

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The field of the war game in southeastern Massachusetts became considerably enlarged when it was announced that a theoretical fleet of war craft was on its way to assist the invading army of the Red.

General Marina, the commander of the Spanish forces that are about to advance against the Moors, promises to lead his men to victory.

Diseased clams dug by campers on Governor's Island in Boston harbor caused the death of one woman and the serious illness of more than a dozen persons.

Allen Newton, aged 24, of Helena, Mont., drew No. 1 in the Spokane Reservation.

The provisional administrative committee, to which the administration of the island of Crete was entrusted when the Cretan cabinet resigned, took the oath of allegiance to the king and kingdom of Greece.

Unusual heat, officially recorded as high as 110 degrees, caused nearly a dozen deaths, numerous prostrations and much damage to crops in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

When women speculators in stocks who traded with Mrs. A. E. MacKenzie, who conducted a brokerage office at Boston, called at the office they found a notice posted on the door to the effect that Mrs. MacKenzie had assigned.

Wednesday, Aug. 18.

Mrs. Sutton's theory of murder advanced by her in explanation of the death of her son, Lieutenant James Sutton, was repudiated by the decision of the naval court of inquiry.

Madariel Dhanagiri, the Indian student who shot and killed Lieutenant Colonel Sir William H. Curzon-Willey and Dr. Cawas Lalooa, was hanged at London.

What is considered the last card of the Swedish strikers, an attempt to get the railroad men to join their movement, failed when a majority of the railroaders voted against the strike.

Woman suffrage was endorsed by the New Jersey Federation of Labor at its convention.

Lisbon newspapers insist that King Manuel's coming visit to England is connected with his betrothal to Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Duke of Fife.

Rev. Frank W. Sanford, leader of the Holy Ghost and Us society at Shiloh, Me., has returned in the yacht Coronet, after an absence from this country of three years.

Fabian Fall of Boston, 21 years old, a prominent student at Harvard, killed himself by shooting.

Thursday, Aug. 19.

Discovery of a tunnel at the western Pennsylvania penitentiary frustrated what would have been a wholesale escape of prisoners.

Archie Fournier of Old Town, Me., indicted for attempted train wrecking, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten years in the state prison.

Bob Douglas, from the stable of Alonzo McDonald, won the \$10,000 Empire State stake for 2:12 trotters at the Fort Erie race track.

By requiring letter carriers to "double up" their routes during the vacation season instead of employing substitutes, Postmaster General Hitchcock expects to save the government not less than \$250,000.

Harry K. Thaw has resumed the monotonous routine of the Matteawan asylum life.

The spread of the San Jose scale is creating alarm among the fruit growers of Vermont, who fear that their crops may suffer serious damage.

General Booth has postponed his proposed American and Canadian tour set for this fall because his eyes are seriously affected.

The first bill passed by the new Colombian congress has restored the liberty of the press, which was restricted during the regime of President Reyes.

Speculators on the New York curb market figure that John D. Rockefeller is \$79,756,824 richer than he was two years ago, and by no effort of his own, because of the rise in Standard Oil stock.

Charley Taft, the president's youngest son, ran into a tree with his automobile at Beverly, Mass., and narrowly escaped serious injury. The top of the machine which he was driving was wrecked and the front axle sprung.

Friday, Aug. 20.

The war game which has been conducted in southeastern Massachusetts has ended, but whether Boston, which was the objective point of the invading army, was really captured theoretically or whether the Massachusetts troops succeeded in repulsing the attack of the Reds and blocking the path to Boston, is a matter for the umpires to settle.

Wilbur and Orville Wright, the aviators, brought suit against the Aeronautical society, alleging that the Herring-Curtiss aeroplane, which the society recently purchased, is a violation of their patents.

Seven cadets in the United States Military Academy at West Point were dismissed for being involved in the hazing of Rolando Sutton.

