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CARLISLE, . . KENTUCKY

EPITOME OF A WEEK'S NEWS

Most Important Happenings Told in Brief.

Politics

The seats of the members of the Republican national committee from New Jersey, West Virginia, North Carolina and California were declared vacant by the committee in a meeting at New York, and the resignations of committeemen from Oklahoma and Minnesota were accepted. All had joined the Roosevelt forces.

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Judge John C. Karel, Democratic candidate for governor of Wisconsin, made a clean sweep of the Democratic platform convention at Madison when his platform, pledging the party to repeal the state income tax law, was adopted.

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After one of the most bitterly fought political conventions in Oregon's history, United States Senator Jonathan Bourne, who bolted the Republican party, was turned down by the Roosevelt party, and a Portland lawyer, E. A. Clark, was nominated as the party's United States senatorial candidate.

Washington

The federal public health service is searching the country for five insanity experts to whom the government will offer commissions for duty in connection with the examination of arriving aliens.

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Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has detailed nine surgeons of the public health service to investigate contagious and infectious diseases among the Indians. Reports will be made on the prevalence of tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox and other desases.

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To prevent the Mexican insurrectos from crossing the line into American territory, the war department has ordered General Steever, commanding the frontier troops, to parallel the movements of the rebel forces on the American side of the border.

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Secretary MacVeagh awarded a gold medal of honor to Private Henry Hanson, Company F, Sixth infantry, for extraordinary courage and endurance in saving the lives of a party of comrades from a capsized sailboat on Lake Lanao, Mindanao, P. I., January 28 last.

Domestic

His love for flowers cost an unknown man his life at Brookline, Mass., and caused Albert H. Woods, a florist and gardener, to be arrested on a charge of manslaughter. Woods shot the man down after the unknown had stolen some violets from Woods' greenhouse.

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More than five hundred employes of the Colt Manufacturing company, makers of firearms, are out on strike at Hartford, Conn. The strike began several days ago with a walk-out of two hundred men, who were offended at the installation of an efficiency system.

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Ignace Semenlouk, the Russian aviator, whose flying career has been one smashup after another, came near losing his life at Chicago from a scalding he incurred when a hydroaeroplane he had been driving careened sideways one mile out in Lake Michigan. The boiling water from a smashed radiator squirted over his body.

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A mob of 5,000 strike sympathizers at Superior, Wis., destroyed thousands of dollars of street railway property and seriously injured many nonunion street car employes. The first attack on street cars resulted in the burning of six cars and a battle with the police, in which more than thirty persons were injured, none, it is thought, fatally.

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President John N. Hurty of Indianapolis called to order the fortieth annual meeting of the American Public Health association in Washington.

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Jamaica bay, Long Island and the Potomac river seventy-five miles down from Washington, both are polluted by typhoid germs, according to a department of agriculture declaration. Acting Secretary Hays says investigators traced typhoid to oyster beds.

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Woman charity workers on New York's East side are to have a home that is to cost $100,000. The building will be built by Mrs. John Stuart Kennedy, whose husband left $25,000,000 to colleges, missions and hospitals.

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Governor Glasscock of West Virginia has approved the finding of the military commission in sentencing 37 striking miners, nearly all of whom are Greeks, to 60 days in the Kanawha county jail for intimidation of workmen.

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One man in every twelve residing permanently in Atlantic City, N. J., has been accused of crime and will come up before the October term of the grand jury, according to startling figures given out at the prosecutor's office.

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Juan P. Didapp, diplomatic adviser of the Mexican revolution, declared just before leaving New Orleans for Mexico, that Americans, including Charles P. Taft, H. Clay Pierce, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, and representatives of the Harriman interests had furnished $5,000,000 to President Madero of Mexico to finance his revolution against Diaz.

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Mrs. Daisy Ulrich Opie Grace, who recently was acquitted in Atlanta, Ga., of having shot her husband, Eugene H. Grace, with intent to kill, began suit for divorce at Philadelphia, alleging cruel and barbarous treatment. She claims that her husband broke her nose while beating her in Philadelphia.

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The convention of the National League of Third and Fourth Class Postmasters opened in Richmond, Va., the delegates being welcomed by Governor Mann. Charles O. Barry of Walker, Ohio, presided.

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Tying up work on urgent government orders for army automatic rifles, revolvers and machine guns, 1,000 employes of the Colt Revolver works went on strike at Hartford, Conn. It is the first strike at this plant in seventy years and was totally unexpected.

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A straw hat riot at Bridgeton, N. J., got beyond the control of the police and order was not restored until the firemen appeared as reinforcements and dispersed the crowd with the fire hose.

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"Suicide point," a little promontory overlooking the brink of Niagara falls, has been cut away by order of the New York reservation commission. The number of persons who used the point as a jumping off place increased so alarmingly in the last year or two that the commission decided to be rid of it.

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Robbers blew open the safe of the First National bank at Grand River, Ia., and stole about a thousand dollars. The robbers are said to have numbered six.

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A striking letter against the attendance of Catholic children at the public schools has been issued by Archbishop Messmer at Milwaukee in which he forbids church sacraments to the families of those violating the rules laid down specifying attendance at Catholic parochial schools until the Eighth grade has been passed.

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Declaring in his last letter that he has been hounded to death by "a yellow newspaper," George C. Morrison, president of the Title, Trust and Guaranty company of Baltimore, vice-president of the Baltimore Trust company, chairman of the Democratic auxiliary committee and counsel for and a director of the Maryland Jockey club, committed suicide.

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Rev. C. S. Lyles of Logan, Ia., was found guilty of "high imprudence and unministerial conduct" by a committee of the Des Moines conference of the Methodist church at Boone and was suspended from the ministry for one year. Two other charges were not sustained.

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The League of American Municipalities began its annual meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., with President John MacVicar of Des Moines in the chair.

Foreign

Three companies of United States marines with three machine guns are rushing from Managua, Nicaragua, to Granada, near where it is reported a detachment of United States sailors and marines, commanded by Major Baker, has been fired on by General Mena's rebels and where a large number of college girls are still at the mercy of the bandit soldiery of the revolution.

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A financial agent named Hiddink, who has disappeared from Amsterdam, Holland, is alleged to have obtained an advance of $47,500 from the Ontvang en Betaalkantoor bank on securities which he asserted he had sold in New York. These securities were not accepted.

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Thirteen persons were killed and nearly 100 injured when the engine of a Chester to Liverpool express jumped the rails near Liverpool, England, and the nine cars sped on and crashed into a small station. Several persons were cremated in a coach.

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The most sanguinary engagement of the war in Tripoli was fought near Derne, a town on the Mediterranean coast, 140 miles northeast of Bengazi. The Italians lost 61 men and 112 were wounded. The Turks and Arabs left more than 800 dead on the field.

