

30,000 WORKERS KILLED IN YEAR. Government Report Shows Protection of Employees Neglected.

Washington.—Between 30,000 and 35,000 deaths among workmen and 2,000,000 injuries is the accident record in the United States for last year, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of labor. Of those employed in factories and workshops, it is declared that probably the most exposed class are the workers in iron and steel. Fatal accidents among electricians and electric linemen and coal miners are declared to be excessive, while railway trainmen were killed in the proportion of 7.46 deaths for 1,000 employees.

The bulletin declares that much could be done for the protection of the workingman that is neglected, though many and far-reaching improvements have been introduced in factory practice in the last decade. It is pointed out that the possibilities for successful accident prevention have been clearly demonstrated in the experience of foreign countries.

"Granting," the bulletin states, "that the underlying conditions in European countries are often quite different and that many of our industrial accidents may be the result of ignorance, reckless indifference or carelessness, the fact remains that an immense amount of injury is done to health and strength, with resulting physical impairment, which has a very considerable economic value to the nation as a whole."

It is insisted that it should not be impossible to save at least one-third and perhaps one-half by intelligent and rational methods of factory inspection, legislation and control.

LADYBUGS SAVE TREES.

Farmer Discovers They Eat Plant Lice and San Jose Scale.

Ephrata, Pa.—The propagation of ladybugs, a little insect that feeds on plant lice and San Jose scale, has been begun by Peter Young, a farmer in Salisbury township, and the circumstances that brought it about are unusual.

Several years ago Mr. Young's apple orchard became infested with San Jose scale, and as the trees were about thirty years old and too large to spray without unwarranted expense and labor, it was thought that before long they would have to be cut down.

For some reason the scale did not increase, and when a year ago a colony of ladybugs was noticed hibernating around the roots of one of the trees Mr. Young became convinced that they were keeping the scale from spreading. They have since multiplied until almost every tree has its colony of ladybugs.

During the summer they crawl all over the trees and feast on the plant lice and scale, and in the fall they gather at the base of the trees and hibernate there for the winter. Neighboring farmers have taken colonies of the ladybugs from Mr. Young's orchard and they will propagate them.

MARK ON INDIAN'S GRAVE.

D. A. R. to Erect Memorial to Cherokee Who Aided Jackson.

Asheville, N. C.—The long neglected grave of Junaluska at Robinsville, this state, soon will have a monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution of North Carolina.

As is known by only a few the noble Cherokee chief, Junaluska, had his home at what is now Robinsville at the time of his valiant assistance to Andrew Jackson in his famous victory over the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend, Ala., and Robinsville, the county seat of Graham county, is built on the eastern border of the tract of land which North Carolina presented to the chief as a reward for his services to Jackson.

In a picturesque spot, on a ridge of graceful stone, just a short distance from Robinsville, is the unmarked grave of Junaluska, on his own land, nobly earned, now by a recent purchase the possession of G. B. Walker of Robinsville. A magnificent native bowler will be placed at the grave, and on this stone a tablet of bronze or of brass will be fastened bearing the memorial inscription.

THIS "FERRYMAN" A WOMAN.

Guides Boat That Carries Travelers Across White River.

Hazleton, Ind.—Giro, known as Bruna Vlasta in antebellum days, when it was a bustling village and the starting point for many flatboats loaded with grain and merchandise that went all the way to New Orleans, is now so utterly forsaken that the ferry-boat at that point is operated by a woman. Giro is in Gibson county, eight miles above here, on White river.

Miss Nannie Catt, 18 years old, is the ferrywoman. No matter how hard the winds blow or how high the "white caps" roll, she guides the big ferry-boat with the skill and judgment of one thoroughly used to the job. Miss Catt makes a friend of every passenger she carries, judging from the great number of post cards she receives daily.

Four boys who ran away from home and had Miss Catt ferry them across the river early one morning so they could get to Vincennes and enlist in the navy, have sent her more than 200 post cards from different places on their trip around the world with the fleet.

BAN ON CITY YOUTHS

SIX IOWA GIRLS TURN TO TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

Pretty Des Moines Sextet Form Club and Would Educate Urban Dudes to Become Specimens of Real Manhood.

