deepest into

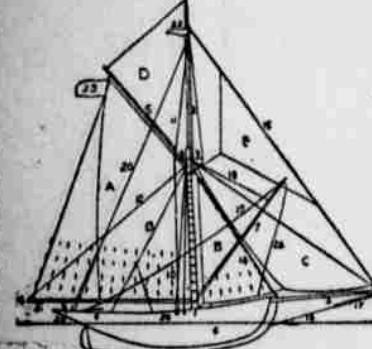


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF SPARS AND SAILS ON A SLOOP YACHT.

the water, and it is in the construction of the keel that the greatest changes and progress have been made in yachting. Everyone who reads the papers knows of the discussions which have gone on for years as to the comparative value of the center-board keel—a board which lets down sideways from the interior of the boat through the bottom, the fin keel, which is a deep, sharp, fin-like projection on the bottom of the boat, the bulb fin and the ordinary cutter keel. So much for the hull of the boat. The backbone of a sloop's rigging is the mainmast, marked (1) in the diagram. This is usually made of the best and straightest spruce timber, although in the case of the Columbia an immensely strong steel tube has been used. At the top of the mainmast, the topmast (2) is attached. In the case of the new cup defender this topmast is so made that it will slide down into the hollow portion of the mainmast, but in

posed to gather up all the wind that there is. It is usually used when the winds are very light. The correct method of using a balloon jib is a very important feature of the yachtman's work, and it may play an exceedingly important part in the coming race. The little flag at the top of the topmast (22) is called the burgee, and that which flies from the tip of the gaff (23) is called the pennant. In case of heavy winds it is found necessary sometimes to reef the sails. This is done by means of the little strings which are seen hanging in rows along the lower part of the mainsail. The canvas is pulled down to the boom and tied with these strings, so that less surface will be exposed to the wind. Reefing is only done in case of a very heavy storm or squalls.

**Lobsters Change Their Shells.**  
"All young lobsters change their shell, or molt, several times a year," said a Fulton market dealer in New York, "and as they grow older the change takes place less frequently. Unlike other deep-sea animals, the shell of the lobster does not grow with the body, therefore nature provided them with clothes which they could throw off when they begin to 'fit too quick.' It may easily be seen, therefore, that as some of them grow to the length of forty inches, beginning their career at less than an inch in length, the changing must take place a great many times."—Washington Star.

**Association Devoted to Custard Pie.**  
The town of Hartford, in Oxford County, Me., has a Custard Pie Association, which meets annually in a hemlock grove on the margin of Swan Pond and gorges itself with custard pie. It grew out of a custard-pie-eating contest between two residents of the town on the annual Fast Day thirty-nine years ago. The match was adjudged to be a tie, the association was formed, and everybody in it now strives to beat everybody else eating custard pie. Secretary John D. Long, who was born in the nearby town of Buckfield, is an honored member.

**Foreigners in American Cities.**  
The foreign-born population of London is only 255,252 and that of Paris 180,000. The foreign-born population of New York by the police census is 879,972. By the census of 1890 450,000 of the population of Chicago were foreign born, and 270,000 of Philadelphia, both of which you will take notice have more than London. Boston had 148,800, San Francisco 126,000, Baltimore 122,000 and St. Louis 115,000.

**Where Pearls Are Found.**  
Pearls are found in both salt and fresh water, and it is said that they belt the earth, including all of the tropical portion and a part of the temperate zones. The great "Queen Pearl" was found in Peterson, N. J., in 1857. It was sold to the Empress Eugenie of France, and is valued today at \$10,000.

portant ropes connected with a yacht. The skill of a yachtman is based largely on his ability to let out or take in these sheets, thereby giving the sail more or less wind. The speed of the yacht is dependent very largely upon the exactness with which the mainsail

top of the mainmast and from the top of the topmast to each side of the hull, where they are firmly attached. In order to further strengthen the topmast a cross-tree (9) is placed at the head of the topmast for spreading the topmast shrouds. It was the breaking of this spreader which caused

the recent accident to the Columbia. When the cross-tree snapped the topmast was loosened and fell before the wind with such force that the steel mainmast broke short off about half way of its length. Next to the mast in importance is the bowsprit (3), which is held down by the bowstay and the bowstay fall (16 and 17). The main boom (4) spreads and holds fast the lower portion of the mainsail (A). At the top of the mainsail is the gaff (5), and above that is the club topsail (D), reaching higher even than the top of the topmast. These are the principal sticks in a sloop yacht. The racers are also provided with a very important boom called the spinnaker boom (7). This boom is removable, and is only used when the yacht is running full before the wind. It is always conveniently placed on the deck, so that when the wind is right it can be instantly placed in position. It is let down by the ping lift (18) and held in place by the spinnaker boom brace (19) and the spinnaker boom guy (26). It is usually spread almost opposite the mainsail, so that it gives to the yacht practically two broad wings, by means of which she can take full advantage of a following wind, in this way immensely increasing her speed. A yacht with spinnaker set and belling full of wind is a most beautiful sight, resembling some huge seagull skimming over the surface of the water. Indeed, the sails are so big and reach so far on each side of the yacht that the body of the boat itself is hardly visible. No doubt much will be said in the reports of the coming races about the spinnaker and how it is set, for it is an exceedingly important feature in yacht racing.

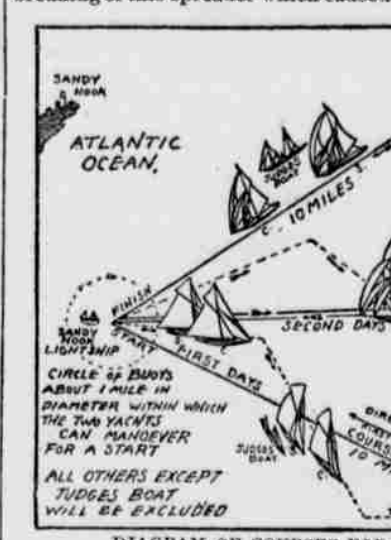


DIAGRAM OF COURSES FOR COLUMBIA-SHAMROCK RACE.

The first will be a triangular course, the second fifteen miles straight to windward and return. Dotted lines show course taken to beat to windward and round stake boats. The best three out of five races will decide the fate of the cup.

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