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Konstantin Theodor Dumba, at present Austrian minister to Sweden, was nominated to succeed Baron Hengelmuller von Hengervar as ambassador of Austria-Hungary at Washington.

Personal

Mrs. "Pat" Campbell, the famous actress, is critically ill in London, and only faint hopes are entertained for her recovery.

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Former United States Senator Hernando De Soto Money of Mississippi, one of the most prominent politicians of Mississippi, died at his home near Biloxi, following an illness of uraemic poisoning. He was seventy-four years old.

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Henry A. Davidson, second officer of the liner Cymric, is at Hartford, Conn., on a flying trip from Liverpool to marry Miss Jeannette Goodwin, a niece of J. Pierpont Morgan. The two young people met while crossing the ocean a year ago.

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Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New York refused to see his wife when she called at his house on the afternoon of the day that she pawned her jewels to save his personal property from going under the hammer of an auctioneer.

NEW COAL COMPANY

WILL DEAL IN EASTERN KENTUCKY LAND AND LUMBER.

Capital Stock Fixed at $500,000—Big Financiers Interested in Developing Coal Lands.

Lexington, Ky.—With the capital stock fixed at $500,000 the Kypadel Coal and Lumber company, composed of Eastern capitalists who are making investments in coal and timber lands in Eastern Kentucky, have filed articles of incorporation here. The company, it is stated, does not intend to improve or develop the lands at this time.

The promoters of the Kypadel Coal company are the same persons who organized the Oscar Coal company which was recently incorporated with $700,000 capital stock, but those financing it are different persons.

The stockholders of the Kypadel Coal & Lumber company are George W. Reese, Charles S. Ling, as trustee and as an individual A. P. Stephens, Alice Jenkins, of Johnstown, Pa.; J. J. Dougherty, of Connellsville, Pa., and T. T. Forman, of this city. Mr. Reese as an individual owns 1,580 shares valued at $100 a share and the same number of shares as trustees. The other stockholders own ten shares each. The following officers have been elected to serve until March, 1913; President, George W. Reese; vice president, J. J. Dougherty; secretary-treasurer, Charles S. Ling. The articles of incorporation provide that Lexington shall be the principal place of business of the company, but branch offices may be established at other points.

GREEN R. KELLER PASSES AWAY.

Well Known Editor of Mercury Succumbs to Illness.

Carlisle, Ky.—Col. Green R. Keller, 67, for thirty years editor of the Mercury, a member of the Legislature from Nicholas and Robertson counties and secretary of Morgan's Men Association, died here at 6:20 o'clock this evening of stomach trouble. He had been in ill health for three years.

He enlisted in Company B, of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, C. S. A., when it was organized. The Fifth Kentucky was first attached to Gen. Buford's Brigade. Later it was transferred to Gen. John H. Morgan's division.

Mr. Keller was a widower at the time of his death, his wife, who was Miss Holton, of Mason county, having died five or six years ago. He is survived by two sons, Dr. Harvey Keller, of Frankfort, and Stanley W. Keller, junior editor of the Mercury.

The exact cause of Col. Keller's death is not known and it is possible an autopsy will be held to-morrow.

GOOD CROPS REPORTED.

Farmers Have No Kick Coming As the Yield Is Heavy Throughout State.

Georgetown, Ky.—The outlook for the bluegrass farmer and tobacco grower is exceedingly encouraging. The early corn in Scott county has proven to be an exceedingly heavy yield, the late corn, however, needing rain. About all of the early-set tobacco is housed and in a remarkably fine condition, with promises of the finest and brightest crop for some time. Sheriff Smith has ten acres of tobacco sown in virgin soil, which will make a yield of about 2,000 pounds to the acre, and the weed is bright and colory. There will be a light average of wheat sown this year, the past several crops not meeting with their usual success. It will be planted within the coming week. Barley, rye and other small grains are now occupying the attention of the tiller of the soil.

TWO MEN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Were Entering Barns at Widely Separated Places When Overtaken.

Springfield, Ky.—Oscar Fields, a young farmer, was struck by lightning and instantly killed while driving a wagon and team into his barn. The lightning struck the gable of the barn and appears to have jumped some distance, striking Fields and also killing both horses that he was driving. Mrs. Fields was standing near, having opened the barn doors for him to drive in, but was not injured. Her sister, who was several feet farther away was knocked down and is still in a critical condition.

CHOSEN PRINCIPAL.

Carlisle, Ky.—Miss Anna Mathias, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luke Mathias, has been chosen as principal of the High Schools at Coldwater, O.

LIGHTING PLANT SOLD.

H. C. Wood Takes Over Big Danville Enterprise.

Danville, Ky.—The Danville Light, Power & Traction company has been sold to H. C. Wood. The price paid was not made known. The plant will be enlarged and improved by Mr. Wood until it is as good as any in Central Kentucky. Manager Fish will likely stay in charge of the new concern.

COUNTY SEAT FIGHT ON

Injunction Proceedings Sustained in Favor of Whitley City.

Somerset, Ky.—The motion for a mandatory injunction held by John Sampson and his followers before B. J. Bethurum of this place was sustained. This order is made in behalf of Whitley as against Pineknot in the McCreary county seat contest, directs that the vote on said proposition be canvassed and the result of the same be certified. This was the first suit instituted in the matter. The defense remained to be made together with a multiplicity of [illegible] proceedings and other suits growing out of the same. This is virtually the beginning of a long fight over the county seat in the courts to test the legality of the county seat election.

NO RECOMMENDATION MADE.

For Experiment Director to Succeed M. A. Scovell.

Lexington, Ky.—The Board of Control of Kentucky State University and the Kentucky Experiment Station held a meeting today and considered the subject of recommending an appointment as director of the experiment station to succeed the late M. A. Scovell, but after a three hours session adjourned without taking any definite action. The meeting was held in executive session and it was given out that several persons were discussed as suitable appointees, one of these being Prof. Joseph H. Kastle, research professor of chemistry and head of the Division of Chemical Research at the Experiment Station; Charles Straus, representing a number of alumni of the institution, presented Prof. Kastle's name for consideration.

It is expected that another meeting will be held within the next few weeks at which the board may decide to make a recommendation. All the members of the Board of Control, composed of the following persons, were present at the meeting: President Barker, L. L. Walker, Lancaster; R. C. Stoll, Lexington, and R. C. Nichols, Fayette county.

KENTUCKY STATE RALLY.

Two Hundred Sheep and 35 Beeves Roasted To Feed Multitude Who Gathered at Woodland Park.