Two New York schoolboys, Walter Brown and John Munnish, who had been sent around the world for a record by a New York newspaper, completed the circuit of the globe in 41 days, 8 hours.

The American aviator, Glenn H. Curtiss, added a dramatic feature to the trial flights of the aeroplanes at

Rhems by skillfully guiding his machine above another aeroplane and averting a collision in the air which seemed imminent.

In an under-water two-mile race of three submarine boats in Narragansett bay the Cuttlefish beat out the Viper and the Tarantula, who finished in the order named.

Suit has been filed against sixty-five insurance companies doing business in Arkansas, asking penalties amounting to \$65,000,000 for alleged violations of the Arkansas anti-trust laws.

William A. Bourque, driver of the Knox car in the 250-mile race, and Harry Holcomb, his mechanic, were killed in the Indianapolis speed carnival.

The Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooner Orinoco, bound to the Banks, turned turtle in a gale twenty-five miles off Sambro, N. S., and when she sank she carried down with her eleven members of her crew.

Secret service officers arrested John Roberts at Beechmont, Ky., with \$1,000,000 in counterfeit bank notes in his possession.

Saturday, Aug. 21.

Steamer Fred Swain, with twenty-five passengers and fifteen sailors aboard, burned down to the water's edge at Peoria, Ill., after the flaming craft had been piloted into four feet of water and the occupants had escaped to the bank of the Illinois river.

The New Bedford Textile council voted to ask the manufacturers for a restoration of the wages paid the operatives in that city previous to March, 1908.

President Taft accepted an invitation to visit Mexican territory on Oct. 16, when he will exchange visits with President Diaz of Mexico.

Governor Fort's efforts to settle the hatters' strike in New Jersey have failed. The men have now been out more than five months.

Pope Pius has presented his motor car to Cardinal Merry del Val. The car was presented to the pope by wealthy Americans.

In a futile effort to save the life of W. B. Lessig, a Philadelphia lawyer, Miss Virginia Paul, aged 21, one of the leaders in Philadelphia society, was drowned at Wildwood, N. J. Neither body has been recovered.

The Turkish chamber of deputies approved the granting of a concession to an American syndicate to construct a railroad in Asiatic Turkey, to be 1250 miles long.

Dispatches from various parts of northern Mexico agree that the situation throughout that region is one of much political unrest.

There were suffragette disturbances at several political meetings in the British Isles.

At the automobile race meet on the Indianapolis Motor speedway Strang won the fastest 100-mile race ever held in this country in the time of 1:32:48 5-10.

Sunday, Aug. 22.

George Cabot Lodge, son of United States Senator Lodge and private secretary to his father, died from heart failure, caused by an acute attack of indigestion.

Walter Wellman's second attempt to sail over the north pole in a balloon has resulted in a failure. The dirigible balloon America met with a mishap after it had proceeded about thirty-two miles from the starting point.

The position of the Spanish forces in Morocco is extremely difficult and grave at the present moment.

One state trooper, one deputy sheriff and three foreigners were shot and killed in a wild riot at the Pressed Steel Car company's plant in Schenectady, Pa., whose employees are now on strike. At least a score of persons were seriously wounded, ten fatally.

The spectacle of six aeroplanes simultaneously winging their flight in huge circles was a remarkable feature of the opening day of aviation week at Rhems.

Three more lives were sacrificed in the mad speed carnival which has inaugurated the great Indianapolis motor speedway. One mechanic and two spectators paid the penalty of their lives to satisfy the extreme desire for speed.

Monday, Aug. 23.

Marians Janeiro of West Bridge-water, Mass., 29 years old, fired a bullet into his wife's head and then committed suicide. The woman was rushed to a hospital, where in a short time she gave birth to a girl. The infant and mother are expected to live.

New Hampshire's eleventh annual Old Home Week opened with beautiful weather in all sections of the state and a large number of visitors.

