

**WOMEN IN HARVEST FIELDS**

**They Save Farmers of South Dakota from Heavy Loss and Can Hold Off.**

Scotland, S. D.—It is not generally known that women played an important part in the gathering of the vast crops of the prosperous South Dakota farmer, but it is a fact that a large part of the manual labor on the Bonhomme county farms was performed by women and girls.

When the farmer saw the vast fields of wheat and oats and other grains waving yellow and loaded with rich yielding heads, he was perplexed to find sufficient help to garner in the grain. Men were scarce and many times could not be had at the best of wages. The alternative was to call on the women. They responded nobly and to see women and girls driving six horses hitched to a binder or header in this part of the state was no unusual sight. Those who could not be used as drivers worked as ordinary men in the fields or at other menial labor.

Among the Russians in this country, women did most of the work this year. They all went at their tasks with light hearts and the farmer smiled when he saw his fields reaped and the grain gathered in stacks or thrashed. There were no fancy dresses worn in the fields, nor were there any fancy dishes on the tables of these thrifty people. There were no trees to shade the weary ones on the edges of the fields, nor did the fair ones carry umbrellas. They did not even think of these things, for it was the gathering of the crops that they were intent on.

Women and girls, when they worked away from home this summer, were paid as high as \$2.50 a day, with their board. Farmers say that in many cases they are preferable to men, as they can be trusted.

Women in this state are also playing a very important part in the handling of political affairs. There is no law that says a woman cannot hold office. In fact, several are now holding the office of county superintendent of schools. Other offices have been filled with great honor by bright, pretty women. At the same time, the women of South Dakota make the very best wives to be found in the land.

**POOR; STRIKES GOLD IN PIT**

**Assay Proves Ore to Be Worth \$90 a Ton—Was Once a Gravel Deposit.**

Los Angeles, Cal.—From the owner of a gravel pit on a small piece of land yielding a scant income to suddenly become the possessor of a paying gold mine is the transformation in the fortunes of M. M. Eshelman, of Tropic.

Near the intersection of Glendale avenue and Cypress street is the Eshelman house, situated on about two and one-half acres of land. A wash passes through the rear end and just beyond the wash the land runs into a low hill of decomposed red granite.

The face of this hill has been blasted and a pit has been scooped out; across the property teams have hauled hundreds of loads of gravel. There was more pay in the gravel business than the returns from the soil.

Suddenly the teams ceased coming to the little lot, and the word went out that the gravel pit was exhausted. The neighbors did not believe this, but accepted the story and awaited developments.

Soon the truth leaked out, and the report of the final blast that opened a yellow pocket of pure gold was spread with wide-eyed wonder.

The new mine owner was suspicious and beyond acknowledging that he had made a strike he would say nothing.

**JOYOUS DREAM SHATTERED**

**Kalamazoo, Mich., Girl Said Hubby Looked as If He'd Live to Be 150, So She Left.**

Mishawaka, Ind.—The dream of wedded bliss of David Hogenboom, aged 67 years, of this place, who took as his bride Miss Clara Van Voligt, aged 35, of Kalamazoo, has been shattered after but two weeks of the honeymoon had passed.

Because her husband would not concede to her certain property and money Mrs. Hogenboom has returned to her home in Kalamazoo. When she married Hogenboom, she says, a prenuptial agreement was entered into whereby Hogenboom assigned to the young bride much of his property. After the marriage had been performed she discovered that she could control none of the property until after the old man's demise and she consequently rearranged matters she would leave him. He had new papers drawn up and gave her \$500, but she left for her home with the remark, it is alleged: "You look as if you would live to be 150 years old."

**Deaf Mutes Are Experts.** Deaf mutes, their infirmity proving a help instead of a hindrance, have demonstrated that there is one kind of skilled work in which they far exceed the ordinary artisan. A Chicago telephone factory after a series of experiments made the discovery. It was found that to the making of the delicate mechanism of the modern telephone, the deaf mute, by reason of the manual development incident to constant use of the sign language, is peculiarly adapted. One hundred and fifty of the deaf mutes, it is announced, are now given employment in the factory at standard wages.