Lexington, Ky.—Gus Jaubert, veteran burgoo maker and meat roaster, lighted the fires under his kettles and in his trenches in Woodland park; 200 sheep and 25 beeves were barbecued and 7,000 gallons of burgoo boiled for the feast of the Kentucky Democracy at the state-wide campaign opening and ratification meeting Thursday.

From reports received it is believed that there were from 30,000 to 50,000 visitors in Lexington on that day, and Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, Champ Clark, Senator Gore and the other speakers supplied the audience with eloquence.

Thousands arrived in special trains and participated in the parade. The visitors had brass bands and wore badges.

KILLED DURING STORM.

Young Farmer Had Sought Refuge in Barn.

Adairville, Ky.—A storm beginning at a point about two miles north of here, cut a swath one-half mile wide and three long, and in its course killed Moses Fisher, a young farmer who had sought refuge in his barn, destroying fifteen tobacco barns besides ruining nearly all the shade and orchard trees in its path.

Six barns were burned from the fire used in curing the tobacco. All the barns were full of tobacco and the loss is estimated at $75,000.

PREWITT BUYS MODEL FARM

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The farm of the late Thomas H. Grubbs in this county has been sold by heirs to Henry R. Prewitt, former Democratic chairman and Insurance Commissioner. The farm contains 150 acres and is one of the best in the country. The price was $200 an acre. This is the largest price ever paid for farm lands in Montgomery county. Mr. Prewitt will remodel the place and make his home there.

ARM BROKEN IN FALL.

Glasgow, Ky.—While starting down steps at the home of Mrs. Henry Goodman, her daughter, Mrs. George W. Wilborn, fell to the bottom of the steps, striking a brick pavement. Her left arm was broken. Mrs. Wilborn was carrying her little grandson. The baby was [illegible] but not seriously injured.

REGULAR PASSENGER TRAINS.

[illegible], Ky.—Supt. J. L. Laughlin of the [illegible] Valley & Elkhorn railroad, [illegible] a tour of the road to ascertain [illegible] the roadbed is sufficiently solid [illegible] passenger service on the road [illegible] expected that passenger service [illegible] be started within a few days. [illegible] road is 32 miles long and extends [illegible] Shelby station on the Chesapeake & Ohio to Jenkins and so on [illegible] on the headwaters of Elkhorn.

HEIRS SELL REAL ESTATE

Of Thomas H. Grubbs, of Kentucky, For $200 an Acre.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The farm of the late Thomas H. Grubbs, in this county, was sold by heirs to Henry R. Prewitt, former Democratic chairman and insurance commissioner. The farm contains 150 acres. Two hundred dollars an acre was paid, the largest price ever obtained for farm land in Montgomery county. Mr. Prewitt will remodel the place and move there to live.

NEGRO CAUGHT BEFORE BLOODHOUNDS ARRIVE.

Mack Jones, Charged With Murder, Captured As He Was Crawling From Cornfield.

Paris, Ky.—Considerable excitement prevailed in this city when it was learned that Mack Jones, the negro who shot and fatally wounded another negro, was hiding in a sixty-acre cornfield adjoining Griffith's woods, where the shooting occurred. The first intimation received that the negro, who made his escape after the difficulty was hiding in the field was given to Coroner Rudolph Davis when he went to Clayville Tuesday, accompanied by Policeman Fred Link, to summon witnesses for the inquest Saturday. Mr. Davis and Officer Link were told that a negro boy had been carrying food and water to the fugitive, and they brought the information to the Sheriff, who deputized a posse of about fifty men to surround the cornfield and prevent the escape of Jones.

In the meantime a telephone message had been sent to Lexington for Mullikin's bloodhounds, but before they arrived the negro was caught, Deputy Sheriff Ernst Martin having discovered him at the edge of the field crawling through the weeds, endeavoring to make his escape. He was brought to town by Mr. Martin and Policeman Link and placed in jail to await his examining trial Monday before Judge Denis Dundon. He denied that he shot the other negro and pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder.

IN SYNDICATE.

Kentuckians Interested in Coal and Timber Deal.

Lexington, Ky.—Several Kentuckians are included in the syndicate of capitalists which has just bought the capital stock of the Kentucky River Timber & Coal company, including 40,000 acres of valuable timber and coal land, situated in Leslie, Bell and Clay counties. The property belongs to foreign stockholders, principally, and the deal was closed in New York. The Kentucky capitalists who belong to the purchasing syndicate are R. Carnahan, of Louisville; C. N. Manning and Louis des Cognets, of Lexington; D. B. Logan, of Pineville, and Louis Apperson, of Mt. Sterling.

Mr. Manning, who took part in the negotiations, returned from New York, and stated that the company would probably be reorganized for the purpose of developing the property, which is known to be rich in timber and mineral resources.

KENTUCKY BOTTLERS WILL MEET IN LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State Bottlers' Association will hold its annual meeting here October 8, 9 and 10, in Jackson Hall, over the market house. Bottlers from all over the State and from supply houses all over the United States will be here. One of the unique features will be an auction. On this occasion samples and all kinds of soft drinks will be auctioned off. While here the members will visit the principal stock farms and all other places of interest. A banquet and theater party will also be given in their honor.

NEW LUMBER COMPANY.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Kypadel Coal and Lumber company, of Lexington, with $500,000 capital, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The incorporators are George W. Reese, Charles S. Ling, A. P. Stephens, Alice Jenkins, J. J. Dougherty of Johnstown, Pa., and T. T. Foreman, of Lexington.

LUMBER COMPANY CHARTERED.

Lexington, Ky.—The Kypadel Coal and Lumber Co., with a capital stock of $500,000, was chartered. Large stockholders are George W. Reese, Charles S. Ling, A. P. Stevens, Alice Jenkins, of Johnstown, Pa.; J. J. Dougherty, of Conenllsville, Pa., and T. T. Foreman, of this city.

COMPLAIN ABOUT MILK RATES.

Frankfort, Ky.—J. W. Shipp, of Midway, filed a complaint with the State Railroad Commission regarding the rates charged on shipments of milk to Lexington and Frankfort over the Central Kentucky Traction company line. The petition alleges that the traction company has adopted a new rate which is exhorbitant, charging 15 cents for five gallon, 25 cents for eight gallon and 25 cents for ten gallon cans. The old rate was 10 cents [illegible]

A NARROW ESCAPE

PILINGS SAVE "JOY RIDERS," AFTER AUTO FALLS THROUGH RAILING OF BRIDGE.

Chauffeur Is Arrested For Taking the Machine Without Permission of Owner.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Crashing through the railing of a draw bridge on the Meadow boulevard when running about 50 miles per hour, a touring car containing three joy riders plunged 30 feet into the Thoroughfare.

The machine landed in an upright position on submerged pilings, which kept it out of deep water. Of the three occupants only one, Benjamin Mathis, of 411 Mediterranean avenue, was injured. He is suffering from a lacerated arm.