Refusal to loan \$5 to a fellow countryman caused the murder of an unknown Italian in a laborers' camp at Hingham, Mass.

Fire destroyed property in the business center of the city of Monterey, Mex., to the value of about \$1,500,000.

When a fourteen foot shark caught at Pensacola, Fla., was cut open its stomach was found to contain the backbone, two ribs and portions of the skull of a man.

Miss Maria Parlon, aged 66, died suddenly at her home at Bethel, Conn., following an operation for gallstones. She was well known on account of her writings and lectures on domestic science.

Fire completely destroyed the operating room of the Marconi wireless station at Glace Bay, N. S., including all the valuable machinery.

General William Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, was operated upon for septic poisoning of the eye.

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A BOSS BERRY GROWER.

Horticultural papers of recent date cite the case of a strawberry grower at Creston, B. C., who last year raised 2,206 crates of strawberries—52,944 quarts—from four and one-eighth acres. In explaining the remarkable yield obtained the grower attributes it to careful preparation of and enriching the land before setting the plants; thorough cultivation, snipping blossoms, layering the runners and spraying two or three times the rows and scattering nitrates and covering with much pulled from berry rows the second season. In explanation of the prices received for berries, never less than \$2.20 per crate, he lays especial stress on making preparations for the picking and packing of the fruit and shipping to but one dealer in a town. From the standpoint of productiveness and shipping quality he ranks the varieties of berries he has grown in the following order of excellence: Dunlap, Warfield, Parsons Beauty, Glen Mary, Clyde, Tennessee Prolific and Lady Thompson. This getting a gross return of close to \$1,200 from each acre of land may be in part due to favorable climatic conditions, but more than all else to the man and the fact that he has made a very thorough business of growing strawberries.

BURNT SUGAR A DISINFECTANT.

The burning of sugar as a disinfectant in sickrooms is a practice followed in many parts of Europe and has usually been viewed by physicians as an innocent superstition, neither beneficial nor harmful. Professor Trilbert of the Pasteur Institute at Paris has recently demonstrated in experiments which he has been making that the burning of sugar develops a remarkably powerful antiseptic gas. Five grams of sugar were burned under a glass bell holding ten quarts, and after the vapor had cooled germs of typhus, tuberculosis, cholera and smallpox were placed in open glass tubes under the bell, and within half an hour all the microbes were found dead. The efficacy of burnt sugar as a purifier of air containing offensive odors is well known and is probably due to the antiseptic principle referred to. This seems to be one instance in which a popular superstition seems unwittingly to have had a very good scientific foundation.

SEED IMPORTATIONS.

Professor N. E. Hansen of the South Dakota experiment station, sent abroad by Secretary Wilson to gather seeds of plants suitable to northern latitudes, has lately returned home. Included in some 250 kinds of seeds which he brought back with him are those of a clover and a variety of alfalfa growing wild in northern Asia north of Lake Balkal, where the temperature sometimes goes to 75 degrees below zero, adapted to the northwestern states; a supply of Persian clover seed suitable for western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona; varieties of alfalfa from north Africa, the original home of this legume, whence it was taken to Spain, to South America and then north and east through the southern states. It is Professor Hansen's belief that the ideal alfalfa of the future will be a hybrid of all the best alfalfas known. The development of these plant importations will be followed with keen interest by all who are watching the remarkable development of the country agriculturally.

BLEACHED FLOUR.

Secretary James Wilson has won out in a contention which he had with the millers of the country about bleached flour, it being his view that subjecting flour to the bleaching process was a violation of the pure food laws. This question takes its origin from the increased production of durum or macaroni wheat, which, owing to an excess above demands for export purposes, the millers have been bleaching and mixing with other flour. Flour from durum wheat contains a large per cent of gluten, is quite yellow in color, and it is because of the desire of the millers, who pay less for the wheat, to sell it under another name that the trouble has arisen. Secretary Wilson holds that this flour should sail under its own colors and sell for just what it is.