**Fortune Smiles in Right Direction.** An Iowa man while cutting corn unearthed a pot of gold. Let the youth of the land observe that the man was working when this bit of luck struck him, not loafing around a livery stable.

**SEES QUAKES COMING**

**ABBE MOREAU PREDICTS DISTURBANCES FOR 1906.**

**Solar Activity, He Says, Is Cause of Shaking of the Earth—He Foretold Disastrous Upheavals in India.**

Paris.—Abbe Moreau, writing on the subject of the recent solar activity, says: "As the solar activity will slowly diminish, it is highly probable that earthquakes will occur in March or April next."

It will be remembered that Abbe Moreau, in an article which was widely copied, predicted the earthquakes which a few months ago devastated India and which, he held, were due to sun spots. He maintained the following in an article published this week:

"1. There is a connection between solar activity and volcanoes and even earthquakes.

"2. The awakening of the internal forces of the globe coincides with a sudden change in the curve of spots on the sun if it rises or if it falls. The number of sun spots is not alone a decisive factor. There must be sudden augmentations or diminutions.

"Earthquakes, and especially volcanic action, are localized on the lines of fracture of the globe, and particularly at the intersection of these lines—(A) the west coast of the two Americas (B) the line including the volcanic district of eastern Asia; (C) the South Sea Islands and Australasia, and, finally, (D) the depression of the Mediterranean cutting the three first lines of fracture almost at right angles."

"These are facts. Hypotheses less certain have been suggested. The sun acts on the crust of the earth either by causing its potential electricity to vary or by modifying the heat sent to the earth. For both there should be a dilation or shrinking of the envelope."

**HOMES FOR THE MICROBES**

**Germs Thrive on Lettuce, Celery and Other Vegetables and Soda Is Their Favorite Toppings.**

Chicago.—Be careful of your salads, they may contain germs and microbes galore, was the warning issued recently by Dr. H. B. Hemenway before the Evanston branch of the Chicago Medical society.

Lettuce, celery and other vegetables used in making salads are fine training ground for the germs, said the doctor. The materials for the salads, according to Dr. Hemenway's observations, are washed in lake water and the germs that lurk about behind the molecules of moisture seize the opportunity to stake out a claim on which to homestead until they get a chance at the species homo.

Also look out for the germ that dwells in soda water. The doctor's warning comes a little late for the ice cream and soda girl, but it made an impression on the physicians who heard it. The young men may treasure up the lecture and impress it on the minds of their sweethearts next summer.

Soda water, said Dr. Hemenway, is ordinarily microbe inhabited water, with an injection of carbonate gas.

Old-fashioned remedies are just as successful to-day in the treatment of many diseases as they were 20 years ago, he said. The old poultices and plasters, and extreme care of the patient from changing temperature in pneumonia cases have not been displaced by any modern methods.

Dr. Hemenway thought that many physicians to-day are spending too much time with the microscope and not enough with the patient. While he appreciated the value of special medical studies and the discoveries that have been made with the microscope, he thought the common everyday things should receive attention, and analysis as well, and that the use of common sense is still advisable in the profession.

**SWEET BLUSHES TO ORDER**

**No Reason Why Maid of To-Day Should Have Pale Wan Cheeks—London Originates New Scheme.**

London.—The old-fashioned charm of the "maidenly blush" is to be revived and as the ability to call up the "mantling color" has fallen into disuse an artificial blush maker has been invented.

It consists of a tiny glass bottle containing a "mimim" of amylin nitrite. This is wrapped in cotton-wool with a linen covering, and when the glass is snapped by the fingers the volatile drug soaks into the covering for inhalation.

Amylin nitrite is, in its serious medical aspect, a powerful heat stimulant. Incidentally its effect is to raise a vivid blush, and the compact cotton-wool and glass covering offers singular opportunities for its use in this connection. Ladies by concealing four or five of these in a dainty handkerchief find them a valuable addition to their battery of charms, for they are warranted to make a veteran of ten seasons blush at the selected moment like a debutante.

**Two-Headed Snake Killed.** One of the oddest freaks of reptile life ever seen in Danbury, Conn., was killed by William Bigham. It was a snake with two distinct heads, and was sunning itself on a west street sidewalk when Mr. Bigham discovered it. The reptile was about two feet long and was of the striped-adder variety, which is a poisonous one. Each head was on a neck two inches long.