George Lacey, driver of the car, and James Mills escaped injury. Lacey was arrested on a charge of taking the car out of the garage without permission of the owner, John R. Smyser, by whom Lacey was employed as chauffeur.

SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

New York.—Frederick Pinkus, millionaire linen manufacturer, will spend 11 days in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island because, it is charged, he tried stone age methods of kidnaping Miss Elsie Hutter, 22 years old, a pretty little dressmaker, under the white lights of Broadway. According to the girl, Pinkus, riding in a large touring car, overtook her as she was waiting for a car to go to the home of her brother. She says he offered to take her home and she refused, having read many tales of bold, bad millionaires and poor working girls. So Pinkus dropped his cigarette case. As she stooped to pick it up another man in the car seized her by the shoulders and dragged her inside.

TWO WERE KILLED.

Johnstown, Pa.—John Shuto and Louis Slovac are dead, five other men are seriously injured and 20 others hurt as a result of an explosion in the open-hearth department of the Cambria Steel Co., at Franklin. Twenty tons of hot metal, released by a leak in Furnace No. 8, made its way along the ground until it reached a pool of water, when it exploded, throwing showers of metal in every direction.

JIM CROW LAW UPHELD.

Frankfort, Ky.—Affirming the judgment of the Shelby circuit court in the case of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. against the commonwealth, Commissioner Clay wrote the opinion of the appellate court upholding the Jim Crow law in this state and fining the railroad company $500 for permitting blacks and whites to ride in the same coach.

New York.—A man who, the police say, confessed that he was the burglar who robbed the home of J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., in January last, was arrested. Most of the articles stolen from the Morgan home were found in his possession.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red $1.03@1.07, No. 3 red 90@93c, No. 4 75@88c.

Corn—No. 2 white 83@84c, No. 3 white 80@81c, No. 4 white 74@79c, No. 2 yellow 76@78c, No. 3 mixed 75@76c, No. 4 yellow 72@73c, No. 2 mixed 76@76½c, No. 3 mixed 73@73½c, No. 4 mixed 71@72c, yellow ear 74½@75c, mixed ear 77½c, white ear 78c.

Oats—No. 2 white 36@37c, standard white 35@36c, No. 3 34@35c, No. 4 white 30@31c, No. 2 mixed 33½@34c, No. 3 mixed 32@33½c, No. 4 mixed 29@31c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $18@19.50, No. 2 timothy $17.50@18, No. 3 timothy $15@16, No. 1 clover mixed $15.50@16, No. 2 clover mixed $14@15, No. 1 clover $15.50@16.50, No. 2 clover $14@15.

Cattle—Good to choice steady; other grades weak to 10c lower. Shippers, $6.50@8.25; butcher steers, extra $7.85@8, good to choice $6.75@7.75, common to fair $4.25@6.50; heifers, extra $6.50@7, good to choice $5.50@6.40, common to fair $3.50@5.40; cows, extra $5.25@5.50, good to choice $4.50@5.15, common to fair $2@4; canners, $2@3.25.

Bulls—Steady. Bologna $4@4.75, fat bulls $4.75@5.

Calves—Steady. Extra $10.50, fair to good $8@10.25, common and large $4.50@10.

Hogs—Quiet; packers and butchers 10c higher; light shippers and pigs slow and unchanged. Heavy hogs $8.25@8.50, good to choice packers and butchers $8.65@8.75, mixed packers $8.60@8.70, stags $4.25@6.50, extra $6.60@6.65, common to choice heavy fat sows $6@7.50, extra $7.60@7.65, light shippers $7.50@8.45; pigs (110 lbs and less) $4@7.45.

Sheep—Steady. Extra $3.35@3.40, good to choice $2.85@3.25, common to fair $1@2.75.

Lambs—Steady. Extra $7, good to choice $6.50@6.90, common to fair $4.25@6.40, stock ewes $3.50@4.25.

MOKES PLEADS GUILTY.

Wheeling, W. Va.—William Mokes, superintendent of the Roby Sommers coal mines at Adena, O., appeared in court and entered a plea of guilty to the indictment returned by the September grand jury. He was fined $150 and costs. Mokes was represented by Attorney J. B. Somerville, who asked that leniency be shown because of the fact that the deaths had been caused while all parties were together in one automobile, and that no danger or trouble had been caused other persons.

PAY ROLL IS MISSING.

Pensacola, Fla.—A package containing $5,000 disappeared in transit from the First National bank of this city to officials of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Flomaton, Ala. The money was part of a shipment of $75,000 intended as a pay roll and was in bills of small denominations. Reports were current that the west-bound Louisville & Nashville train leaving here had been held up and robbed, but this was denied by railroad officials here.

POULTRY

VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

Poor Methods of Preparing and Marketing Deprive Poultryman of Much of His Profits.

(By F. H. STONEBURN.)

Poultry products of various kinds form one of the greatest crops produced upon American farms. The ever increasing number of farms and plants devoted exclusively to poultry keeping produce large amounts of high grade goods, although these are inconsiderable when compared with the vast supply coming from the small flocks scattered upon the farms and in the villages throughout the country. Unquestionably the great bulk of poultry products has come in the past from the latter sources, and this condition is likely to continue.

Many farmers concede that their flocks of poultry yield them a fair profit, although any intelligent observer has but to spend a short time in investigating the great markets to learn that poor methods of preparing and marketing alone prevent the producer from receiving much greater returns. The majority of poultry raisers fail to realize that their profits could be largely increased, first, by the production of better and more uniform goods; and second, by improved methods of disposing of them.

Not infrequently it is stated that high-grade goods sell themselves, and in a sense this is true, but it is not enough to turn out superior goods; much is lost if they are not marketed in the most careful manner. The poultry man who receives the highest quotations for his products throughout the year is the one who studies "how, when and where" to market. He learns that during certain months in each year there is a shortage in different kinds of poultry products, and he plans to produce as large a quantity as possible of these products during the season of scant supply. He then ascertains in which markets he can dispose of these goods to best advantage, and prepares and packs them according to the requirements of those markets.

Different Styles of Egg Cases.

Poultry products are concentrated and valuable, although not extremely perishable. Therefore, improved means of transportation make it possible for the poultryman to place his goods in the best markets without greatly increased expense.

Feed During Molting.

The molting of fowls is a natural process and not a disease and no medical treatment is necessary or desirable. Feed molting fowls just as you would feed them at any other time, only remember that molting is done during hot weather, and less carbonaceous food should be given than when the weather is cool. Oats, wheat, cut clover or alfalfa or any leguminous seeds may be used more because the weather is warm than that fowls are molting. Any sort of green food is good; so are beets, turnips, bulbs or tubers of any sort that they will eat. They should have little corn or other heat-producing food.