FRUIT JUICES VERSUS DOPE.

Humanity would be stronger and have a much smaller annual doctor's bill if it would swallow less dopamine, bromo seltzer and booze concoctions disguised under pious, soothing and high sounding names—and eat more nature distilled fruit juices, grapefruit for malaria, prunes and figs for constiveness, cranberries for slow liver, lemon juice in hot water for nausea and biliousness, with apples, oranges, pears, peaches and the rest as aids to digestion, blood purifiers and for the general health.

While a more insidious fruit than the strawberry might have been created, it is the opinion of a good many that a fruit of this description never was.

The largest tobacco plantation in the world is near Amsterdam, Ga., and contains 25,000 acres. On this tract is grown about one-third of all the Sumatra tobacco used for cigar wrappers in the United States.

It is but a short step from the prize game of cards in the parlor to the poker game in the haymow or in the joint downtown. The boy sees the connection and draws his deductions, whether milady is able to or not.

It is a fine thing that women as a class are as religiously inclined as they are, but it would be still better if the men were held accountable for about half the play in the home and the matter not left as one sided as it is at present.

Many attach importance to the badge sign in the location of a place for a well, the theory being that this homely animal has a water instinct which causes him to dig his burrows in low places where it is but a few feet to water.

A small colony of Mormons in the desert country south of Tucson, Ariz., dry farmed 200 acres in beans last year and sold the crop for \$13,000. Beans all that can be accomplished when thrift and enterprise are hitched up under the same neck yoke.

May 14 best grade Colorado lambs in fleece brought \$9.50 on the Chicago market, the highest price on record up to that time. Native lambs in good condition brought \$8 to \$8.10. These prices make the sheep business look like a pretty safe and satisfactory proposition.

The yield of wheat in Russia for twenty years past has been eight and one-fourth bushels per acre, the land lying fallow every third year and a famine appearing about once every five. It is little wonder in the face of this showing that anarchy and misery run riot in the czar's domain.

Last year Canada had 506,000 acres of land devoted to the growing of potatoes, which produced a total of 71,511,000 bushels, or an average of 142 bushels per acre. The average market price was 50 cents a bushel. The above yield is about twice per acre that reported for the same period in the United States.

A good many Wisconsin farmers had their eyes opened on this tuberculosis question when attending the short course classes at Madison the past winter. Not only was the subject of tuberculosis discussed, but animals shown to be affected with the disease by the tuberculin test were slaughtered before the class and the effects of the disease demonstrated.

Those farmers who rather incline to the dual purpose cow will read with satisfaction and interest of the record recently completed by the registered Shorthorn cow Lulu, owned by the Missouri agricultural college. Her showing for a week was 19 pounds of butter for a month 77.8 pounds and for a full year 605.6 pounds. Her milk yield for the year was 12,341 pounds, testing 4.17 per cent butter fat.

An excellent paint or wash for fruit tree trunks is made from the following: One peck of stone lime slaked in a quantity of water, one quart of crude carbolic acid, four pounds of sulphur, half a gallon of pine tar. The last named ingredient should be added while the limewater is hot, so that the tar will dissolve more readily. The whole should be stirred thoroughly and enough water added to give the mixture the right consistency for spreading.

The wholesome effect of an hour's work on lawn, garden or wood pile or in a brisk walk in the way of helping a fellow to "let down" from a condition of nervous tension and irritability induced by confining office work, tobacco smoke and bad air can hardly be measured. Failure to take advantage of this simple restorative has shortened life, bred unhappiness and furnished more grist for divorce mills than almost any influence that can be mentioned.

The brown tailed moth is an insect pest that has worked havoc to vegetation in the limited areas in which it has appeared and gives promise of being a national horticultural curse unless the most stringent measures are taken to keep it in check. Once it appears in a locality it strips orchard, shade and forest trees of every vestige of foliage. To handle the problem as it should be met not only should most stringent laws be passed, but there should be the fullest co-operation possible between federal and state authorities.