Des Moines, Ia.—Declaring the average city bred youth a fop and not the most substantial anchor to which to tie one's heartstrings, a half-dozen Des Moines girls have started a movement for social extension into the country for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the young men who toil nearest to nature's heart.

The movement is headed by Miss Ethel Wall, a charming young miss who graduated last spring from the East Des Moines high school. The friends she has enlisted in the movement are bright, pretty stenographers and office girls. They are Miss Margaret Butler, Miss Mary Miles, Miss Maude Zeck, Miss Lulu Carter and Miss Hanna Ekstrand. All are pretty and yet under the 20-year mark.

The first excursion was made the other night, when the girls made their little journey to the country home of Miss Wall's parents at Berwick. There they met a number of the "country lads," who had been invited for the occasion after a hard day's work in the cornfield. It is not unlikely the girls will plan and carry out in the near future an old-fashioned husking bee.

But the city youth is not to be let off merely by being disqualified. Oh, no. He is to be dissected and studied by the young women with a view to suggesting improvements—and as a warning to the country boys not to fall into the ways distasteful to the young women. At the first meeting several papers were read.

"The Men That I Meet" was the title of the paper by Miss Ekstrand. In this she pointed out the distasteful things about many of the city men she meets in her daily life. She showed in how many ways these same men could make themselves more agreeable to young women by cultivating some courtesy and gallantry. The boldness of some was condemned, and the girls generally agreed they wished to know more of the modest youth who would blush and stammer before their smiles. The city, they agreed, furnishes few of the sturdy heroes portrayed in literature. That is why they have sought the country, hoping to find some there.

Miss Wall, hostess of the occasion, read a paper on "Bachelor Girls."

The young women returned to their work delighted with the first little journey to the country. It is the plan to make an excursion out of the city every two weeks. Then, when they become acquainted with some country young men whom they like, they plan to give a city reception to them. True, these young men may not be up to just the proper rules of society, but the girls maintain they can easily break them in to these and not destroy the stolid character induced by country life.

It is expected the club will increase in membership and it is probable it will be divided into groups for excursions in different directions. The young women believe that their expression of admiration for men who work and are not afraid of farm life will do much to encourage city youths to abandon their faddish ideas and assume a more substantial character.

It is not the purpose of the girls to entirely boycott the city youths. Only to let them know the kind of men they prefer. All of the young ladies are school graduates and some are planning on going through college. They all vow they will study domestic science in connection with their other studies and will do everything to make themselves as useful in private home life as in public life. They are not seeking to abandon the "bachelorhood" they are now enjoying—in fact, it is rumored they have entered an agreement not to marry until they have attained the age of 25, when they think a woman's judgment as to her future mate should be mature. But in the interim they want the association of such male companions as will be inspiring and helpful. They say they are tired of hearing youths chatter about races, baseball, football and nothing but sports, play and foolishness. They want to know something of the realities of life and something of the methods of real food production. So they are cultivating the acquaintance of the farm lads. Their experiment so far is highly satisfactory to them.

Big Hat Makes Woman Faint.

Berlin.—A telegram from Munich gives the details of what is described as the first catastrophe of its kind on record—the collapse in a busy street of a woman of fashion as a consequence of the excessive heaviness of her hat. Under the weight of a gorgeous creation nearly three feet in diameter this woman, the telegram says, sank helplessly to the pavement, and only recovered from her swoon after being carried into a neighboring shop and relieved of her headgear.

Fleeced Man Is Repaid.

Barto, Pa.—S. B. Latschaw found out the other day that somebody cheated him several years ago, and is wondering who it was. The revelation came in an anonymous letter, in which was inclosed \$20. The letter stated that this sum was the amount, with interest, in which the writer had fleeced Latschaw in a business transaction, the recollection of which rested heavily upon the writer's conscience.

CIGARETTE SMOKING NATION.

Estimated That Mexico Burned \$36,705,525 in This Way Last Year.

Mexico City, Mex.—If the cigarettes smoked in Mexico during the past 12 months were placed end to end they would form a string which would reach from the earth to the moon and half way back again. In the same manner they would make a belt which would reach around the earth at the equator nearly 16 times.