POULTRY NOTES

Sow turnips for poultry food.

This is the month to wage war on lice.

Almost all varieties of geese make good mothers.

Dry bran makes a good chicken feed the year round.

There should be shade provided in every poultry yard.

Feed sweet milk occasionally during the summer months.

Overfeeding is a common cause of loss among turkeys.

A turkey cannot grind its food without having sharp grit.

Oats are the best feed for growing bone and large frame.

Summer eggs that go to market must be above suspicion.

Geese live long, but it is not wise to keep ganders over four years old.

Geese have been bred for table use at least since the days of ancient Egypt.

A turkey when a few weeks old grows very fast and has a voracious appetite.

If you want large, healthy chicks, don't crowd more than twenty-five in one coop.

Yard the young stock during the day and house at night to stop summer losses.

Do not get the idea that there is no money in poultry unless you raise poultry on a large scale.

Feed for growing pullets and cockerels should consist largely of cracked oats with the hull removed.

Fowls in the day time, if kept exercising in plenty of sunshine and fresh air, will keep warm in the coldest weather.

It is variety the hen seeks in summer, and it is variety her physical system needs until the price of eggs has doubled.

Select a warm place away from the windows for roosts, and have an inclined platform under them to catch the droppings.

In parts of England, turkeys are fattened on Indian corn, scalded Indian meal and boiled potatoes, with home grown corn for a change.

Both chicks and fowls need some sort of protection from the summer sun. If you have no trees, bushes or vines, supply an artificial shelter.

Assassins Worked Boldly.

An aged widow, who kept a small hotel in Paris near St. Lazare prison, was found murdered the other morning in a room taken the day before by two men who have since disappeared. The old woman was strangled by the assassins, when she went into the room to put sheets on the bed. No noise was heard by the other tenants in the hotel. Their crime accomplished, the assassins visited madame's private room and then made good their escape with about $200 in gold and banknotes, a gold watch and a few other articles of jewelry. The body of the woman was found under the mattress, the hands and feet being bound with cords.

Gave Life to Save Dog.

A few months ago a woman who had been given charge of a level crossing at Melun, in the Cher department, near Paris, France, on her husband's death, and who lived alone in a little house beside the line—was rescued by a stray dog from a tramp who tried to murder her. She took the dog to live with her. One recent evening the woman saw that her dog, which was quite used to trains, was sleeping on the line. She noticed him just as an express train came thundering along, ran to the line, and rescued him, but was herself knocked down by the train and killed.

Hairpins.

Very few hairpins are made in France, most of its supply coming from England and Germany.

Health & Beauty Hints

By Katherine Morton

The most telling charm a girl can have is a sweet voice, and yet how often, alas, is the quality of the voice utterly ignored by young people. One hears the terrible twang indigenous to this country issuing from kissable coral lips, hears maids in the finest raiment speaking with the hoarseness of ravens or with voices as badly managed as those of monkeys. Yet there are elocutionists for training the voice to honeyed notes, and the owner of the dulcet voice is a power in every circle of society. For although the voice is the easiest of all the points of woman's beauty to train into ways of loveliness it generally happens that the low, exquisitely-timbered and beautifully used voice goes with the superior nature.

The deaf speak discordantly because they cannot hear the manner in which they are pitching their voices. So hearing is needed for voice training, and it is possible to cultivate its sensitiveness with very simple home methods. Listen to all the beautifully-pitched voices that come your way and then go into your room and practice with the contrast of your own naturally speaking voice. You will see your mistakes in short order, and by keeping the error in mind, as important to your charm, you will soon find yourself imitating the lovely voice, first copying the manner in which single words are uttered and then essaying some whole phrase caught up from the voice melodious. Little by little you will get the right inflections, and then somehow you will grasp at last the spiritual side of human speech. The feeling of words will appear and you will utter them in the right manner, telling your fairy tale with the right touch of gayety and your tale of sorrow with due solemnity.

According to voice specialists, the commonest defect in young people is the pitching of the voice too high, and this is accompanied by a nervous tension which holds the throat taut and strained. The breath is short and hurried, which cuts the overtones and destroys the vibrations. So the high pitch must first be overcome, and since reserve breath and a wholesome state of the throat and nose are needed these organs and the lungs must receive their due share of attention. The simplest breathing exercises, taken quite twice a day in a full and rhythmic manner, will undoubtedly improve a defective voice through the help the exercise lends to the vocal cords. Deep breathing, too, is often advised for bashfulness and stammering, those two great banes of timid youth, which if not overcome in time will sometimes last until life's end.

For the girl whose general health is none of the best, and whose voice soon wears out with class recitations, a diet of molasses and coarse bread is to be recommended. Sweet milk and buttermilk will also be of much benefit, while a raw egg, beaten up with a little lemon juice, and taken before breakfast is almost certain to ward off hoarseness during the day. Raw eggs are very healing and feeding to the throat and lungs, and should be given far oftener to undernourished young people, whose very delicacy makes them ready victims to lung and throat diseases.

Anything which interferes with the general health will affect the beauty and strength of the voice, and since the membrane of throat and nose is so delicate it must always be given immediate care in time of trouble—or, better still, be kept in a healthy state with the frequent use of antiseptic washes.

But a lot of the ugliness in youthful voices comes from bad habits alone. The young people are not corrected for their vocal errors in time, they are allowed to sing at too early an age, they sleep and sit in rooms too hot and dry, they have the example of other badly-trained children, or get the habit from their tone-deaf elders. But it is never too late for the girl who has been neglected in this way to improve herself if she will only realize that a sweet, well-modulated voice is one of woman's greatest fascinations and that all her success in its attainment lies in herself.

New Ruffles.

Many new ruffles have appeared this spring. Foremost as a novelty is a soft taffeta in shot colorings, edged all around with a broad frayed-out ruche of the silk, and another has a taffeta center and a soft marabout edging.

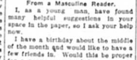
The neck ruche—or ruffle—now goes quite closely round, and is charming in ostrich feathers, just slightly curled, and the most amenable colors are black and white, ivory or gray—the latter mixed with white or in some pale self tone.

A neck ruffle with ostrich feathers with triple ends, finished with tassels, is effective when thrown over the shoulder, and the broad scarfs of marabout mounted on soft satin are not only becoming but of real utility.

New Stole.

To make the plainest of blouses look smart there is a new stole of Irish lace which has been causing not a little comment. It goes around the neck and finishes with only one band in the front. On each side from the shoulder to the belt is a dainty frill of English embroidery on fine lawn. Instead of the embroidery Valenciennes or Cluny lace may be substituted.

Social Forms and Entertainments



From a Masculine Reader.

I, as a young man, have found many helpful suggestions in your space in the paper, so I ask your help now.