In sections where heavy windstorms are likely to occur at harvest time a timber belt on the windward side of the orchard often saves heavy loss from windfalls as the fruit approaches maturity. Where the orchard has not been favorably located with reference to such timber protection a shelter belt can be grown in a few years. Quick growing varieties such as the cottonwood and box elder will answer the purpose nicely, while the Scotch or white pine may be set outside the deciduous varieties to give effective protection near the ground. In the writer's own orchard such windbreak has meant a saving of hundreds of dollars almost every year as a result of the protection afforded.

If one has a brush patch which he wants cleaned up, nothing will do the job more quickly and thoroughly than a bunch of Angora goats. They are a veritable scourge in the horticultural world.

An Illinois poultry breeder has five White Wyandotte hens which have laid 1,223 eggs in one year, or an average of 234 each. The oldest hen in the flock, the mother of the other four, laid 253 eggs in eleven months.

It is a puzzler how so many kids survive the August period of dog day noaks in swimming holes, green hazel nuts and half grown apples, but it seems that a vast majority of them do and are no worse for the ordeal.

Bugs doped with arsenic are said to die of starvation. The important consideration, whatever the diagnosis, is that an effective kink is put in their digestive apparatuses, which keeps them from a further chewing of trees, fruits and vegetables.

A Fresno county (Cal.) poultryman has a hen—breed not stated—which has laid 244 eggs in eleven months, only seven less than the world's record. At prevailing prices the eggs this hen laid were worth about \$6. The cost of keeping was \$1.44, leaving a net profit of \$4.56.

Where limbs exceeding an inch in diameter are cut from the orchard trees the wound should be painted over with white lead and oil, colored with lamplack if desired, which will keep the wood from checking and becoming a source of infection for the rot fungus.

Alfalfa meal—ground alfalfa—contains about 14 per cent of protein, 2 per cent of sap, 25 per cent of crude fiber and 7 per cent of ash. It is because of the above ingredients that it is worth, pound for pound, as much as bran and sells for about the same price on the market.

Kansas holds the blue ribbon for the highest price ever paid for a load of alfalfa seed bought by a dealer at Garden City. The load weighed 19,733 pounds, or 328.53 bushels. The price paid was \$8 per bushel, and the value of the whole load was \$2,631.15.

The Minnesota Agricultural college has ascertained through experiments that the cost of raising ten tons of green corn per acre and putting it into the silo is \$18.30, making one pound of digestible nutrients cost 53 mills. An acre of mangels yielding twenty tons cost \$34.12 to raise and harvest, making a pound of digestible nutrients cost 93 mills, or nearly twice the cost of the silage.

Among the many wonders of the insect world none is more marvelous than the queen bee. She has been known to lay as high as 3,000 eggs a day, and during her life of about five years it is estimated that she sometimes produces a total of 25,000,000 eggs. Without the queen a swarm of bees would become extinct in a short time. Queen bees are scarce, and good ones bring all the way from \$1 to \$18 apiece.

The owner of the Canyon ranch in Texas has been pasturing 10,000 sheep during the present season in the La Sarge pasture near Kaw City, Okla. The herd is divided into seven flocks, each being in charge of a Mexican herder, who does his work on foot, carries a small tent and provisions about with him, does his own cooking and moves his flock from place to place under the direction of the American superintendent who has charge of the outfit.

An acre of corn with hills three feet four inches apart each way will produce fifty bushels of ear corn if the stalks in each hill produce on an average a pound of corn. Did they produce a pound and a half per hill the yield would be seventy-five bushels per acre, while if two pounds the yield would be 100 bushels. While the last yield would be on the bumper order, it is readily seen that it would not be impossible on rich land with a full stand of big corn.