These statistics are gathered from the official report made by the tax collector for the entire republic of Mexico. The figures are simply stupendous and show that probably more cigarettes are smoked in Mexico than in any country in the world. The report of the collector of revenue shows that 764,332 kilograms of tobacco per month were used by the various factories of Mexico, or a total of 91,719,918 kilograms per annum. All the tobacco except 1,000,000 kilograms was used in the manufacture of cigarettes. There are a total of 467 factories in Mexico.

It is estimated that 524,364,650 packages of cigarettes were made during the past year. There are on an average 14 cigarettes to a pack. This would bring the total number of cigarettes manufactured in the 12 months to the stupendous total of 7,341,105,100. These cigarettes sell at from 5 to 25 cents per pack. Thus it is estimated that the Mexicans, burp up in the shape of cigarettes \$36,705,525 each year. During the past year a total of 64,393,282 cigars were made.

NICKELS BY THE BILLION.

Americans Greatest Users of Street Transportation in World.

New York.—Americans are the greatest users of street cars in the world. Figures just compiled here show that this city is the greatest car-riding community in the country. The average number of rides for each of its inhabitants, men, women and children, during the last year was 317. This gives a total of 1,330,765,155 rides, or nearly a tenth of the total for the whole country, which is about 15,000,000,000. It is almost equal to the entire number of passengers handled by the tramway systems of England and Wales.

The average yearly expenditure of each New Yorker for car fare has reached the considerable sum of \$15.85, while the total amount spent in the form of the billion and a third of nickels collected by conductors every year is \$65,538,877. Every day 3,500,000 passengers are carried, the great majority during the morning and evening rush hours.

In spite of the inadequacy of existing facilities the riding habit is getting a stronger grip on the city every day. About 350,000 more persons now use cars each day than in 1905. The total length of the street railroads covered in the figures is 763 miles.

SHOE SENT TO PRESIDENT GORE.

Some One Steals Dan Patch Relic Intended for Chief Executive.

Washington.—"Who stole Dan Patch's shoe?" is the latest query. While President Roosevelt impatiently paces his study, M. W. Savage of Minneapolis and M. E. Harrison, his representative now in Washington, are engaged in the difficult task of trying to get one of Dan Patch's record-breaking shoes to this city for presentation to the chief executive.

Somewhere in or about Chicago is one of the shoes which Dan wore when he made the world's record of 1:35 at Hamline, and which Mr. Savage declares has been stolen in transit. En route to Washington is another of the priceless trophies carefully concealed in a box marked "breakfast food."

A beautifully engraved silver plate, mounted upon a mahogany board, on which the horseshoe is to rest, was ready for the trophy, and arrangements had been made by Mr. Harrison to present the prize to President Roosevelt. No horseshoe arrived, however, and the Minneapolis man began frantic efforts to locate it by wire. The engagement at the White House had to be broken, and Mr. Harrison is now awaiting the coming of the second horseshoe. He hopes it will be luckier than the first.

DYING MOOSE FINDS GOLD VEIN.

Plunging Buck Stirs Up Rich Claim Underlying a Layer of Moss.

Spokane, Wash.—Oscar T. Nelson, formerly of Bellingham, Wash., writes to relatives in Spokane, Wash., from Fairbanks, Alaska, that by killing a bull moose near Fairbanks creek he and his partners, Washburn and John, son, prospectors, have come into a fortune by the discovery of a vein of gold, uncovered by the longhorn in its death struggles.

The animal was shot from a "blind" at a distance of 150 yards, the first bullet striking a vital spot. While quartering the moose Nelson discovered that the rock, which had been exposed from under a layer of moss torn loose by the animal, bore gold in large quantities. The hunters made a closer investigation with their magnifying glasses and immediately staked out several claims, on which they fled at Fairbanks. A rush of miners from Fairbanks followed the discovery. Nelson adds that the animal is believed to be the famous Anacoda moose, which was frequently seen by miners operating along the creek. The spread of antlers is a little more than seven feet and the carcass weighed 1,200 pounds.

RECORD FARM YIELD

VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR YEAR 1906 IS \$7,778,000,000.