I have a birthday about the middle of the month and would like to have a few friends in. Would this be proper for a young man to do?

What would you place on the invitations?

What would you serve that would not make too much work?

What could we do for amusement, as they do not allow card playing at home and there is not enough room to dance?—Art.

It is good to know that we have readers among the men in our big family; it makes us feel really worth while. It will be perfectly proper for you to entertain on your birthday, and I think, as such affairs should be very informal, that I would just 'phone the invitations or ask the friends when I saw them. All you need have at an evening party will be ice cream and a birthday cake. I am sorry you cannot have either card playing or dancing, as both are such satisfactory means of entertaining. I fear you will have to rely on guessing contests or some of the schemes that I have in the paper each week.

New Games Requested.

A crowd of children, ages from twelve to fifteen, "play out," as we call it, nearly every night at different homes, and our favorite game was "clay in and clay out," but now we are tired of that, and wish you would kindly publish some new games.—J. B. S.

When I was your age our great game was "Hide And Go Seek" and "I Spy." Do not tell any one, but a party of grown-up children played these self-same games not long ago out in the moonlight. Of course one of the real children was having a birthday party, and to celebrate the achievement of nine "long" years the entire family, including parents, uncles and aunts, joined in the after-supper pastimes. It was the dignified college professor who proposed "Hide and Seek," and a jolly game it was. I am sure I do not need to tell any of you how to play it.

To a "Faithful Reader."

A man should take care of his own hat, laying it on the table or hat rack. Just say, "I enjoyed the dance very much;" its hardly fair to deprive a man of a dance, so explain to him and tell him to fill his program for that number. I do not approve of couples leaving by themselves and going other places during a dance. I cannot tell you how to keep up your correspondence if the young man does not care to write. It is not necessary to shake hands with everyone; a hostess usually does in her own house. It is polite to rise when guests enter the room. You know I am old fashioned, I do not like a young couple to go off on long jaunts by themselves. Neither do I approve of "touching hands." You will never be sorry for not doing these things.

Impossible to Say.

Kindly tell me the best cook book in use. I have several, but fail to find so many things in them.—H. M. D.

There are so many good books, it is impossible to make a choice, even if I were permitted to give names and addresses here; as I am not, will you kindly send me a self-addressed stamped envelope, in care of the paper?

Reply to an "Orphan Blonde."

You certainly did right in calling your aunt, and I hope you will never go with that boy again. He acted most ungentlemanly. A girl of fourteen or younger, as you say you are, has no occasion to be out so late or to have beaus (as you call them.) It is plain that the boy you mention does not know how to act.

The Party Call.

I would like to know how soon after a wedding ceremony or reception, luncheon or party should one return a call?—M. H. T.

Ceremonious decrees of older days decreed that "party" calls should be made within two weeks after the event, but in this busy age within a month will do.

"Faith's" Answers.

By all means ride horseback and use any saddle you choose personally.

You have gotten your growth early; large people, somehow, are taken for older than they are, especially young girls.

Your dresses should be a bit below your shoe tops. Come again.

Reply to "Little Brown Eyes."

It is impossible to tell you how to gain a man's love. It is a man's place to win a girl, and her privilege to accept. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of the names.

Reply to G. B.

My dear, go very slowly with a man who drinks; it's dangerous business marrying a man to reform him. I cannot advise you to do it.

MADAME MERRI.

"I HAVE NO ONE WITH ME BUT THE PEOPLE!"

LESSON ON TARIFF

HOSIERY SCHEDULE SUPPLIES CLEAR ILLUSTRATION OF ITS PRACTICAL EFFECTS.

PROTECTION RATE TOO HIGH

Labor Cost of Production in This Country Little More Than in Europe Notwithstanding Difference in Wages.

We have received the following appeal for light on the tariff:

"Is this the Democratic idea of the tariff: That if the tariff is taken off hosiery the American product will be undersold by the German because it can be produced cheaper in that country than it can in the United States? Would this be true of all things now carrying tariff?"

So far as we are aware, the Democratic party has never made any declaration on hosiery, but we are glad that item was specified, because it affords a peculiarly clear and intelligible illustration of the practical effect of the tariff. Hosiery worth a dollar a dozen pairs in Germany is taxed under our tariff 60 cents and 15 per cent., or 75 cents. Omitting freight and commissions and incidental charges, this hosiery, then, could be sold here for $1.75 a dozen. The census bulletins show that in hosiery the wages constitute about one-fourth of the value of the product. On domestic stockings worth $1.75 a dozen, therefore, the total labor cost would be about 44 cents.

The position of the manufacturer, then, is that where he pays 44 cents to his working people he gets 75 cents of protection. The Democratic party does not believe that he needs any such rate of protection. The labor cost of production in this country is little more than it is in Europe in any line, and in many lines it is much less. In the last fiscal year we exported more than a billion dollars' worth of manufactured goods. In July more than half of the exports were manufactured goods. Of course, if it cost more to produce manufactured goods here than in Europe we could not export on any such scale as this. The employes in our machine shops get better wages than the men in foreign machine shops, and yet we exported machinery to the value of $115,000,000 in the last fiscal year.

Of course, the Democratic party does not believe that lowering duties would close our mills and throw all our people out of employment. If it did it would not advocate reducing duties. The reports of the tariff board show, what students of economics knew before, that the labor cost of production is often lowest where wages are highest. There is a book on the efficiency of labor, or the relative costs of labor where wages are high and where they are low, by Jacob Schoenhoff. There is a volume of lectures on "Work and Wages" by Lord Brassey, and another book by him on a similar subject, which, of course, have no specific reference to our tariff, but are all the more valuable for that reason. They are discussions of the greater economy of high-priced labor. Lord Brassey's father built railroads in every part of the world, and he found that it made little difference in the cost of construction whether he paid a shilling in India, four shillings in France or six shillings in England; if there were any difference the cost was lowest where the wages were highest.

PRESIDENT AND THE VETO

Taft's Wholly Unnecessary Defense of the Function Which He Has So Misused.

Mr. Taft at Columbus, O., undertook to convince an audience that the veto is a good thing. As if it had ever been questioned! The president at times seems afflicted with literal myopia.

Mr. Taft has vetoed every measure calculated to bring relief to the people from excessive living costs. The wool bill, the cotton and steel bills, the meat bill, the farmers' free list bill, all were killed by Taft's veto. He has perpetuated the plundering of the people. And his defense is an academic discussion of a presidential function constitutionally bestowed.

To be sure, those bills came from a Democratic house. But it was to that same Democratic house Mr. Taft's reciprocity measure was committed. The Democratic house might, in effect, have vetoed the president's bill. But it didn't. It thought that the bill would serve the people's welfare. The Democratic house forgot politics and undertook the public service. The president didn't.

