WEEK'S NEWS Summarized for Very Busy Readers

Washington

A resolution censuring Representative James T. McDermott of Chicago for "acts of grave impropriety" was recommended for adoption in the house at Washington by a subcommittee of the house judiciary committee in its report. The subcommittee also recommended that the National Association of Manufacturers and its officers and agents be censured.

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In a report to the war department in Washington Adjutant General Forbes of the National Guard of California has officially recognized an alleged plan of "General" Kelley's unemployed army to seize the federal arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., in order to equip an army of 500,000 men with arms and ammunition for a revolution.

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John F. and Horace E. Dodge of Detroit, manufacturers of autos, filed a bill in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia against William H. Osborn, commissioner of internal revenue, in which they attack the constitutionality of three different provisions of the income tax law.

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Under the new ruling of the postoffice department at Washington, put into effect here books are now accepted for transmission by the parcel post. The rates are the same as on other articles, except that books weighing eight ounces or less are to cost one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Elijah N. Zoline, counsel for Frank M. Ryan, former president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and his 23 associates, whose conviction in the federal dynamite cases were affirmed by the Supreme court last week, is in Washington to ask President Wilson to pardon the convicted men.

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Congress will begin at once to outline a comprehensive scheme to carry out the recently announced policy of the administration for river regulation and water power control. A bill, however, may not be passed at this session.

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The president and Mrs. Wilson announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Eleanor Randolph, to the Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo. This announcement was issued at the White House at Washington by Secretary Tumulty.

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Domestic

More than sixty thousand women registered in Chicago. The exact figures as given in the police returns is 60,119; 218,043 represents the total eligible to vote at the aldermanic election in April. The total number of men and women now registered is 692,624. Chicago has the largest voting population of any city in the United States.

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At least three persons were killed, 15 were buried under debris and ten were injured in the collapse of the seven-story west wall of the Missouri Athletic club building at St. Louis, Mo., which burned a week ago with the loss of 30 lives. A high wind wrecked the wall, which crashed through a four-story building occupied by the St. Louis Seed company, razing it to the second floor.

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For the first time in many years seals have been seen on the ice floes on the Hudson river at Hastings, N. Y. Fishermen at various landings complain that the seals have broken their nets frequently.

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The state supreme court in session at Philadelphia declared the non-partisan ballot law valid. Judge Elkin wrote the opinion.

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A charge that she had been offered $1,000 to give testimony inimical to Leo M. Frank, superintendent of the National Pencil company at Atlanta, Ga., under sentence of death for the murder of Mary Phagan, fourteen-year-old factory employe, was made in an affidavit by Mrs. Mattie Miller. Counsel for the defense are collecting information for use in backing a motion for a new trial.

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One trainman was killed and three others were hurt, probably fatally, when a freight engine on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad jumped the track and crashed into the West Washington station, near Washington, Pa.

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Federal Judge Landis at Chicago continued the trial of the charge of violating the anti-trust law against the Elgin board of trade, until March 30. District Attorney Wilkerson said that he believed the case would be settled out of court.

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Heads of the various Westinghouse concerns at Pittsburgh, Pa., and well-known Pittsburghers have formed the Westinghouse Memorial association. It is planned to erect in this city a memorial to the late George Westinghouse.

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Rev. Albert Dahlstrom, founder of a religious sect known as "Heliga," one of whose tenets is said to be a belief in polygamy, was convicted of violation of the Mann white slave act at Seattle, Wash.

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Assurance was given to employes of the United States Express company at a meeting in Jersey City that when the company goes out of business provision for them will be made by other express concerns.

Three children were burned to death when the home of Granville Massey at Monroe, S. C., was destroyed by fire.

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Damage of $1,000,000 was done by fire in the harbor at Portland, Ore. Two mammoth grain docks, a large quantity of wheat and two large steamships were destroyed.

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Mexican Revolt

Judge Edward Meek, in the federal district court at Fort Worth, granted a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the 5,000 Mexicans held as prisoners by the United States government at Fort Bliss, El Paso.

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General Carranza's commission appointed to investigate the death of William S. Benton completed taking testimony at Juarez, Mex. The evidence indicates that Benton was slain by Major Fierro, personal friend of Villa. Gustav Bauch was slain by rebel troops at Juarez and the arrest of officers at Juarez garrison is recommended.

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Oscar Allen, an American, has been murdered by Mexicans at Pearson, Chihuahua. His head was split with an ax. This was reported to Consul Thomas Edwards at Juarez who at once began an investigation.

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Although no proclamation was issued, martial law prevails along the California border for miles each side of Tecate following the burning of the U. S. postoffice and customs office there and the murder of Postmaster Frank Johnston. Three Mexicans committed the double crime. Anti-Mexican feeling was aroused to fever heat in the vicinity of Tecate.

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A general forward movement of both the Mexican federal and rebel armies at Torreon, Mex., was begun, preliminary, it is believed, to opening of the long-deferred battle for possession of that city.

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Foreign

Not since the Dreyfus affair has any event in French history so stirred the people of Paris as the shooting of Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro, by Mme. Caillaux, wife of the minister of finance. The immediate effect is a tense political situation, all the greater in view of the imminence of the elections.

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Yoshida, said to have been the intermediary between officials of the Siemens & Schuckert company, a German electrical firm, and Japanese naval officials, committed suicide in prison at Tokio, Japan.

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The postponement is announced at Santiago, Chile, of the fifth Pan-American conference which was to have been held here in September. It will not take place before the end of November.

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Kuban in southern Russia reports damages of several million dollars as a result of the hurricane that destroyed villages on the Sea of Azov. The floods were followed by fire.

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A northerly gale caused numerous waterspouts off the east coast of the Sea of Azov in southern Russia caused the deaths of 1,500 persons and the shore from Yeish to the Strait of Kertsch, a distance of about five hundred miles, was flooded and six villages damaged.

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A serious earthquake occurred in the prefecture of Akita, Island of Hondo, Japan. Many persons in the city of Akita were killed and several houses destroyed. In the village of Kowakubi, which was ruined, there were many casualties.

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Severe fighting, in which the Italian troops killed 263 Arabs, took place in the neighborhood of the oasis of Seuetina, Tripoli. The Italians lost two officers and 42 native soldiers killed.

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The British ambassador at Pekin notified the foreign office at London that the Misses Black, two missionaries who disappeared after the sacking of Lachokow by Chinese brigands, had arrived safely at Fan Cheng.

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Half a dozen policemen and civilians were wounded in rioting at Dublin which broke out at a meeting of unemployed men. Captain White, who presided at the meeting, was arrested after being beaten with a truncheon.

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Personal

"Mother" Mary Jones, noted woman strike leader, who has been a military prisoner in San Rafael hospital at Trinidad, Colo., since January 12, was put aboard a train quietly and sent out of the coal strike district.