**Reckless Statement.** William Travers Jerome says that he has no boss. This is rather queer, for we have always understood that Mr. Jerome was married.

**FOREST PHARMACY.**

**NATURE'S REMEDIES USED BY MEN IN LUMBER WOODS.**

**For Every Ill or Injury There Is a Cure Obtainable in the Trees and Shrubs That Are at Hand.**

There is a pharmacy of the woods, and some of its remedies are of wonderful efficacy.

Few people in the outside world know that there is produced in the pine woods a tonic and febrifuge greatly resembling quinine in taste and efficacy. But the lumbermen know it and owe much to its properties when run down in health after seven months of a diet of pork and beans, bread, tea and frozen pork.

The sovereign remedy in these cases, is pine apple. Up among the branches, near to where a dry twig shows that the great tree has just passed its acme of growth, a drab colored fungus of a rude conical shape, generally about half as big as a man's head, clings to the bark. This is the pine apple of the woods.

Some woodmen use it as a powder, chips cut from it being dried at the fire and rubbed down by hand. Others use an infusion prepared by boiling. It is a fine tonic, acts gently as a diuretic and scatters feverishness rapidly. It produces violent headache if used to excess and it is said to bring on insanity if used for a long time continuously.

When the pine apple is not available hemlock bark is successfully used. The bark is taken from a young, vigorous tree, shredded and boiled until the liquid becomes of a rich red-brown color. A large spoonful of this is taken at meal times and acts as a tonic and purgative. That this should be its effect is remarkable, considering that hemlock bark contains so much as strigant tannin that it is greatly used in the manufacture of leather.

This is also the great "shanty" remedy for horses.

When changes of weather are frequent and the trapper or lumberman suffers from a cough he seeks a remedy in a balsam tree. Upon the smooth bark are blisters sometimes inches long, and within these is a fragrant, thin gum. This contains benzoic acid and a resinous turpentine and is a world-famed remedy where there is rawness about the breathing apparatus.

Balsam is also often used for cuts or sores and has much healing virtue.

Sarsaparilla, which is a sort of half cousin to ginseng, is well and favorably known as a cleansing and restorative agent. The roots are found growing by decayed wood, are easily obtained and have been used as spring medicine and in the ceremonious, cleansings by the Indians from times immemorial.

Cedar oil is a valuable liniment and as a general pain killer had immense vogue at one time among patent medicine men. Guides and trappers still believe in it.

Every woodsman is a staunch believer in the virtue of skunk's grease as an embrocation.

Bear's oil is often mixed with a crude kind of turpentine distilled from the old roots of a pine stump, and it is considered to be of great value when rubbed upon the chest in cases of inflammation of the lungs or pneumonia. In extreme cases a spoonful is administered to the sufferer.

A poultice of well boiled basswood suckers is also highly recommended in cases of lung trouble. The bark of slippery elm is used in pulmonary troubles as a substitute for Irish moss, and is really, when properly prepared, a good, nutritious and palatable food.

A decoction of cherry bark and spruce bark, boiled and strained, is an old Indian remedy for coughs, which has been largely sold under various names for years by vendors of patent medicines. The white trapper now lays dissolves spruce gum in alcohol, adds a certain proportion of the spirits of the bark mixture and sweetens the whole with maple sugar. Perhaps the most experienced chemists could not prepare a better cough syrup than this makes.

The great specific in cases of incipient cholera is a strong tea made from blackberry bush roots, fortified with spirits and made very sweet.

For scratches, chapped hands and other sores, woodland science furnishes the most grateful ointment to be found anywhere. It is delightfully fragrant, mild, sweet and of speedy action. It is made from the gum laden buds of the whitewood or poplar, which is often called from its value as a provider of unguent the Balm of Gilead tree. The buds are boiled down with deer's fat in proper proportion, and a little honey is added as the mass cools. That nothing finer in its way has ever been discovered is the common verdict of all who have ever made use of it.

**Literary Fame on Sale.** Fame is now a merchantable commodity. An English publisher has opened a shop in Rue de Richelieu, Paris, where he proposes to furnish unknown authors with reputations. The kind varies with the price, for instance: Vague notoriety, one month's duration at maximum, \$4,000; annual reputation, \$1,000; celebrity, \$2,400; literary glory guaranteed for 12 years, \$10,000. Portraits at the salon, sandwich board men, sky signs and artificial scandals enter into the "scheme."

**Wiles of the Law.** Titewodd—I thought you said you wouldn't charge me anything for the little legal question I asked you?

Lawyer—I didn't. I charged you for the answer.—Cleveland Leader.

**GOTHAM PLANT IS OPENED**

**New York's New Lighting Plant on Williamsburg Bridge Starts Operations.**

New York.—Mayor McClellan pushed a switch the other afternoon and the current flashed through the wires and connoted the new Williamsburg bridge into a belt of diamonds. This was part of the little ceremony at the opening of the new plant which the city built to light its leviathan bridge.

The Edison company has been furnishing the current for the 200 arc lights, but its estimates for the future were so high that the city decided to build for itself. The plant is under the Manhattan end of the bridge. A brick chimney carries the smoke above the level of the bridge. It furnishes light for the big bridge at cost. It has no coal bill and it relieves Street-Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury of the expense of otherwise disposing of a great quantity of rubbish. The furnaces are kept going entirely on the rubbish collected by Commissioner Woodbury's men.

There are four boilers, and a large staff of stokers are kept busy sorting out the material and stuffing waste paper, old boxes and broken barrels into the necessary openings. Other men in the rear rack out the hoops, the masses of melted nails and all the thousand and one metal things which go in with the rubbish.

The whole plant cost \$55,000. There is a supply of coal, but Commissioner Woodbury says he has enough rubbish to supply 15 more plants like this one. In fact, the present plant has such a large capacity that it is more than equal to the task of lighting the bridge. The eight temporary public schools under the bridge approach probably will be connected with it and the city may even sell some of its current to private consumers. It was stated that private parties had offered to buy the plant in toto.

**SENDS PICTURE BY WIRE.**

**Prof. Korn Able to Transmit Photographs, He Declares—Tells of His Method.**

Munich.—Prof. Korn, a leading electrical inventor, claimed in a lecture before the Electro-Technical association that the problem of transmitting photographs by telegraph had been solved in principle and it was now possible to transmit a photograph or sketch six inches square in from 10 to 20 minutes. This was done over a telegraph line between Munich and Nuremberg, but was equally practicable over 5,000 miles.

The photograph is transmitted in a transparent glass cylinder, which revolves slowly, at the same time moving from right to left. A ray of electric light is thrown upon the cylinder and lens and when the ray reaches the interior it is brighter or darker, according to the coloring of that particular part of the photograph through which it passes.

Inside the cylinder is some selenium, which transmits an electrical current in proportion to the intensity of the light brought to bear on it. The selenium transmits the current more rapidly in bright and less rapidly as the light decreases. This selenium is connected with a wire, over which the photograph is transmitted.

The receiving station consists of an electrical Nernst lamp placed inside a glass cylinder covered with sensitized paper. The Nernst lamp burns more or less brightly, according to the varying current transmitted by the selenium at the other end, and thus reproduces the exact shade of the original photograph.

**BUGS DRIVE OUT BIOLOGIST**

**Pupils' Enthusiasm in Furnishing Specimens Leads to Professor's Retreat from Home and State.**

Salt Lake City.—Dr. Charles W. Ballard, professor of science in the high school, has fled from the state, but has left behind him in his apartment a collection of insects that will keep professional exterminators busy for weeks.

The insects were forced on Dr. Ballard. In a recent biology recitation he offered his pupils a penny for each and every bug they brought him. He wanted a collection of insects for experiments. All the pupils in the school set to work gathering bugs. It would have taken the professor's salary for a year to pay the pennies claimed. Fifty youngsters between them cornered the bug crop of a large section of the state.

Dr. Ballard tried to settle for three dollars. This angered the boys. They ripped open boxes and bags. The inundation of bugs left no room for Ballard in his apartments. He has gone to visit his former home, in Logansport, Ind., until the exterminators report the last death.

**Would Enlist in American Navy.**

As a result of the policy of retrenchment and redistribution recently instituted in the British navy, it is reported in England that hundreds of trained men thus discharged from the service are seeking places in the United States navy. Mr. Stephens, American consul at Plymouth, England, says that applications to join the American navy are made to him, daily by men who have been discharged from Devonport dockyard. He has, however, no power to engage them, informing each applicant that he must first make his way to the United States and there try his luck.

**Shortage of Paupers in Kansas.**

Do you know that of the 105 counties in Kansas 44 are without a pauper, 25 have no poorhouses, 37 have not a single occupant in jail and 37 have not a criminal case on the docket?

**AFTER GRADUATION.**

**OCCUPATIONS OF GIRL STUDENTS WHEN EDUCATED.**

**Large Percentage Take Up the Occupation of Teaching and Other Light Work—Many Get Married.**

"What becomes of the college girls? Why, nothing very unusual happens to them," said a college president. "They scatter all over the country and do nothing particularly sensational."

"I've just been looking over the class book of a class that has been out of college ten years and the statistics show a strong tendency toward teaching and travel. There were about 146 in the class when it graduated, and up to date only 41 husbands have been acquired."

"One-third of the class has traveled abroad, while all but 30 mention teaching and tutoring. About 55 have done graduate work at other schools and colleges."

"What the girls themselves regard as the most important incident or spot in the ten years since their graduation varies as much as the girls themselves. 'Married on the hottest day you ever saw to the best fellow,' records one. 'Married a lieutenant in the United States navy and since then have lived in a trunk in various places as near the seacoast as possible,' writes another.

"One young woman writes tersely: 'My native town can boast but one sane college woman and my family questions that.' Another records: 'Had an attack of typhoid fever at Constantinople which necessitated a French hospital, a Greek physician, a nurse who spoke German and Turks to carry Selian chairs.'"

"A model aunt endeavoring to show four sisters how to bring up children, frankly records another graduate 'Last two years occupied with clerical work, household cares and an advanced course in measles,' is another record. Bookbinding has been the occupation of one young woman."

"Here's a young woman whose specialty has been surgery and she has performed a difficult operation on the maharani at the palace of the maharajah of Gorchah. And here is a girl who has evidently made up her mind that she is going to be a spinster, for she's adopted a little girl."

"This is the summing up of another: 'Spent last ten years in having surgical operations, writing books and music and learning to ride a bucking broncho.' The girl who writes this has a keen sense of humor: 'After two years of nervous exhaustion got married to my own now emulating 'The Commuter's Wife' in building a house and garden.' And look at this girl. After acquiring various degrees on deep subjects and writing a learned thesis, she says her present occupation is 'nursemaid and housekeeping.'

"I defy anyone to make a thrilling tale out of ten years in a private school," writes one young woman, and another gives evidence that teaching has not been an unmixed joy by writing: 'For a year taught everything under heaven, and now my specialties have immersed down to Greek and physical culture.'

"Packed and unpacked," is the brief history of another.

"The most enthusiastic naturalist in the state of Vermont," is another record. 'Been doing a little illustrating bear shooting and chaperoning, modestly writes one young woman who has really achieved considerable fame as an artist.

"The pathetic record of another is: 'Have achieved neither fame nor matrimony, but belong to many societies, most of them respectable.'"

"But there is one feature about the history of this class that is worth noting. Nearly every member of it has been busy in one way or another. If they have not been earning their living or studying they have interested themselves in settlement work, church work, etc."

**Love and Laundering.**

The Korean mother, anxious to assure her daughter's successful marriage, makes certain that the young woman becomes a good laundress, for ability in this direction counts for more than beauty with the Korean swain. He does not even demand that his wife shall be more than a fairly good cook, but she must be able to keep fresh and spotless the linen garments which every one, from prince to peasant, wears. In spite of the fact that every article of wearing apparel is of white linen not even the humble fatiron has made its appearance in Korea, and the attempts to introduce such occidental fads as washing machines and wringers have met with marked disfavor. The laundry work is done in the same manner as it was centuries ago, and the first recommendation to a young man's favor is ability as a laundress.

**Commercial Conflict.**

A commercial war is raging between Canada and Australia. The commonwealth, in the interests of Australian manufacturers, is striving with might and main to keep out Canadian harvesting machinery and the dominion is retaliating by giving a preference to the wines of the Cape Colony that will practically boycott the wines of Australia.