President Taft might have vetoed well. Had he vetoed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill he would have been a maker of history. Great opportunity has been his. The qualities of head and heart that make for greatness are not his.

He has vetoed his own succession.

McHarg Now Among the "Bosses."

Ormsby McHarg, one of the managers of the late Roosevelt campaign, has announced that he will support Mr. Taft. He says:

"I supported Colonel Roosevelt as a Republican, having no notion at that time that he was anything else. I was bitterly disappointed to find later what his real intentions were. I am under no obligations to him or anybody else, however, to get out of the Republican party, and do not intend to do so. . . . I believe there is absolutely no future for the new third party beyond Colonel Roosevelt. If the new party expects to live it will have to take out a life insurance policy on the colonel's life. Their cry of "fighting the bosses" is already being dissipated, by the winds of public opinion. I do not think that Penrose is a bit more dangerous than Flinn, and some of the other so-called Republican bosses have quite as good a standing with the voters as has Mr. Perkins."

Of course, McHarg has, by his action, ranked himself with the bosses. For we know that a boss is a man who opposes Roosevelt. Woodruff was a boss till he came into the camp of the third termer, and so was Flinn. But they have gone through a process of sanctification. It is precisely so with McHarg. He was not a boss when he was doing for Roosevelt the work of a boss. But having broken relations with "the only perfect man" he necessarily sinks to the boss level. We, therefore, fully expect to hear him denounced as an exponent of "crooked politics." Even Penrose was "all right" when he was running Roosevelt's campaign in Pennsylvania.

McHarg's View of Roosevelt.

McHarg may have deserted Roosevelt because he would not follow him out of the Republican party, and he may have substantial reasons for deserting him. It is to be remembered that McHarg went into Roosevelt's service after denouncing him as the most dangerous man in our political life, and declaring that he would not vote for his candidate for governor of New York two years ago.

The Tender Point.

In view of the character of the Democratic nominee, the Democratic platform and the present temper of Democratic leadership, why do not the men in the Progressive movement who really desire progress cast in their lot with us?

There is, we believe, just one chief reason: the Progressive adoration of the protective principle in tariff making.

The thing the Progressive so warmly champions—for the platform goes on through the familiar formula as to "equalizing conditions of competition," and all the rest of it—is the thing which the Democracy is especially anxious to smite between the eyes. The difficulty of merging the honest and sincere portion of the Roosevelt following into the Wilson following is precisely the difficulty of fusing two companies when the evil angel of the one is the good angel of the other.

Two Great Things to Do.

There are two great things to do. One is to set up the rule of justice and of right in such matters as the tariff, the regulation of the trusts and the prevention of monopoly, the adaptation of our banking and currency laws to the varied uses to which our people must put them, the treatment of those who do the daily labor in our factories and mines and throughout all our great industrial and commercial undertakings, and the political life of the people of the Philippines, for whom we hold governmental power in trust for their service, not our own. The other, the additional duty, is the great task of protecting our people and our resources and of keeping open to the whole people the doors of opportunity through which they must, generation by generation, pass if they are to make conquest of their fortunes in health, in freedom, in peace and in contentment.—Governor Wilson.

PARASITIC FUNGI CAUSE OF MUCH HARM IN WET SEASONS

Leaf-Spot Symptoms are Everywhere Abundant and Are Really of Very Diverse Origin—Bordeaux Mixture is Effective Remedy for Disease

(By A. D. SELBY.)

The term "disease" as applied to plants means any change in that plant toward reduced vigor from the ordinary or average behavior. When a plant shows any deviation from the regular behavior of that plant in respect to appearance, growth, color of bark, foliage, fruitfulness, time of dropping leaves or length of life, in short, when the plant fails to conform to those averages which have been established by extended observation for the species and variety in question, the plant is said to be "diseased."

The more usual symptoms of disease are marked by evident differences in the plant. The leaves become spotted, curled or discolored, or may even drop unevenly or be marked by decayed spots, or the branches may blight, wilt or die. In all such cases we have a manifest loss of vigor and profit.

While most of these troubles or diseases are caused by parasitic insects or parasitic fungi, some are caused by a variety of other agencies.

The manner of disease attack is extremely varied and the conditions set up as a result of disease are accordingly of many different kinds. We learn to recognize disease by the symptoms shown in the plant; these symptoms will at times be readily interpreted and on other occasions they will prove misleading. Nothing is plainer than the necessity for continuous observation of growing plants if one is to be in a position to interpret the symptoms of disease.

When the leaves of a plant are attacked these show the direct effects; the symptoms of parasitic leaf diseases are usually localized injury resulting in spotting and often in browning of the leaf parts.

Leaf-spot symptoms are everywhere abundant and are really of very diverse origin. In any example in which the leaf tissues are locally invaded by a parasitic fungus we may expect evident effects. In the downy mildew troubles there may be wet-rot symptoms when the weather is moist, as in the case of late blight attacking potato or tomato leaves; after the leaves have become badly diseased they may appear to die very suddenly because

Tomato Leaf and Stem Attacked by Leaf Spot. This causes dying of the leaves in showery seasons.

the gradual invasion of the area has been overlooked. In many other leaf diseases no such rapid multiplication or reproduction of the parasite is possible and limited dead patches or spots are the result. The leaf-spot disease of alfalfa, the various leaf-spots of apple and the conspicuous leaf-spot of the strawberry, the beet, the pea, etc., will be recalled. In these, while the leaves are impaired as to usefulness, they do not perish immediately and one may readily fail to estimate the injury at its seriousness. In a few leaf troubles we have the spotting of the leaf followed by the formation of a separation layer in the leaf tissues between the parasitized and healthy tissues. This results in "shot holes" in the leaves as is so very conspicuous in the shot-hole leaf disease of the plum and less conspicuously so on certain sour cherry trees. These leaf troubles are commonly very evident during rainy seasons and are preventable by spraying the foliage of the diseased plants at repeated intervals, thus keeping a supply of the fungicide on the leaves to arrest renewed spore development.

A leaf-spot disease of the tomato is sometimes very damaging. Like most leaf-spot troubles which are strictly due to parasitic fungi, this tomato disease has been worst in seasons of abundant rainfall. The same applies to the shot-hole disease of the plum and the allied leaf-spot of the cherry. The explanation appears to lie in more favorable conditions for spore germination and for the growth or spread of the parasitic organisms which produce the diseased conditions. Biting

Leaf of Currant Attacked by Leaf-Spot.

or sucking insects also open the way for the entrance of parasitic diseases.

Leaf-spot of tomatoes is an outdoor trouble. It may be successfully prevented by about three thorough sprayings with Bordeaux mixture.

Currant leaf-spot causes immature dropping of the foliage; in some cases the leaves drop even before the fruit has ripened.

Bordeaux mixture is effective against this disease, though late applications may render it necessary to wash the fruit. For this reason spraying should be done very early.

The progress made in plant disease prevention throughout the world during the period of about 26 years which has elapsed since the discovery of Bordeaux mixture in France shows how well adapted that discovery was to the needs of the times.

The progress made in recent years in the study and control of plant diseases has been made possible by the agencies recently developed in the United States in the agricultural colleges, the agricultural experiment stations and the United States department of agriculture. It is not expected that this advance in our knowledge of the diseases of plants or of the methods of disease control will soon wane.

Export of Eggs.

Last year this country exported 13,250,000 dozen eggs, valued at $2,700,000. Most of these went to Cuba, Canada, Panama and Mexico. It is evident that eggs are becoming a high-priced article of food the world over, for notwithstanding their high cost in this country, their export is steadily increasing. Not many years ago the United States was a heavy importer of eggs and from the countries to which it now exports them.

Multiplication of Weeds.

In estimating the multiplication of weeds, it is stated that a single pepper plant will produce 18,000 seeds; dandelions, 12,000; plantain, 47,000, and burdock, 42,000.

Apples in British Columbia.

Apples have been growing successfully at an altitude of 4,500 feet in British Columbia.

PRACTICAL STORAGE HOUSE FOR POTATOES

(By A. W. GILMAN.)

In sections of the country where potato growing is carried on extensively, most of the farmers have potato houses or cellars constructed for storing their stock and holding the unsold portion of the crop through even the coldest weather until they can market it.

In some localities the crop is stored in pits in the field until it can be marketed, but has to be shipped or taken to some permanent storage before winter sets in. These pits are made by merely digging off the surface soil to the depth of a foot or a little more, then piling in the potatoes to perhaps three feet above the surface of the ground. After that they are covered with a layer of straw, and then with the loose soil that was dug off at first.

The common type of store house on the farm is a cellar walled up with concrete or stonework, about eight or nine feet deep, with a low wooden roof above it, giving considerable space for the storage of tools, barrels, etc., on the floor above the cellar portion. These cellars are usually built on the side of a hill, so that the potatoes are unloaded down through the floor in the fall and taken out at a lower doorway during the winter.

Horse-Feeding Tests.

Horse-feeding tests, conducted by the army in the Philippine islands, demonstrated that native cracked corn or native palay can be fed in lieu of a portion of the oats ration now given. Native green forage can be fed in the place of a portion of the hay allowance, where it can be secured in sufficient quantities. Baled and cured native fodder, baled Guinea hay and baled Rhodes grass can be grown successfully and used instead of American. At present it is impossible to secure a sufficient supply of these, but an effort is being made to develop the industry.

Disposing of Fertility.

There are two ways of disposing of the fertility of the soil. One is by the elevator route and the other is through the stock yard. The former may be the easiest means of producing revenue by men who are unacquainted with more complex systems of farming, but the latter is noted for its staying qualities.

YOUNG WIFE SAVED FROM HOSPITAL

Tells How Sick She Was And What Saved Her From An Operation.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio.—"Three years ago I was married and went to housekeeping. I was not feeling well and could hardly drag myself along. I had such tired feelings, my back ached, my sides ached, I had bladder trouble awfully bad, and I could not eat or sleep. I had headaches, too, and became almost a nervous wreck. My doctor told me to go to a hospital. I did not like that idea very well, so, when I saw your advertisement in a paper, I wrote to you for advice, and have done as you told me. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, and now I have my health.

"If sick and ailing women would only know enough to take your medicine, they would get relief."—Mrs. Benj. H. Stansbery, Route 6, Box 18, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

If you have mysterious pains, irregularity, backache, extreme nervousness, inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait too long, but try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound now.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and such unquestionable testimony as the above proves the value of this famous remedy and should give every one confidence.

Recognize Value of Sports.

The scheme on which King George's children are educated includes careful instruction in all typical open air sports and games. Cricket, riding, fencing, boxing, shooting and the like the young prince of Wales has been carefully and scientifically taught by past masters.

Matrimony in Australia.

Bridegrooms in Australia last year ranged from sixteen to ninety-nine years of age, and the records show the youngest bride was fifteen, and the oldest eighty-two. One man of seventy-seven married a girl of eighteen. It is not surprising to learn that more marriages were reported from the country than ever before.

English Honors Cost Money.

The letter patent granted for the dignity of a baron cost £150, and for that of a baronet £100, payable to the board of inland revenue. Other expenses to be incurred by the newly-honored include crests or new coats-of-arms, while some wish to have their "genealogical trees" properly made out. Consequently the Heralds' college is busy after the issue of a list of honors, and the total expenses of a baron are not far short of £400, and those of a baronet exceed £200.

The Educational Step-Ladder.

We know what kindergarten is for: it is to educate children for the primary grades.

We know what the primary grades are for: they are to educate children for the grammar grades.

We know what the grammar grades are for; they are to educate children for high school.

We know what the high school is for: it is to educate children for college.

But what does college fit you for?—

Old Roman Wall Unearthed.

A part of the wall which once enclosed old St. Paul's, London, has been discovered in excavations at the corner of Paternoster Row and St. Paul's alley in London. The wall, which is about 60 feet long, is made of chalk and rubble, and was built in the twelfth century. On the same site pieces of a Roman amphora, Roman vases and some Samian ware have also been found. Other "finds" include a camel's skull unearthed in High Holborn and a large quantity of pipes of the eighteenth century. Under some old stables in Bartholomew Close—one of the oldest parts of London—three Norman arches have been found. They are close to one another, and are believed to have formed part of the cloisters of the priory which once stood on this site.

RIGHT HOME

Doctor Recommends Postum from Personal Test.

No one is better able to realize the injurious action of caffeine—the drug in coffee—on the heart, than the doctor. Tea is just as harmful as coffee because it, too, contains the drug caffeine.

When the doctor himself has been relieved by simply leaving off coffee and using Postum, he can refer with full conviction to his own case.

A Mo. physician prescribes Postum for many of his patients because he was benefited by it. He says:

"I wish to add my testimony in regard to that excellent preparation—Postum. I have had functional or nervous heart trouble for over 15 years, and a part of the time was unable to attend to my business.

"I was a moderate user of coffee and did not think drinking it hurt me. But on stopping it and using Postum instead, my heart has got all right, and I ascribe it to the change from coffee to Postum.

"I am prescribing it now in cases of sickness, especially when coffee does not agree, or affects the heart, nerves or stomach.

"When made right it has a much better flavor than coffee, and is a vital sustainer of the system. I shall continue to recommend it to our people, and I have my own case to refer to." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.