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Dr. Edward S. Holden, famous astronomer, scientist, educator and librarian of the United States Military academy since 1902, died at the age of sixty-eight years at West Point, N. Y.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet, prominent in society of New York and Newport, R. I., was granted a divorce on the grounds of extreme cruelty.

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Mrs. Josephine H. Muth, mother of 15 children, six of whom are Catholic nuns, died at Baltimore, Md. She was born in Germany 70 years ago.

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Mrs. Louisa R. Lindloff, convicted of the murder of her son, Arthur, died of cancer in the hospital of the county jail in Chicago, protesting her innocence to the last.

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Maury I. Diggs, former state architect, already under conviction of white slavery in connection with a Sacramento to Reno elopement, pleaded not guilty in the superior court at San Francisco to a charge of assault preferred against him by Ida Pearring, a girl who swears she is only seventeen years old.

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Mrs. Louise Sea Van Kueren did not murder her husband, John B. Van Keuren, the Chicago hardware merchant, the jury said in a verdict holding her not guilty.

FEW OF MEASURES INTRODUCED PASS

SENATE PUT 363 BILLS IN HOPPER, WHILE HOUSE MEMBERS OFFERED 635.

ONLY NINETY-FOUR PASS

Enrolling Clerks Were Overwhelmed With Work During Final Hours of the Long Night Grind.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort, Ky.—Ninety-four bills were passed by the Kentucky legislature of 1913.

Two of the most important bills passed provide for the punishment of any person making derogatory statements about banks or financial institutions and the Hamilton reinsurance bill. The latter measure permits the fire insurance companies of this state to reinsure their risks. The bill providing that one poll tax may be collected in counties containing third-class cities was signed and will become a law.

Of the bills passed 46 of them originated in the senate and 48 in the house. The bills passed formed but a small percentage of those offered, for members of the senate placed in the hopper 363 measures, while the house members were even more eager to hand in bills, having offred 635.

The bills which passed both houses are as follows:

Senate Bills Passed.

To create a commission to administer a fund for erecting and equipping county buildings.

To require graded school districts to maintain high schools.

To deprive persons convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapons of citizenship and making second offense a felony.

To extend circuit court terms in Bell and Harlan counties.

The workmen's compensation act with state insurance feature.

To license plumbers in first and second class cities.

To abolish lump appropriations to public institutions and require officers to report monthly to auditor with vouchers.

Providing that no appeal may be had in civil actions unless controversy involves $500.

To create deputy coroner of Jefferson county.

Bosworth bill, to revise road law, providing state aid.

Amendment providing for working convicts on public roads.

Creating office of commissioner of Confederate pensions, with two assistants.

Giving consent to acquisition of national reforest reserve in Kentucky.

Permitting third class cities to adopt commission government.

People To Elect Senators.

Providing for election of United States senators by popular vote.

Giving state banks authority to own stock in federal reserve.

Preventing employment by railroad, telegraph, telephone or companies of boys under 21 years old before 6 a. m. or after 9 p. m.

Preventing children under 10 years old being committed to house of reform and providing counties must pay expense of conveying children under 16 to house of reform unless convicted of felony.

Amending county unit law to provide that 25 per cent of the voters of the whole county may call a local option election.

Permitting life and casualty co-operative insurance companies to amend their by-laws and regulating them.

Exempting state warrants from taxation.

Giving county judges and magistrates exclusive jurisdiction of penal cases in which the limit of fine is $20, and giving county judges jurisdiction in penal cases in which fine limit is $100, and all sentences not exceeding 50 days, and jurisdiction in all misdemeanor cases.

Changing time of holding court in the Twenty-ninth judicial district.

Creating illiteracy commission.

Providing for oiling streets in third class cities.

Requiring fire drill and teaching fire prevention in schools, and requiring fire marshals to regulate storage of inflammable material.

To prohibit sale of tobacco to minors.

Convicts To Work Land.

Authorizing leasing of land for prison farm.

Amending charter of Twelve Mile Turnpike Co. in Campbell county.

Permitting State capitol commission to sell old executive mansion and apply proceeds to debt on new.

Amending banking act, requiring filing of incorporation articles of state banks with banking commissioner, and providing for additional examiner.

Fixing time of holding court in Twenty-third district.

To require submission of monthly accounts of house of refuge to prison board and approval of governor for appointment to positions and to turn into state treasury all revenue from house of reform.

Changing the Sixteenth and Nineteenth senatorial districts.

Requiring loose leaf tobacco sales warehousemen to post on premises amount and price of each day's sales.

To authorize board of prison commissioners to grant paroles with approval of governor.

Reducing the board of trustees of the institute for the blind to five members.

Changing name of capitol square police to executive marshal.

Providing two additional mine inspectors and fixing the salary of the chief inspector at $3,000.

Permitting cities to fix and regulate manner of collecting liquor license.

These House Bill Were Passed.

Permitting circuit court to hold terms in counties containing a city of the sixth class or larger.

Creating state text book commission.

Requiring state employes to furnish auditor itemized statement of expenses.

Two-and-one-half-cent railroad fare bill.

To provide for one poll tax in cities of the third class.

Walton's cold check bill, making it a penal offense to draw checks on bank without deposit, equal to amount of check.

Regulating draining of land in Jefferson county.

Providing license for trained nurses.

To abolish third-class teachers' certificates, and providing for three county commissioners.

Providing annuity fund for school teachers in second-class cities.

Extending term of common schools.

Permitting cities of fourth-class to create sinking fund and levy tax to pay school bonds.

Primary Law Amended.

Cary bill to amend state primary law.

To permit fourth-class cities to adopt commission government.

Fixing punishment for derogatory statements affecting the credit of financial institutions.

Providing for the issuance of search warrants in illicit liquor cases.

Regulating hotels and providing for inspection.

Regulating the embalming business.

To punish the making or use of false statements to obtain property or credit.

Permitting the incorporation of unclassed towns or taxing districts already having municipal powers and 250 inhabitants.

Providing stenographer for county judge of Jefferson.

Providing for letting state printing contract for four instead of two years.

Providing county aid in building levees.

Providing for appointment of county inspector of weights and measures.

Changing time of holding circuit court in Cumberland county.

Providing state aid in building public roads and levying tax of five cents for state road fund.

Hampton bill to prohibit transportation of liquor for sale in local option territory, and to prohibit persons having in possession liquor for sale in such territory except druggists.

Must Record Shipments.

Requiring common carriers to keep a record of liquor shipments in separate books and making them prima facie proof in proceedings for violation of the local option law.

To make Hopkinsville a third-class city.

Regulating motor vehicles and creating office of commissioner of motor vehicles and board of examiners to license chauffeurs.

Requesting itinerant merchants to pay a license of $250 and give bond of $1,000.

Authorizing the state board of education to grant certificates to graduates of colleges to teach in high schools and to validate certificates of other states.

Green-Glenn insurance bill.

Reducing bonds of prison wardens to $20,000 and deputies to $10,000.

Empowering the state live stock sanitary board to take charge of all epidemics among domestic animals and employ a veterinarian.

Providing uniform system of accounting and inspection of public offices.

Providing for working county prisoners on county roads and city streets.

Changing time of holding court in Fourteenth district.

Inheritance Tax Changed.

Amending inheritance tax laws to make inheritance tax five per cent for collateral inheritance on amounts above $500, and two per cent on first $25,000 direct inheritances; four per cent on second $25,000, and five per cent on all amounts above $50,000, but exempting first $10,000.

Appropriating $10,000 quarterly to the Confederate home for four years.

Hamilton reinfurance bill.

Providing that city instead of contractors shall collect street improvement assessments in cities of second class.

Providing for election of county commissioners in counties containing cities of fourth class.

Increasing number of trustees of State university by adding six alumni members elected by alumni.

Declaring public highways connecting county seats public works.

Appropriating $20,000 for care of state capitol and governor's mansion under supervision of capitol commission.

Providing automobile for county engineer of counties levying over $50,000 road tax.

Requiring tobacco sales warehousemen to keep daily accounts of sales and make monthly sworn statements to department of Agriculture as to types.

Oldtime Journalist.

High among unconventional writers stands William Prynne, a London journalist in the days when there were no journals, days when a bulky pamphlet took the place of a letter to one's favorite newspaper. Prynne published about 200 of these pamphlets, and is said to have averaged a sheet of print a day throughout his life. And he worked in a quilt cap coming over his eyes to shield them from the light, and stuck at his table all day, being served with a roll and a pot of beer every three hours. And he reaped the rewards of his literary efforts in the branding and pillory and ear cropping that every political writer risked in that age.

Too Much Uplift.

"This uplift gets my goat."

"How now?"

"The world is getting too uplifted. Went to a party the other night. Instead of playing kissing games they sat around and discussed ethical questions."

BY LONE BANDIT

BINDS THE EXPRESS MESSENGER, THEN ROBS EXPRESS CAR OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

Desperado Is Believed To Be Hidden in Texas Forest—Posses Engaged in Search.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Beaumont, Texas.—After bundling the messenger, "Reb" Martin, into a gunnysack, a masked man robbed the express car attached to north-bound Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Train No. 202 of currency, aggregating about $14,000, and escaped from the train at the village of Helbig, 12 miles north of Beaumont. Posses that went to Helbig from this city in automobiles have not found trace of the bandit, who is believed to be hiding in the dense forest about the village.

G. A. Taft, general superintendent of the Wells Fargo Express Co., estimated the amount stolen. The money was part of a shipment made by a Houston lumber concern to be used in paying employes at camps along the road.

The train was bound from Houston to Center, Texas, and it is believed the robber secreted himself in the express car before the train left Houston. Martin said the man, who apparently was middle aged, leaped from behind a pile of baggage shortly after the train left Beaumont, demanded the messenger's keys, and when Martin refused, bound and thrust him into the sack.

The region through which the train was passing at the time of the robbery is heavily wooded and sparsely settled. When Martin failed to appear during the stop at Silsbee, several miles north of Helbig, the train crew forced the express car door, which had been locked by the robber.

SMASHED BY STUDENTS.

Oberlin, O.—Oberlin College won the first round in its battle with the Oberlin Gas and Electric Co. for heat. Representatives of the college smashed padlocks which the company had placed on its steam valves to prevent the college buildings being heated. The company had turned off the heat and locked the valves. After the locks were smashed the college representatives turned on the steam, and while the temperature outside steadily dropped the students in the various buildings laughed at the gas company as they listened to the pleasant hissing of the steam radiators.

FIRE THREATENED BLOCK.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Fire which started in the Western Newspaper Union building, 372 Milwaukee street, threatened to destroy an entire business block in the heart of the city and cause a loss in the neighborhood of at least $600,000.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—New corn: No. 2 white 69@70c, No. 3 white 67½@68c, No. 4 white 65@66c, No. 2 yellow 67@68c, No. 3 yellow 65@66c, No. 4 yellow 63@65c, No. 2 mixed 66@67c, No. 3 mixed 65@67c, No. 4 mixed 63@65c, mixed ear 67@68c, white ear 67@69c, yellow ear 67½@70c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $18@18.50, standard timothy $17@17.50, No. 2 timothy $16@16.50, No. 3 timothy $14@14.50, No. 1 clover mixed $15.50, No. 2 clover mixed $13.50, No. 1 clover $14.50, No. 2 clover $12.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 42½@43c, standard white 42@42½c, No. 3 white 40½@42c, No. 4 white 39@40c, No. 2 mixed 41@42c, No. 3 mixed 41@41½c, No. 4 mixed 40@40½c.

Wheat—No. 2 red 98½@99½c, No. 3 red 96½@97½c, No. 4 red 96@98c.

Poultry—Hens, old 15½c; do, light, 15½c; roosters, 12c; fryers, 2½ to 3½ lbs, 18c; broilers, 2 lbs and under, 24c; spring ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 17c; ducks, under 4 lbs, 16c; turkeys, toms, old, 21c; young turkeys, 9 lbs and over, 22c; turkeys, young, under 8 lbs, 13@15c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 19½c, firsts 18½c, ordinary firsts 17½c.

Cattle—Shippers $6.50@8.25; butcher steers, extra $7.75@8, good to choice $7@7.65, common to fair $5.50@6.75; heifers, extra $7.85@7.90, few fancy $8, good to choice $7@7.65, common to fair $5@6.75; cows, extra $6.50@6.60, good to choice $5.85@6.40, common to fair $3.50@5.75; canners $3.25@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna $6.25@7.10, extra $7.15@7.25, fat bulls $7@7.40.

Calves—Extra $9.50, fair to good $7.50@9.25, common and large $5@9.

Hogs—Selected heavy $8.90@8.95, good to choice packers and butchers $8.90@8.95, mixed packers $8.80@8.90, stags $4.75@7, extra $7.10@7.15, common to choice heavy fat sows $5.75@8.15, extra $8.25, light shippers $8.10@8.70, pigs (110 lbs and less) $5@8.

Sheep—Extra $5.75@5.85, good to choice $5.25@5.65, common to fair $3@5.

Lambs—Extra $8.15@8.25, good to choice $7.75@8.15, common to fair $6@7.65, clipped lambs $5.50@7.75.

DEPUTIES WILL INVESTIGATE.

Paris.—The first wave of feeling over the shooting of M. Calmette by Mme. Caillaux, and the sensational debate in the chamber of deputies on the scandal arising out of the postponement of the trial of Henri Rochette, charged with extensive swindling, is slowly subsiding. Paris is comparatively quiet. The sole topic of conversation in the clubs and cafes is the proposed investigation of the Rochette affair by a committee of the chamber.

ASHES SENT BY PARCEL POST.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—The remains of a dead man were shipped from this city to Posen, Germany, via parcel post. This is the first time that such a strange package has passed through the local postoffice. The remains were ashes of County Gromah von Gownadzinkf, who died in this city on February 14. The ashes were contained in a cylindrical shaped box, which weighed about five pounds, and were consigned to relatives in the Fatherland.

SCIENCE and INVENTION

GAS IN CAVITIES OF TREES

Examination Shows It to Be Substantially Same as Natural Gas, With Some Free Hydrogen.

Prof. J. A. Ferguson of the Pennsylvania State college reports a curious phenomenon connected with the cutting of hardwood trees in the Ozark mountains. Cavities near the base of the trees are often found to contain gas. When these cavities are cut into by the oak tie cutters of the region the gas escapes with a whistling sound, showing it to be under pressure, and if lighted it will burn with a faint yellow flame. The sides of the cavities containing gas are in all cases darkened and look as though seared with a hot iron. The popular belief of the district is that these trees are connected through their roots with a subterranean supply of natural gas, and the land on which they grow is valued accordingly. An examination of the gas collected from a cottonwood tree was made by Professor Bushong of the University of Kansas, and it was found to be substantially the same as natural gas with the addition of some free hydrogen. Professor Ferguson believes, however, that this gas is the product of decomposition of the heartwood of the trees.—Scientific American.

SATCHEL MADE THIEF-PROOF

Alarm Makes Big Noise and Revolver Is Discharged When Sneak Tries to Rob Bank Messenger.

A satchel with a burglar-alarm attachment is one of the latest ideas for protecting bank messengers and paymasters from thieves. Inside the satchel are bells and a revolver loaded with blank cartridges, under the control of a mechanism similar to the combination lock on a safe. As long

Thief-Proof Satchel.

as the satchel is in the hands of the messenger, it is quiet; but as soon as he lets go of it, the bells begin to ring and the revolver is fired, says the Popular Mechanics. Such a thief-proof satchel, weighing eight pounds, has recently been patented.

FEW REWARDS OF INVENTORS

Safety Pin Yielded Millions of Dollars, but Pioneer of the Telephone Died a Poor Man.

It is not always the greatest invention that brings the largest financial rewards, remarks the London Globe. Roller skates are said to have brought their inventor $3,000,000, while nearly half a million was realized by the man who first devised boot laces. The inventor of the safety pin, who took the idea from a reproduction of a Pompeian fresco, made $10,000,000. On the other hand, Charles Bourseul, who discovered and described the principle of the telephone in 1855, died poor. Michaux, the inventor of the bicycle, ended his days in the utmost penury, and Frederick Sauvage, who is credited with the invention of the screw propeller, was imprisoned and died bankrupt and insane.

NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

There are 200,000 motorboats, worth an average of $1,000 apiece, in the United States.

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Tableware can be rid of the odor of onions by inserting it in fresh earth a few minutes.

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Of German invention is a series of molds to enable children to make building blocks of snow.

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There are more than 200 species of insects that infest books and destroy them if not exterminated in time.

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According to an English scientist X-rays are the most extreme rays at the ultraviolet end of the spectrum.

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The smallest wire made commercially in the United States is 5-1000 of an inch in diameter. The dies through which it is drawn are genuine diamonds.

ALARM CLOCK FOR THE DEAF

Wooden Arm Is Released and Strikes Sleeper's Body—Tap Has More Effect Than Shaking.

Even a deaf man will be awakened by this alarm clock and yet the only sound it makes is a tick. The Englishman who invented it did not waste his time trying to turn out a noisy clock, but went on the principle that actions speak louder than words. So he designed a clock which is mounted on a wooden stand and stands at the side of the bed. A wooden arm is hinged near the top and this arm is released by a trigger, which in turn is connected with the clock mechanism. Therefore, if the clock is set for 6

Alarm Clock for Deaf.

a. m., for instance, the trigger goes off at that hour, the wooden arm, or paddle, is released and falls, striking the body of the sleeper with not enough force to hurt him in the slightest, but with enough force to wake him from a deep slumber, the sharp tap having more effect than vigorous shaking.

EFFECT OF ACETYLENE GAS

Less Poisonous Than Carbon Monoxide—Asphyxiated Frogs Quickly Recover From Effects.

A French scientist has studied the disturbances of respiration of various animals confined in an atmosphere in which acetylene was substituted for nitrogen, the mixture containing 79 volumes of acetylene and 21 volumes of oxygen. A pigeon died in 30 minutes, a rabbit in 40 minutes, while no effect was produced on a tortoise. The respiration of frogs was arrested, but when the asphyxiated frogs were brought into the open air they soon recovered their normal condition. It appears from these experiments that acetylene is far less poisonous than carbon monoxide, but it should be remembered that poisonous gases act very different on different animals.

EFFICIENT LIFE SAVING SUIT

Particularly Designed for Marine Travelers in Case of Shipwreck—Covers Legs and Arms.

The Scientific American in describing a life saving suit, invented by J. P. Park of Beloit, Kan., says:

Mr. Park's invention has reference to a suit more particularly designed to be worn by marine travelers in case of shipwreck. The suit is made from a suitable waterproof material

Life Saving Suit.

and may be provided with a life preserver, or be adapted to receive an ordinary life preserver. The body of the suit is provided with legs and arms as shown in the accompanying illustration, the arms, if desired, having integral mitts.

Pneumatic Tube System.

No American city, says the Scientific American, has a pneumatic tube system (for postal use) comparable with that of Paris or Berlin. The average Parisian "tube letter," it asserts, is delivered in an hour and a quarter after it is posted.

Making Hydrogen Peroxide.

In Germany there has been patented a process for converting water into hydrogen peroxide by the use of chemicals which are recovered afterward for further use.

Safe Dirigibles.

German passenger dirigibles carried 10,291 persons on regular trips last year, without killing or injuring one of them.

Germ of Gout.

Through experiments with chickens and small mammals a Paris scientist believes he has discovered the germ of gout.

New Egg Holder.

An Italian inventor has taken out a British patent upon an egg holder, which may be fastened on the edge of an ordinary dinner plate.

CUT OUT THE SHORT CHECK

Cruel and Senseless Practice in Driving Horses—Would Yield Greater Returns With Care.

The man or woman who drives a horse with a short check rein drawing his face up and expose his eye to the glare of the sun and the beating of the rain is guilty of a cruel and senseless practice.

It is too bad for horses to work on the farm or to milk wagons through the week, and on Sundays have their heads drawn up to an unnatural position and driven miles with their necks hurting them.

I believe they should yield larger returns to their owners and also I believe God would be well pleased with kindness to all his creatures.

Be Honest in Packing.

Pack fruit honestly from top to bottom, and put your name or trademark on it, in establishing a permanent market.

LABOR OF MONTHS GOES FOR NAUGHT

REVENUE AND TAXATION BILL DEFEATED AT CLOSING HOUR OF LEGISLATURE.

DRYS TASTE BITTER DEFEAT

Reduced Passenger Fare Is Only Progressive Act That Was Put Through. Filibustering Resorted To.

(By Ernest W. Helm.)

Frankfort, Ky.—The senate of the general assembly in closing session turned down or destroyed with amendments practically all of the progressive legislation passed by the house at this session. The revenue and taxation bill was defeated after the state had been put to the expense of several thousand dollars for investigation, the employment of an expert and drafting a model measure. The defeat of this bill means that the state may have an annual deficit of $1,400,000. Clocks in both houses were turned back at midnight.

Gov. McCreary stated that he would not call a special session, as he did not think the legislature would pass the bill. The defeat of this bill was desired by the railroads, as their representatives hope, it is said, to force the state into a compromise on the tax suits, involving a half million dollars annually.

The state-wide prohibition, the anti-pass, the anti-lobby, the semi-monthly pay bill, the Finn railroad bill and the redlight nuisance abatement bill went down in the heap of trash that cost the people of the state $200,000.

The bill of Senator Sheer to regulate the method of paying appropriations to public institutions was passed by a vote of 69 to 5.

The workmen's compensation act of Senator Knight was passed by a vote of 62 to 15.

The bill to fix a punishment for derogatory statements affecting the credit of financial institutions passed, 16 to 6.

The automobile bill was taken up at midnight, as Senator Frost stated that it would have to be amended, and if it did not pass the state would lose $50,000. The amendment providing for transparent numbers lost. The bill was passed and sent back to the house for concurrence in the amendments.

Loving Cup For McDermott.

In a touching speech Senator Zimmerman, in behalf of the senate, presented to President McDermott a loving cup as a token of esteem the senate has for him. Accepting the loving cup President McDermott said he had tried to do what was right, to be fair and be faithful.

Taking up the revenue and taxation bill at the night session, Senator Hall introduced an amendment to exempt private corporations from franchise tax. It was the amendment advocated by the Covington Industrial Club. In support of the amendment he read a decision of the court of appeals, which he said held that a private corporation did not have to have a franchise. The amendment was adopted.

Then after more debate the bill was put up on its passage, and was defeated as follows:

Ayes—Arnett, Cobern, Ford, Frost, Glenn, Helm, Hiles, Moody, Robertson, Sanders, R. H. Scott, Tunis and Marshall. Total, 13.

Nays—Antle, Bagby, Bale, Booles, Bosworth, Brock, Clay, Durham, Hall, Hildreth, Holman, Huffaker, Knight, Moore, Overstreet, Porter, M. O. Scott, Speer, Vincent, Welch, Williams and Zimmerman. Total, 22.

The bill, repealing Section 1379 of the Kentucky statutes and to re-enact it so as to provide for working county prisoners on county roads and city streets and provide for their care and maintenance, passed 30 to 3.

The senate took up and passed the bill to limit a passenger fare to two and one-half cents a mile on all railroads. An amendment was offered by Senator Knight, striking from the bill that provision imposing a fine of $25 to $100 on the railroad for failure to deliver properly the baggage which it carried. The amendment passed.

Senator Huffaker offered an amendment, striking from the bill the provision enforcing the limit to all roads earning $4,000 per year per mile, gross, and substituting a provision that the rate shall apply to only such roads as earn $2,500 a year a mile, gross, from passenger business. Senator Glenn said the amendment would kill the bill. Senator Brock came to the defense of the railroads in glorious style, saying that his people did not want reduced railroad rates. The amendment was adopted. There was no roll call.

An amendment was adopted exempting narrow-gauge railroads, and exempting roads less than 50 miles.

Prison Conditions Good.

The Senate Probe Committee made a flattering report on the condition of the Eddyville and Frankfort penitentiaries. The discipline is pronounced humane and the sanitary conditions splendid.

The Walton bill, requiring tobacco sales warehousemen to keep daily account of sales and make monthly sworn statements as to sales of types of tobacco to the department of agriculture, passed the senate, 29 to 0.

The senate passed the bill to abolish third-class teachers' certificates and providing three county examinations, changing the dates from August to September.

The bill repealing the law providing for the appointment of county inspector of weights and measures passed unanimously.

Senator Bate exercised his constitutional privilege and moved to suspend the rules and put on its passage the bill providing that more than one collector of taxes be appointed when the sheriff or collector fails to qualify. The motion lost, only 14 voting for it.

Truth, a Complete Defense.

That the truth of a publication in a newspaper concerning the actions or character of a man is always a complete defense, although the publication may be inspired by malice, was the decision of the court of appeals handed down in the case of the Herald Publishing Co. against Felix B. Feltner, of Leslie county.

Feltner had obtained a judgment of $5,000 damages for libel. In a story published from Lexington several years ago the Louisville Herald said that Feltner was a "hanchman of Hargis," meaning County Judge James Hargis, of Jackson; that Feltner was a "fugitive from justice" and that he was an "outcast." The occasion of the publication was the revival of the trouble in Breathitt county and the trial of Mrs. J. B. Marcum, of Jackson, against Judge Hargis at Winchester was reviewed. Feltner had obtained $1,500 from Hargis, for which he gave him his note, but the note was not to be paid if he could induce Mose Feltner to absent himself when called as a witness. There was another money transaction, however, in which Feltner took Mose Feltner to Cincinnati to be away from the trial, and he was fined for contempt for his part in it.

The court says: "He was apparently willing to do, and the record, without contradiction, shows that he did at the instigation of Hargis procure Mose Feltner to disobey process of the court and absent himself as a witness when his presence was demanded. This conduct proves him to be a servile assistant and subordinate of Hargis, ready and willing to lend his aid for unlawful and reprehensible purposes." The judgment was reversed and the petition of Feltner ordered demurred.

Child Labor Bill Passed.

The drastic Tunis child labor bill, providing that in first, second and third-class cities "no person under 21 years of age shall be employed as messenger for any telegraph, telephone or messenger company in the distribution, transmission or delivery of goods or messages before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock in the evening," passed the house by the vote of 71 to 12. The measure had previously passed the senate. Section 15 of the bill provides that "no boy under 14 years of age, nor girl under 18, shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work at any time in any city of the first, second or third class in or in connection with the street occupations of peddling, bootblacking, the distribution or sale of newspapers, magazines, periodicals or circulars, nor in any other occupation pursued in any street or public place."

State Printers Complimented.

The house concurred in senate amendments to the Cary primary election bill and the Price measure, giving to the governor authority to designate certain persons to perform marriage ceremonies, and repassed them. A resolution offered by Representative Greene, of Carroll county, commending the Journal Publishing Co., state printers, for the promptness with which it has printed bills, and complimenting Graham Vreeland, James L. Newman, L. V. Armentrout, M. L. Staadeker, Roger Burlingame and Fred Ballard, editors of the Legislative Digest, the official publication of the general assembly, was adopted.

Pass Compensation Bill.

After sharp debate and a bitter fight lasting over six hours the senate passed the substitute for the Knight Workmen's Compensation Bill, after it had been amended to conform to the views of the special committee named by President McDermott. The vote on the final passage of the bill was 20 to 9.

Pistol Toting Days Are Over.

Pistol-toting days in Kentucky are near an end, provided the governor does not veto the Arnett bill, which passed the house by the vote of 59 to 18. The bill makes carrying a concealed weapon an offense punishable by disfranchisement for two years, a fine of $100 and 30 days in jail. On second conviction the offense is made a felony.

The act is considered one of the most drastic of its kind ever introduced in a Kentucky legislature. Before passing the house it had passed the senate. As soon as the bill has been enrolled it will be sent to the governor.

One of the chief arguments advanced by opponents of the measure was that it would leave the respectable citizen at the mercy of the foot pad and thug.

During the senate debate Lilburn Phelps, Republican, of Russell county, resenting what he termed an insult to the men of the mountains, challenged Representative George Davis, of Bradford county, to meet him outside the house chamber and repeat the remark made on the floor of the house. Mr. Davis did not accept the challenge.

The statement that aroused the ire of Mr. Phelps was that representatives from the mountains had voted to deprive the people of the Bluegrass of their distilleries by supporting the state-wide prohibition bill, the Bluegrass representatives should vote to keep the mountaineers from "toting" pistols. The remark was made following expressed opposition to the Arnett bill by a number of mountain representatives. Mr. Phelps took it as an intimation that they were opposing the measure because of their bloodthirstiness and lawlessness.

New Primary Election Law.

The senate by a vote of 22 to 4 passed the Cary bill, amending the state primary election law after it had been stripped of nearly every feature as it passed the house. The amendments agreed on after a conference of the Senate Committee on Suffrage and Elections were adopted, but others offered by Republicans were voted down. The Cary bill as amended now goes back to the house for concurrence in the senate amendments. The dissenting votes were cast by Senators Arth, Bosworth, Brock and Holman, all Republicans. As it passed the house the Cary bill provided that the ballots as well as the stubs be numbered in order to identify the ballots in case of fraud and eliminated the petition method for candidates to get on the ballot, but these were stricken out by the agreed committee amendments. About the only change made in the primary election law as passed at the 1912 session of the legislature, is making it punishable by a fine of $100 for any election officer to knowingly permit a voter of one party in the primary of another party, or for a voter to vote in the primary of another party than to which he is entitled.

Sundry Bills.

The house bill providing for the holding of circuit court in counties containing a city of the sixth class or larger located 10 miles from courthouse, and not over two miles from the center of the county, passed, 21 to 4. It was amended by Senator Speer making the distance 11 miles.

The bill to provide a stenographer for county judge of Jefferson county passed, 25 to 0.

The bill to change time of holding circuit court in Cumberland county to first Mondays in February, June and October passed, 26 to 0. The measure to regulate drainage of land passed, 27 to 0.

The bill of Representative Reed to permit cities of the fourth-class to create sinking fund and a levy tax to pay school bonds passed, 24 to 1. Senator Hiles voted against the bill.

By a vote of 25 to 0 the bill of Representative Saufley to let state printing contract for terms of four years, commencing the first Monday in January, 1915, was passed.

The measure of Representative Price to authorize the governor to designate persons to solemnize marriages was passed, 23 to 2.

Pardon Procedure.

Another bill drafted by the lieutenant governor and passed by the house by the vote of 66 to 6 was that of Senator Helm authorizing the State Board of Prison Commissioners, with the approval of the governor, to grant paroles. It is a companion measure to the indeterminate sentence law. The six who voted against it were Representatives Avery, Farris, Kelly, Stone, Wills and Lott.

Fixes Bank Capital.

Representative Price's bill, providing that not less than five persons may incorporate savings and commercial banks, and that the capital stock shall not be less than $100,000 in cities of 100,000, nor $15,000 in cities of less population, passed the house by vote of 64 to 0. John C. Duff's bill, providing for separate trustees for white and colored schools was passed, 62 to 5.

Officials Exchange Positions.

At the insistence of First Assistant Attorney General Charles H. Morris, Second Assistant M. M. Logan exchanged places with him and became first assistant. When Attorney General Garnett named his staff it was at the instance of Mr. Logan that Mr. Morris was induced to accept the place of first assistant. Mr. Morris had been in the office under two preceding administrations and had no desire to assume the duties of first assistant. The salaries of the two positions are the same.

Justus Geobel Warns.

An open letter to Attorney General Garnett, accusing him and others, whose names are not given, of attempting to compromise away the "people's rights" in the franchise assessments of 1912, Justus Geobel, of Covington, warns Mr. Garnett that compromises must not be made with these five largest railroads in the state. This letter and a companion open letter addressed to Gov. McCreary were sent each member of the general assembly by Mr. Geobel.

Magistrates Remain.

After adopting an amendment that killed the bill, so far as Jefferson county was concerned, the house tabled the Clay measure, providing for the election of three commissioners in Jefferson and four other counties in November, 1915, to take over the fiscal duties of the magistrates in January, 1916. The amendment, offered by Harry Meyers, of Covington, provided for the election of commissioners in November, 1917, and for their taking office in January, 1918. The vote by which it was adopted was 63 to 17.

Victory for Good Roads.

After a fight lasting over several years the advocates of good roads in Kentucky won a signal victory when the senate, by a vote of 26 to 14, passed the McDyer-Bosworth bill, providing for a 5-cent state tax levy to aid counties in the construction of public roads and making effective the state aid to roads amendment to the constitution ratified by the voters of Kentucky at the 1912 election.

Sundry Bills Passed.

The senate passed the bill of Senator M. O. Scott to require each county to have depository for public funds and provide for bidding of contract. The bill of Senator Arnett to provide for two additional assistant mine inspectors fixing salary at $3,000 and his prescribed duties, passed. The house bill of Representative J. C. Duffy reassigning Hopkinsville to a third-class city, Hazard and Jackson to fourth-class cities and Tomkinsville, Irvine, Drakesboro, Crab Orchard and Murray to fifth-class cities passed.

Automobile Law Passed.

Amended by the elimination of Section 24, that put "teeth" into the measure, making possible the carrying out of its provisions, the automobile bill drafted in the office of the attorney general, and approved by the mayor, city attorney, police court judge and chairman of the board of public safety of Louisville, passed the house by the vote of 73 to 3, those voting against it being Representative Barrett, of Louisville, Greene and Wills.

PROPER PRUNING OF GRAPE VINES ESSENTIAL TO YIELD AND QUALITY

Ordinarily at Least Two-thirds of the Wood May be Cut Away With Safety—Training According to a Sunlight and Air System is Necessary

(J. H. Carmody, Assistant Horticulturist, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

The grape is one of the oldest and most widely grown of our cultivated fruits. Because of the hardiness of the fruit and the readiness with which it adapts itself to different localities, it is to be found in all parts of the world. Nearly every farm, and city home as well, has a few vines of some favorite variety planted about the premises. While these vines produce fruit every year, nevertheless they are a source of disappointment to the owner because the fruit is not as good as he would like to have it.

An examination of such a vine often tells the reason for the failure. Grapes

Fig. 1. The Kniffin System of Training.

are vigorous growers and the ordinary vine is left too full of wood. In the forest where the grape grows wild over the trees one can not help but notice the distance which the fruit is located from the main trunk. The neglected vine presents a condition very similar to the wild one in the forest. The vine in the forest aims to produce fruit in order to perpetuate itself and the neglected vine to a lesser degree is doing likewise.

Pruning Requisite To Yield.

When left unpruned only a small amount of fruit is borne at the extremities of the branches. To produce quality of fruit of any kind it is necessary that the plant be pruned and kept in bounds. Otherwise the amount of wood will become so great that all of the plant food will be used in keeping it alive. When a vine is so thick, the air and sunlight are excluded and black rot and other troublesome fungous diseases are also very common.

Many growers neglect to prune their vines because they do not understand the proper way to go about this work. The terms pruning and training are often confusing. Grapes are pruned in order to reduce the amount of wood, to limit the production of fruit, and to keep the vine in control so that it may be easily managed. The object in training grapes is to arrange the vine according to some definite system so that the air and sunlight may reach the fruit readily.

Twenty Buds Enough.

Before starting out to prune a grape vine one should remember that the fruit is borne on shoots of the present season which develop from buds borne on last season's canes. The important point in grape pruning is to remove a large amount of wood so as to limit the number of buds. Ordinarily at least two-thirds of a vine may be safely cut away. Usually not more than twenty buds should be left after the operation of pruning is completed. In removing the canes try and remove the weaker ones and leave the stronger ones.

Grapes may be pruned any time after the leaves drop until the buds start to swell. If pruning is neglected too long and is then done after buds start to swell, the vine will bleed. While bleeding is rather detrimental to the plant, it is not as bad as some people think it is.

There are a great many systems used in pruning the grape, but most of them depend on the annual removing of the wood that bore that season.

Double Kniffin Method.

The following is a description of one method known as the Double Kniffin. This method has given splendid results at the Kentucky Experiment Station Farm.

The vine is allowed to grow at will the first season. After the season's growth is over the vine is cut back, leaving only two or three buds near the ground. From these buds two shoots are permitted to grow the second season. At this time the vine should be trellised. Two posts are placed firmly in the ground about four feet from the vine each way. Connect the posts by two heavy wires, one wire two and a half feet high, the other five feet high. If the growth made the second season is satisfactory, one of the shoots from the buds referred to may grow until it reaches the lower wire and the other the top wire.

Pinching Off Tips.

When the wire is reached the tip should be pinched off so as to cause the formation of lateral branches. These lateral branches should be arranged so that they will travel along the wires in both directions. At the end of the second season these lateral branches should be cut back so that there are not more than three or four buds to each. The young shoots that are to bear the fruit will hang down from these buds. If these shoots become too long it is a good plan to pinch them off and thus allow them to bear only one or two branches for a season or two. The following spring cut the four old canes back to the young canes near the trunk and tie to the wire in the same manner as the previous season. This method should be kept up every year. As the vine grows older the number of buds left upon the bearing canes may be increased from year to year.

Key To Illustrations.

Figure one is a photograph of a bearing vine in the fall of the year before the pruning is begun. A and B are the old canes and a, b, c, d, e are the shoots which grew from them and bore fruit this past season.

Fig. 2. The Kniffin System of Training. Pruned.

X marks the point where the canes will be cut off, leaving small "a" which will be trained along the wire as indicated in figure two.

Figure two shows the vine after it has been pruned. The one year old canes are stretched along the wires and tied there before the growth starts.

The main trunks should be securely fastened to the wires in order to protect the vines from being damaged by the wind.

PLANNING THE GARDEN

PLEASANT OCCUPATION FOR SOME OF THE EVENINGS REMAINING TO WINTER.

Study Should be Made of Companion and Succession Crops and a Definite Plan Be Followed In Putting Out Vegetables and Flowers When Spring Calls.

(T. R. Bryant, Superintendent of Agricultural Extension, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

At this time of the year we begin to get seed catalogs with pretty pictures and describing new vegetables that we have never tried to raise. These and the consciousness of the approach of springtime, together with the interest and delight that all members of the family can find in the garden, encourage us to spend some of the few remaining winter evenings planning the garden.

In making these plans it is interesting and profitable to study among other things (1) Variety of vegetables and flowers which means more enjoyment from the table standpoint; (2) Profit, both as regards saving of grocery bills and possible sales; (3) The quantity that can be produced on a given area, especially in towns and villages where space is limited; (4) The possibility of canning, for winter, the surplus. A definite plan should be made. The kinds of vegetables, their period of growth and the time of planting must be considered. By "companion crops" we mean two that can be planted together, one of which will be matured before the other needs the space very badly. By "succession crops" we mean that one crop is harvested in time to permit the planting of a second after the first is harvested. By a careful plan and a knowledge of the plants we can get two and sometimes three crops from the same area.

Without going into detail regarding specific vegetables, it is not here out of place to urge that every farmer and at least every villager in Kentucky should have a strawberry bed. Scarcely a fruit can be named where more good fruit, which means pleasure and profit, can be so easily gotten from the same sized plot.

As regards fertilizer, none better than good manure can be recommended. For such crops as lettuce where a quick leafy growth is desired, a very light sprinkling of nitrate of soda at or just after planting time, will be found beneficial. This is conducive to leafy rather than to fruit growth and should be used sparingly. Outside the Bluegrass region, phosphorus, either as acid phosphate or as raw ground rock, may be advantageously applied.

Keep the hens comfortable. They don't mind a little cold if the quarters are dry.

SILO DISPELS WORRY.

The farmer who has a silo is letting the other man worry about next winter's feed.

Beet greens are extremely edible at eight weeks of age, even if the roots are only nubbing.

Dig a hill or two of pieplant for forcing in the cellar this winter.

Grit and shell for poultry should be fed in open hoppers.

HOLDING GOOD BROOD SOWS.

When selecting the brood sows for next season, spare those which have shown themselves to be good mothers. Do not be tempted by price or any other consideration to part with them as long as they will breed well, unless they show indications of impaired usefulness. One good brood sow should be worth two young ones whose usefulness has not been proved. Attention to this matter would greatly increase the profits from growing swine.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

NATURE arms each man with some faculty which makes him do easily what would be impossible for another. —Emerson.

GOOD BITS FOR OCCASIONS.

For those who are fond of fruit soups this is one worth trying:

Cherry and Pineapple Soup.—Stone a cup of sour cherries (canned ones will answer as well). Cut one or two slices of pineapple into cubes and add to the cherries. Add a cupful or two of grated pineapple to the kernels of the cherry pits with a pint of cherries, add a quart of water and cook 20 minutes. Mix half a cup of sugar with two teaspoonfuls of arrow root, and stir into the hot soup. Cook ten minutes, strain and set aside to cool, or it may be served hot, garnished with the fruit.