**In Chicago.**

Highwayman—Your money or your life, mister!  
Native—But you are not the fellow who usually robs me at this corner.  
"No, but it's all right, I've bought his route."—Puck.

**ATE 213 EGGS AT DINNER.**

**Guests of William C. Frick at New Jersey Resort Amazed by Appetite of Mr. Slough.**

New York.—Perhaps tired of the reputation for laziness his family has borne ever since man noticed its habits, a South American sloth has shamed all trappers by showing as much energy as 70 men. "Appetite," however, is a better word than "energy," inasmuch as it was in eating eggs the sloth showed his prowess. Figuring that the average man is satisfied with three eggs at a sitting, the arithmetical comparison is borne out, for his slothship swallowed 213.

The feat was performed at an "egg dinner" given at the Deal Beach (N. J.) Country club by William C. Frick, a relative of the steel millionaire. The guest of honor was Article VIII, the sloth, who is named appropriately after one of the sections that have caused such delay in the Portsmouth peace negotiations. There were eggs in every style and eggs only, and the climax was reached when the host announced that he would produce the greatest egg eater in the world. Then the sloth was brought in and backed up his sponsor nobly.

Frick gave the dinner for the prospective members of the Water Wagon Brigade, which will adorn a sprinkling cart in the parade preceding the amateur circus to be given at Deal for the benefit of the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches. Mr. Frick will drive the wagon, and announced after the dinner that he had more than enough men to fill the vehicle. He said the plan was for everyone to fall off the water wagon in front of the Country club, just before going to the circus.

**PLAN A COYOTE ROUND-UP**

**Fremont County, Col., Is to Have Greatest Chase in Years—Organized by Warden.**

Fremont, Col.—Fremont county is to dispose of her coyotes. These pests of the western plains have gradually increased in this vicinity until their number is legion, and some concerted effort is necessary to check their depredations. The game warden of the district has organized a general coyote round-up, in which no less than 100 men, mounted and armed with revolvers and repeating rifles, will take part. Every town within 100 miles of Florence will participate in the general hunt, the riders meeting at a central point in the foothills and driving the animals into open where they may be run down with dogs.

There are not many dogs in this western country that are able to try successful conclusions with a coyote in the matter of speed, and the entire state is being scoured for greyhounds. So fast is the speed with a coyote is sighted that men and horses are always outdistanced and there are frequent accidents as a result of fast driving over broken ground.

Coyote hunts are regarded in the west with as much interest and enthusiasm as an eastern chase after the bluest blooded fox that ever gave vent to dogs and the local affair of next month will attract the best hunters in the state.

**SNAIL THAT WEARS WINGS.**

**Queer Insect Flies Away When Wom-an Entomologist Attempts to Capture It—No Explanation.**

Deperre, Wis.—Entomologists, naturalists and scientists, sit up and take notice. The emancipation of the lowly snail has arrived.

"As slow as a snail," "At a snail's pace," and other such phrases will not apply.

Minnie Le Claire, one of Deperre's best known young women, was enjoying good fishing recently when she ran out of bait. While engaged in a search for worms Miss Le Claire saw on a wet stone an ordinary brown-shelled snail, and she thought that by breaking the shell from the snail's back she might be able to fasten what remained on her hook.

She bent over to seize the snail, when suddenly it spread a beautiful pair of wings, and with a slight noise resembling that of the humming bird, glided swiftly over the beach.

Some hundred feet away the snail settled down, and Miss Le Claire approached stealthily, hoping to capture the curious creature, but despite her caution, the insect flew high in the air and disappeared across the river. Miss Le Claire is an authority on entomology.

**POPE OWES HIM \$50,000.**

**So Says Eccentric Philadelphian Who Goes to Washington and Is Arrested.**

Philadelphia, Pa.—To collect \$50,000, which he says the pope owes him for some literary work, James J. Ryan, an old man who lived for some time at a cheap lodging house in North Front street, went to Washington recently.

After being arrested there and examined by two police sergeants, who declared he was of unsound mind, he was taken to St. Elizabeth's insane asylum.