Annual Report of Secretary Wilson Shows Gigantic Progress of Agriculture for Last Ten Years in United States.

Washington.—Seven billion seven hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars is the unprecedented sum total of the value of the products of the American farmer for the year 1906. The figures—\$7,778,000,000—seem almost fabulous. No country in the world comes anywhere near such a record. The total is almost equivalent to the total gold coinage circulation of the world.

The increase over last year's values is computed at \$290,000,000 by Secretary Wilson in his annual report to congress. Had it not been for the falling off in the demand for cotton and hay the total would have been much more, says the report.

The value of the products in 1899, the census year, being taken at 100, the value for 1903 stands at 125, for 1904, at 131; for 1905, at 134; for 1906, at 143; for 1907, at 159, and for 1908, at 165. During the last ten years the wealth production on the farms of this country has exceeded the fabulous sum of \$69,000,000,000.

Greatest of all crops is Indian corn, whose production this year is 2,643,000,000 bushels. The value of this crop is \$1,615,000,000. This wealth, grown out of the soil in four months of rain, sunshine, and some drought, is enough to cancel the interest bearing debt of the United States and to pay for the Panama canal and 50 battleships. This crop is worth this year nearly as much as the great crops of cotton, hay and wheat combined. Compared with the average of the preceding five years, the quantity is two per cent. higher and the value 43 per cent. higher.

The greatest hay crop in history has been gathered this year, 68,000,000 tons, or 12 per cent. above the average of the preceding five years. Its price is \$2 per ton less than it was a year ago, but still the farm value of the crop is \$621,000,000, or six per cent. above the five-year average.

Wheat is 1½ per cent. above the five-year average in production and 22 per cent. above in total value. The 650,000,000 bushels of this crop are estimated to be worth \$220,000,000 to the farmer, or \$66,000,000 more than the most valuable wheat crop heretofore produced.

Although the oat crop suffered from drought the value is \$321,000,000 for 730,000,000 bushels, or 19 per cent. above the five-year average value and 9 per cent. above the average product. The barley crop, 167,000,000 bushels, is 13 per cent. above the five-year average, and its value, \$85,000,000, is 23 per cent. above. Both have been exceeded only once.

Rye remains in the notch that it has occupied in production in recent years, but its value, \$22,000,000, is 17 per cent. above the average.

The largest crop of rice ever raised, 23,000,000 bushels, is this year's, with a value of about \$18,000,000, the crop being 23 per cent. above the five-year average and its value 23 per cent. above.

Nearly 500,000 short tons of beet sugar will probably be made from the crop of this year, and the factory value of this and of the beet pulp is about \$45,000,000. About 407,000 short tons of raw cane sugar were produced this year, an amount perceptibly greater than the high production figures of four or five former years.

The sugar beet and sugar cane crops are together worth about \$59,000,000 to the grower. The sugar made from cane and beets, the beet pulp, the syrup and molasses of cane and sorghum, and the maple sugar and syrup, it is estimated, are worth this year \$94,000,000.

The potato crop is valued at \$190,000,000 on a basis of a total product of 275,000,000 bushels. Although the farmer gets hardly 20 cents a pound for his butter, between 3 and 4 cents a quart for his milk, and about 1½ cents for each egg, yet the value of the farm products of the dairy cow is getting close to \$800,000,000, and the value of the eggs and poultry produced in the farm is worth as much as the cotton crop, seed included, or the hay crop, or the wheat crop.

The aggregate value of animals sold and slaughtered and of animal products at the farm amounts to about three-eighths of the value of all farm products, estimated upon the census basis, and is getting nearer and nearer to \$3,000,000,000.

The exports of agricultural products in the fiscal year 1908 were valued at \$1,017,000,000, an amount greater than for any year except 1907, the reduction of \$37,000,000,000 under that year being chiefly due to the falling off in value of cotton exports.

During the last twelve years the yearly average agricultural balance of international trade in favor of this country increased from \$234,000,000 to \$411,000,000, or 76 per cent.

Mail Longest Letter.

Saratoga, N. Y.—The longest letter ever sent from the local post office has been mailed to Rensselaer C. Hill at Phoenix, Ariz. The letter, which is a composite one made up from messages written by many friends, is 123 feet long and 150 people took part in writing it.