Huntington Salad.—Chop very fine some white cabbage (there should be two-thirds of a cupful); add a softened cream cheese to the cabbage; mix well. Season with salt, roll into balls, sprinkle with paprika and serve with French dressing on lettuce.

Crab Meat and Red Peppers.—Remove the yolks from four hard cooked eggs, mash and add two tablespoonfuls of fine bread crumbs; chop the whites fine, add these with a tablespoonful and a half of red pepper finely chopped. The canned will do nicely. Put into a saucepan four tablespoonfuls of butter; when melted stir in the egg mixture and cook until smooth, adding a little at a time a cup of cream, then add a cupful of crab meat, season highly and serve in patties or on circles of buttered toast.

Cherry and Almond Mousse.—Cook a cupful of sugar and water together until it threads, then pour slowly over the whites of three eggs well beaten; when cold fold in a pint of whipped cream. Add a cupful of orange juice. Put into a small covered pail and pack in ice and salt for five hours. Turn out on a platter and press lady fingers all around the mold, each with a candied cherry on top, and scatter chopped cherries and almonds over all.

Mexican Tomato Salad.—Rub a salad bowl with the cut side of a clove of garlic; line the bowl with lettuce. Dispose slices of tomatoes sprinkled with chopped green pepper and onion in the dish and garnish with thin slices of olives. Serve with five tablespoonfuls of olive oil, two of lemon juice and salt and cayenne to taste.

It's a beautiful world to see,
Or it's dismal in every zone,
The thing it must be in your gloom or your glee,
Depends on yourself alone.
—S. E. Kiser.

COMPANY DISHES.

Lobster Canape.—Chop a small onion and fry until a delicate brown in a tablespoonful of butter; add a bunch of water cress finely chopped, one cup of cream, and stir until it bubbles. Season with salt and pepper and a pinch of curry powder. Add a pint of minced lobster; spread on rounds of buttered toast. Sprinkle with cayenne and brown in a very hot oven.

Beet Salad.—Arrange cooked beets which have been finely chopped on lettuce. Cover with a half cupful of stoned and finely cut olives, then with mayonnaise dressing. Sprinkle with chopped capers or hard cooked egg.

When making a plain white layer cake, use the following for a delicious filling:

Pineapple Filling.—Cook a cupful of grated pineapple with a fourth of a cup of sugar ten minutes, then add a tablespoonful of lemon juice, and stir in confectioner's sugar to make it of the consistency to spread. This may be used on top of the cake also.

It is a delicious filling for angel cake baked in layers or for a frosting on a square of angel cake. If you want the cake especially nice, cut in small squares and cover all the surface with the frosting.

Nougat Ice Cream.—Take a quart of plain vanilla ice cream and stir into it a half pound of peanut brittle which has been put through the beat chopper twice. The candy gives the cream a beautiful color and it may be served in meringue cups or in nests of spun sugar.

Anchovy and Cheese Canapes.—Make circles of toast and divide into quarters by putting riced egg white in one and yolk in the opposite and in the other two a relish made by mixing grated cheese with cream and seasoning with paprika and a teaspoonful of anchovy paste. Over all sprinkle a little French dressing and garnish with half a stuffed olive.

Nellie Maxwell

Big Game and the Sleeping Sickness.

Dr. G. Prentice, writing in the British Medical Journal, says that those engaged in investigation of the sleeping sickness in Uganda and other regions tropical of Africa attribute the enormous increase of the tsetse fly, which is the carrier distributor of this disease, to the increase of big game, which in turn they attribute entirely to the protective measures employed by the government. In other words, the government simultaneously is engaged in propagating and eliminating the sleeping sickness.

Weighing the Anchor.

Two small boys looked on with amazement as a Pittsburgh ordinance officer threw some defective scales into the river.

"What's he doing that for?" asked the smaller one.

"I guess some vessel is going to weigh its anchor," confided his companion.

Making Lilies Grow.

Calla lilies will show wonderful improvement if a cup of hot water is poured on them now and then.

There's no love so inexpensive as a mother's.

Girls, keep you fiances at a distance—from young widows.

A food for sore lungs. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops. Cure coughs, by relieving the soreness—5c at Drug Stores.

There are two sides to every story. The victory we win spells defeat for the other chap.

Had one of our suffragettes been in Mother Eve's place, what a fool she would have made of that snake!

Quite Evident.

"I cannot imagine," said the fair maid to her nervous visitor, "why you are so uneasy."

"And yet," murmured the caller, with his eye on the door, "the case is a parent."

Needed for the Meal.

Little Henry had a pain in his stomach, and his baby brother was much interested in the means mother employed to mitigate the said pain. Mother produced a hot-water bag and adjusted it to the spot that hurt. In a little while luncheon was announced, and Henry, feeling better, got up and put the bag aside. He had hardly reached the door, however, before a small voice called after him:

"Oh, Tommy, you forgot your tummy."

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Hadn't Forgotten Hubby.

"I have always been suspicious of good things," said a well-known New York lawyer, who has a reputation for a large philosophy. "I remember when I was a young man I had an opportunity to get in on the 'ground floor' of what looked to me like a load of easy money.

"I consulted one of the old-time conservative men of Wall street. He smiled and said: 'Listen to this story and then decide:

"'A wife arriving home in high spirits tells her husband she has purchased a new bonnet. "And, sweetheart," she said, kissing him, "I got something for you, too."

"'"Good!" exclaimed the happy husband. "What is it?"

"'"The bill," she said.'"

Artists 25,000 Years Ago.

"Man began to be an artist subsequent to the last ice age, which period is roughly estimated at from 25,000 to 50,000 years ago," said Prof. George Grant MacCurdy at the University Museum lecture the other afternoon. "At least that is the time the fundamentals first appear. Therefore, man was an artist before he was a maker of hieroglyphics. He produced objects of beauty before he tamed the wild beasts.

"The cave artist was practically without an artistic background, but climatic, faunal and other environment played no important part in the origin of troglodite art. The models were game animals, and ran largely to profiles, for the cave artist had not learned perspective, but he understood motion. He made single figures, but was long in acquiring composition."

NOT A MIRACLE

Just Plain Cause and Effect.

There are some quite remarkable things happening every day, which seem almost miraculous.

Some persons would not believe that a man could suffer from coffee drinking so severely as to cause spells of unconsciousness. And to find relief in changing from coffee to Postum is well worth recording.

"I used to be a great coffee drinker, so much so that it was killing me by inches. My heart became so weak I would fall and lie unconscious for an hour at a time.

"My friends, and even the doctor, told me it was drinking coffee that caused the trouble. I would not believe it, and still drank coffee until I could not leave my room.

"Then my doctor, who drinks Postum himself, persuaded me to stop coffee and try Postum. After much hesitation I concluded to try it. That was eight months ago. Since then I have had but few of those spells, none for more than four months.

"I feel better, sleep better and am better every way. I now drink nothing but Postum and touch no coffee, and as I am seventy years of age all my friends think the improvement quite remarkable."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.