The prosecution of agriculture with a serious purpose of succeeding is fraught with obstacles and handicaps enough in the very nature of things without a fellow's taking on the booze habit. While this may be indulged at the start for the purpose of drowning trouble, it always trebles a fellow's difficulties, taking away the keen edge of physical force and endurance and the clearness of mind that are particularly indispensable if the way is rather uphill and rough and there are real difficulties to overcome.

The revised government estimates of last year's cotton crop place the total acreage at 33,370,000 acres, the area actually picked 32,440,000 and the average yield per acre 194.9 pounds, not quite two-fifths of a bale per acre. The states leading in cotton production, with average acre yield, are as follows: Texas, 9,316,000 acres, 196 pounds; Georgia, 4,848,000 acres, 190 pounds; Alabama, 3,591,000 acres, 179 pounds; Mississippi, 3,395,000 acres, 233 pounds; South Carolina, 2,545,000 acres, 219 pounds; Oklahoma, 2,311,000 acres, 143 pounds. Missouri had but \$7,000 acres to cotton, but her acre yield was 340 pounds.

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HIDDEN DANGERS

Nature Gives Timely Warnings that No Morrisville Citizen Can Afford to Ignore.

DANGER SIGNAL NO. 1 comes from the kidney secretions. They will warn you when the kidneys are sick. Well kidneys excrete a clear, amber fluid. Sick kidneys send out a thin pale and foamy, or a thick, red, ill-smelling urine, full of sediment and irregular of passage.

DANGER SIGNAL NO. 2 comes from the back. Back pains, dull and heavy, or sharp and acute, tell you of sick kidneys and warn you of the approach of dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys and cure them permanently. Here's Morrisville proof:

Mrs. Henry Parker, living on Upper Main St., Morrisville, Vt., says: "I had a swelling of my lower limbs and other symptoms of kidney disease. There were intense pains in the small of my back, the secretions were scalding in passage and I had daily headaches. A friend told me of the curative powers of Doan's Kidney Pills and I procured a supply from A. L. Cheney's Drug Store. Relief was noticeable at once and soon after using the contents of one box, I was able to rest well at night and was not annoyed during the day. I still use Doan's Kidney Pills and have every faith in them as a kidney remedy, believing I will soon receive a complete cure."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Estate of William W. Fatten

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Lamoille, Commissioner, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of William W. Fatten, late of Lamoille, in said district, deceased, and claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at the Office of W. Tracey in Johnson, Vt., on the 9th day of September, and 10th day of February, next, from two o'clock P. M. until four o'clock P. M., each of said days and that six months from the 10th day of August, A. D. 1909, is the time limited by said court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. Dated at Johnson, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1909. HOMER BARROWS, Commissioner.

Estate of Augusta A. Waterman

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Lamoille, Commissioner, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Augusta A. Waterman, late of Johnson, in said district, deceased, and claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at the Office of W. Tracey in Johnson, Vt., on the 9th day of September, and 10th day of February, next, from two o'clock P. M. until four o'clock P. M., each of said days and that six months from the 10th day of August, A. D. 1909, is the time limited by said court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. Dated at Johnson, this 11th day of August, A. D. 1909. F. F. JONES, Commissioner.

Estate of Louisa M. Sheldon

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Lamoille, Commissioner, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Louisa M. Sheldon, late of Cambridge, in said district, deceased, and claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at the Residence of G. E. Sheldon, in said district, on the 18th day of September, and 14th day of February, next, from one o'clock until four o'clock P. M., each of said days, and that six months from the 14th day of August, A. D. 1909, is the time limited by said court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. Dated at Cambridge, this 11th day of August, A. D. 1909. F. H. FULLINGTON, H. M. MAXFIELD, Commissioners.

Estate of Winslow H. Mansfield

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Lamoille, Commissioner, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Winslow H. Mansfield, late of Johnson, in said district, deceased, and claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at the Residence of E. B. Hunt in Johnson, in