PORT'S SUMMER HOME.

Old Ticonderoga to Be Restored for Rich Woman.

New York.—Fort Ticonderoga, rich in the associations of the colonial and the revolutionary wars, is to rise again from its ruin and preserved and restored is to be the summer home of its owner, Mrs. S. H. P. Pell of this city.

It is expected that the West barracks, in which Col. Ethan Allen demanded the surrender of the fortress in the name of the great Jehovah and of the continental congress, as tradition has it, will be finished next July for the tercentenary of the coming of Champlain, which is to be celebrated under the lee of the old walls on the "Trembling Meadows."

Ticonderoga has been in the possession of the Pell family for nearly a century, and the approaching celebration and a renewal of interest in early American history caused the present proprietor to consider its rehabilitation.

Mrs. Pell's father, Col. Robert M. Thompson of this city, is undertaking the rebuilding and restoration. The west barracks, or "officers' quarters," will be a museum, and the other buildings within the inclosure are to be used for residential purposes.

The legends of the aboriginals tell of the promontory on which it stands, having been a defense of the Mound builders and then wrested from them by the Indian hordes. The Iroquois lost it to the French, the French surrendered it to the English, and then England was obliged to yield it to the forces of the revolution. After that it was taken and retaken, and finally dismantled and abandoned.

Its position made it for centuries the key to the Hudson valley and of the way from this country to Canada. The fortification stood between Lake Champlain and Lake George, on a bluff which commands the river connecting the two bodies of water.

TREASURE FIND ON BEACH.

Washing Up of Coins of 1800 on Long Island Attracts Scores.

New York.—Silver dollars of the mintage of 1800 are being washed ashore on the beach near Eastport, L. I., and scores of men and women are out raking and sifting the sand in the hope of sharing in the prosperity which has come so unexpectedly to Eastport.

The popular supposition is that about a century ago a treasure ship went ashore on the coast near here and became a total loss. The fact that the old silver dollars are coming ashore 100 years after is construed to mean that the chests containing the coins were in the hold and that the storms of the last year have broken up the remnants of the hull, and also the treasure chests, and freed the silver. It is well known that silver dollars at that time were made mainly for export.

The first coin washed ashore was found by Clarence Jayne, a life saver stationed at the Moriches station. He was patrolling the beach when he saw it lying half buried in the sand. On one side of the coin is the figure of a woman and on the other an eagle surrounded by 13 stars, one for each of the 13 original states. Jayne told his comrades about his find and they began searching the beach. The news spread to neighboring villages, and soon there was a rush for the ocean front. Those who have found the coins are not parting with them, because they have been informed they are valuable and will command high prices from coin collectors.

HAS TUSK OF MASTODON.

Ohio Man the Possessor of Largest One Ever Found.

Cincinnati.—Reported to be the largest mastodon ivory tusk found, and which naturalists say is the most perfect specimen ever seen, Fred Salmer has placed on exhibition on Walnut street, near Fifth street, one found in a gravel pit in which he and others are interested, located at Symmes, O., 19 miles from this city.

The tusk from end to end, on a curve measures 11 feet, and is, according to scientific men, the longest ever found. It is ten inches in diameter at the widest point and weighs 500 pounds.

The tusk was found some few weeks ago while a number of men employed at the pit were taking out gravel, for which they were compelled to dig down a distance of about 20 feet through rock, underlying which was a dark vein of sand, in which the tusk was found. It is supposed by men who have studied natural history and who have seen the tusk that it had been in the ground since the glacial period and that the beast had gone to get a drink at a lake or river which may have been located at this place and sunk in quicksand. It is in a fair state of preservation, but to avoid disintegration the owner has applied a coating of shellac and had it mounted.

Ties Knot on State Line.

Hamilton, O.—Ohio and Indiana figured in a novel marriage ceremony at College Corner the other day. Justice William Murphy of Hamilton was the guest of his uncle, Thomas Murphy, of College Corner, Ind., when William Dow Powell of Hamilton and Laura Lawson of Woods appeared with a Butler county marriage license, having traced the justice from Hamilton. As he had no jurisdiction in Indiana, the justice led the couple to the state line, stepped over into Ohio and married them. The justice is blind, and he had to employ a guide.

LEAGUE OF DEATH

SERVIAN WOMEN VOW TO FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

Corps of Amazons Ready and Willing to Yield Lives in Defense of Their Country and Their Homes.

Belgrade.—To such a high pitch has the patriotic feeling among the Servians risen that a corps of women, each member of which is bound by solemn vows to fight for death or liberty, is now engaged daily in drilling and other military operations at Kragevatz, the ancient capital of the country.

This corps of amazons is part of the newly formed "League of Death." Founded at Kragevatz, in the province of Shoomadya, this league is worthy of the old city's ancient traditions. Kragevatz is known as "the heart of Serbia," and is the center of the intense patriotic movement.

Each member of the league wears a badge of the national colors—red, blue and white—surmounted by a metal skull and crossbones, and bearing the motto: "To Death for Liberty."

No sooner was this league founded than recruits flocked in from all quarters. It became a matter of honor with every man who was not a reservist to join, and only a few days ago the women of Serbia, fired with the fierce enthusiasm of their men folk, formed themselves into a special branch of it.

An old patriot, a widow of 62 years, whose husband had died for Servian freedom in the war of liberty against the Turks; was the first to moot the subject. She has four children and nine grandchildren serving in the army.

Approaching one of the high military officials with her scheme, she was received at first with disfavor. You are too old to fight," said the soldier. "If the young ones are not afraid to die, why should I be?" she replied, freely.

So her cause triumphed, and the result of her plan may now be seen in a company of hard-trained women drilling daily with heavy Mauser rifles, attending at the shooting ranges, and fitting themselves as rapidly and thoroughly as they can to take their places in the firing line should the necessity arise.

The women's company is composed of fair Servians of all ages and classes—married and single, peasant's wives and daughters, and the wives of rich merchants.

This amazon corps is drilled by officers from the command of Lieut. Col. Kiketic.

Now that the corps is organized and proving itself a useful, workmanlike body, enthusiastic praise for its members flows in from all quarters. New recruits are always forthcoming, and the officers in command speak highly of the women's military ability.

It is probable that other similar corps will be founded at once in different parts of the country.

Meanwhile Serbia continues to organize thoroughly her military resources. Volunteers now number 87,000, and ammunition factories are working night and day. The stock of small arms ammunition already at the disposal of the troops is stated to be over 400,000,000 rounds and the stock of rifles number 300,000.

Several French quick-firing guns recently ordered have already arrived, via Salonika, and this brings the artillery strength up to 72 batteries, exclusive of 300 De Bunge three-inch guns that have been converted into quick-firers.

GIVES IDEAS ON MATRIMONY.

Young Woman's Few Don'ts That May Be of Interest.

Philadelphia, Pa.—At a party to mark her freedom from the thralls of matrimony Miss Anna Sowney, recently divorced from an Italian, passed about among her guests some "don'ts" for girls thinking of matrimony. Her particular don't excludes thin men. She favors the beefy sort.

When all the guests had congratulated her and assured her that she had done just right Miss Sowney—the courts gave her the privilege of resuming her maiden name—on the arm of a woman, led the way to the dining-room where her friends found the "don'ts" entwined with forget-me-nots at their plates. Here is a copy:

Don't marry an Italian or a Frenchman, unless you are of those races.

These men don't understand an American girl's ways of looking at life.

Don't marry a musician. He's all nerves and temper.

Don't marry a pretty man. Pietro was that kind and he knew it.

Don't marry a man who professes to be, or is really, mad with passion for you. He'll soon be over it.

Don't marry a thin man. He'll worry you and himself. Wed a buster every time.

Cat Can Eat Hatpins.

Reading, Pa.—At the most unusual meeting of the Schuylkill Valley Veterinary association here Dr. John W. Adams of the University of Pennsylvania gave an interesting account of a cat which swallowed hatpins and a dog that had made a meal on poker chips and glass. He said that the chips alone in the dog would not have hurt him. Dr. Hoskins, secretary of the state veterinary board, told of a cat that consumed patent black thread and needles.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS