Grain Was Stacked All Over the Place and Allowed to Rot-Ristory of a Very Queer.... Tamily.

The death not long ago of lease Iweigert, an aged resident of Lancaster. county. Pa., brought to light one of the most remarkable cases of unnecessary thrif tand saving on record, says Parm and Field

Isaac Sweigert, with his two sisters, had for half a century or more been engaged in raising large and profitable crops from the fertile 60 acres which they jointly possessed, but, strange to say, none, or very few, of the farm's products was ever sold. It cost the famlly but little to live, and after disposing of as much of a season's crop as would bring them in the necessary money to buy their provisions and clothing, the rest of the harvest would be laid aside as carefully as a miser puts by his hoard of gold.

The family is descended from thrifty German stock. Isaac Sweigert's parents were among the first who turned virgin forests of that section of Pennaylvania into productive farm land. The industry and the savings of the parents were apparently transmitted by heredity to the son and daughters, who toiled for years early and late in the sowing cultivation and reaping of their crops, but who failed through neglect or indifference to realize the commercial value of their labor.

No outside help was ever hired at the farm, the arduous work of sowing and reaping being performed by the odd trio; for the two sisters joined with their brother and turned to every form of labor in the fields. The brother and sisters allowed but little sunskine to brighten their lives. They rarely visited any of their neighbors and were seldom seen at any public gatherings. The only change in the even tenor of their simple lives was when the brother brought a wife to the old homestead and the prattle of a child later lent a new and strange atmosphere to their cheerless home.

The family lived almost exclusively on the products of the farm and were seldom seen making any purchases at the tountry stores. As years passed the Profiler and sisters were reputed to have accumulated considerable wealth, but continued their hard toll and economfcal methods of living. Instead of disposing of their crops as formerly, they began stacking their grain at different points on the farm, where it was allowed

to rot by years of exposure to the ele-

ments. Visitors to the premises will find about 75 of these stacks scattered all over the farm, between 15 and 20 being focated near the house. The loss from this source aggregates thousands of dollars. Of late the brother and sisters were content with thrashing and clean-Ing only enough of their crops for immediate wants, storing the surplus of grain each year in different rooms of their house. The house now contains great quantities of grain, especially the lower story, where its great weight has Thused sarging of the floor and the valhable product finds its way through cracks to the cellar beneath. The stor-

which thrive and grow fat on it. An examination of the numerous stacks of grain showed that the once valuable product is worthless either as food or bedding for the stock. The loss represented in these rotted stacks inrluding the immense quantities of grain stored in the house, and which is stated to have also become unfit for use, would, It is said, be sufficient for the purchase of one of the largest farms in Lancaster

ing of this grain has proved a rich treat

to countless bordes of rats and mice,

## RISE OF THE MOTOR CAR. Revolution Being Wrought in Town and Country by the Handy Conveyance

....The motor car is indeed making a revolution both in town and country life, save the London Telegraph. House, and land agents state that people are no longer unwilling to reut mansions in districts formerly regarded as inacesseible. With the motor car's almost made agency of transport dwellers in the country coase to consider the number of miles that a house may be from a railway station or town. A lady may do her shopping in a town 20 miles away with as little trouble as she had in visiting one five miles off by means of a horse and trap. She may lunch with a friend at 40 miles' distance and return home comfortably to dinner. The motor car has this advantage over the train, that it takes the traveler all the way from his starting point to his destination. Therefore, on a 50-mile journey one may travel as quickly by car se by train. For, although the train travels faster-sometimes-than the car the time lost in getting to and from the railway station at each end of the journey annuls that gain In journeying from London to Brighton for example, most people are so situated that they could, without transgressing the legal limit get from house to house by car in very little longer time than by train. with the advantage of starting when they ifked and not when the railway time table ordains.

Nothing to Do. "Well," said the old doctor, "you've got your diploma now." "Yes," replied the young one, "I

worked very hard for it and now I'd like to go away for a vacation, but I have to start right in and practice" "Well, that will give you a long and much needed rest."-Philadelphia

Press.

MATCH FRAMES AND WALLS. Artistic Effect Obtained by Harmoniaing Picture Mats with Calcimine.

One woman who is successful in getting good effects in her house uses the wick of framing, or mounting, her pictures in a color to march the wall in her bedrooms, says the Chicago Tribune. "I find," she says, "that when one moves or cleans house, the pictures get analy gets to the bedrooms there is a collection that is hardly worth rehanging. Without some special treatment, It would be to the artistic interests of the room in question to banish them to the basement or send them to the rummage sale. There are, however, lingering memories about them, and some of them have been household treasures," and by using the color of the wall to give them a harmonious effect they may once more be made things of joy in the household. The light tints with which the flat bedroom is usually calcimined are readily matched at the picture fram-

fully with pictures, both old and new. "For instance, in a room done in a inft terra cotta pink brown phototraphs can be hung. Take the old ones. gut of the frames and remat with terra cotta, and you will have a charming effect, both upon the nicture and upon the old-fashioned frame, which is probably of either walnut or gold."

ing store, and will often blend success-

In a room in which this plan was followed, new photographs of both deep brown and terra cotta tone were bound in passe parteut edge, the larger ones being done close to the edge with brown blading, and the smaller ones in the same way after being artistically mounted, some on the terra cetta paper and some on brown paper with a little edge of terra cotta paper put in between mar and photograph. Even a little old-fashioned print in autumb tints was brought into harmony not only with its own almost impossible frame, but with all the rest of the

surroundings by this treatment. The same plan was used in a room of pale green tint, where all the new pictures introduced were black and gravplatinums, with black mountings. Two or three old-fashioned color pictures of flower subjects and the like were brought into harmony with the walls and pretty light furniture, as well as into pleasing contrast with the darker collection, by means of pale green mats. ind to one or two cases a touch of

SUNSHINE FOR THE HAIR.

enamel of the same color upon the

Fegether with Good and Frequent Brushing Is the Best of Tonica.

There is no better tonic for the hair than sunshine. Just pure, free, unadulterated sunshine. It has more potency than any compound mixed in the chemist's laboratory and is more efficient than any drug found in the apothecary's shop, says Medical Talk for the Home. Sit outdoors in the sunshine an hour every day. Loosen the hair and let the sun shine on it and the air blow through

hat as much as possible. The hair needs to be ventilated to keep it healthy. There is no danger of getting too much sunshine on the hair. It will bring it to its normal color, and even if it gets a bit sunburned it will not hurt it. The sunburn will soon wear off.

It. In the summer days, go without a

Airing and sunning the hair every day not only keps it sweet and clean, but is good for the scalp also. The sun will soon cure any disease of the scalp and make it healthy and active, and a healthy scaip makes strong, beautiful bair. No danger of the hair falling out when the scalp is all right. Wash the hair about every three or four weeks in warmi water and a good, pure soap. Use forthing else on it. Rinse it thorbughly in tepid water and sit outdoors and let the sun and air dry it. Or in the winter time sit by a sunny window

until the hair is dry. Brushing the hair every day "a hundred strokes," as our grandmothers used to say, will make it soft and glossy as silk.

This is all that is needed to keep the hair in fine condition. Just cleanliness, sunshine and brushing. If your hair is tarsh, or thin, or uneven, or scraggly, or stringy-no matter what the trouble is, just try the sunshine treatment i few months, sitting in the sunshine every day, the air freely circulating through the hair, and you will find all your hair troubles and scalp diseases lisappearing and a clean, sweet-smelling healthful head of hair will be sure to result.

Walk Smartly. There is no virtue in a dawdling sanuter The slow and languid dragging one foot after the other, which some people call walking, would fire an athlete: it utterly exhausts a weak person, and that is the reason why many delicate persons think they cannot walk. To derive any benefit from the exercise it is necessary to walk with a light, clas-He step, which swings the weight of the body so easily from one leg to the other that its weight is not felt and which produces a healthy glow, showing that the sluggish blood is stirred to letion in the most remute veins - Famly Doctor

Kentish Toast. Use stale bread out in rather thick slices; make a batter of two tablespoon-'als of floor, one of sugar, a pinch of salt and a repful of milk; dip the bread n this and ler stand on a platter half an hour on a dish, moistening with the bat-'er occasionally until the bread is wellsoaked, then fry in a little butter to a zolden brown, pile in a deep dish, spreading each slice with strawberry lam; set where it will keep hot, closely covered, ten minutes before serving. People's Home Journal.

FACTS ABOUT THE COINAGE

Information as to Old and New Issues Given by the Director of the Mint.

The director of the mint is called on to answer such a wide range of questions concerning the values of old and new coins and medals that he has found it necessary to issue circulars covering matters of this sort. It tells some interesting facts. It appears that the mist done not buy old coins or paper money, except some rare colonial coins in fine condition, which are

desired for the mint cabinet. Mutilated or uncurrent United States gold and silver coin is purchased as bullion. The mint has no pattern pieces for sale. The government pays no premium for the return of any of its coins or paper money. New coins cannot be struck until authorized by an act of congress. The mint supplies United States coins only, and not of any past date. The \$50 gold piece and the half-dollar and quarter-dollar pieces in gold were struck by private parties on the California coast during the 1849 period, and not by the United States government.

The coinage of the following coins ceased in the years named: Haif and 1-cent, copper, in 1857; 1-cent, nickel, 1864; half-dime and 2 cents, silver, and 2 cents, bronze, in 1873; 20 cents, silver. 1878; trade dollars, 1883; \$1 and .5. gold, and 2 cents, nickel, 1889 The Columbian half-dollar was coined in 1893. The Lafayette dollar was struck in 1899, the date on the coin (1900) being that of the unveiling of the memorial.

There are certain markings on every United States coin that enable the place of its coinage to be located. Those struck at the Philadelphia mint have to mark, but those struck at all other mints are distinguished by a small letter on the reverse, near the bottom. These letters are C, for Charlotte, N. C., discontinued in 1861; CC, for Carson City, Nev., discontinued in 1893; D, for Dahlonega, Ga , discontinued in 1861; O. for New Orleans, and S. for San Francisco.

The coins of the United States now authorized by law are: In gold, double eagle, sagle, half eagle and quarter eagle; in silver, half-dollar, quarterdollar and dime; minor, 5-cent, nickel, and I cent, bronze. A person may buy a proof set of gold coins from the mint for \$38.50, and a proof set of silver and minor coins for \$1.50. When the business of the mints is slack medals may be struck from dies furnished by individuals, public institutions and incorporated societies, at a charge sufficlear to cover the cost of the operation and the value of the metal.

TEACHING BLIND BY EAR.

Jewish Director of Vienna Institute Suggests Way to Arouse Imagination.

"We must descend to the depths where slumber in the night of blindness wonterful forces Which, when awakened and developed, will raise the sightless into-light and happiness."

Thus, hopefuny, writes Dr. Heller, director of the Jewish Institute for Blind Caudren, in Vienna, in describing some highly interesting and important observations which he has made in recent years. Dr. Heller insists that educators are wrong in assuming from the first that the mind of the blind is awakened and instructed by the sense of touch. He says that the progressive phenomena of a blind child's development are so minute as

to be microscopical. Closest study has revealed to him that, excepting those who are also deaf, the blind are developed mentally by hearing, not by touching. This explane why so many of the blind, led by fancy and imagination, exist in a dream-life which, while it makes poetical beings of them, also renders them a prey to distress and misery.

Dr. Heller lays down the law that schools for the blind of the future must teach them to recognize by the ear what they have learned to conceive by touching--material, dimensions, form, numbers, and so on. He says, too, that in teaching them great attention must be devoted to changing the passive imagination of the blind into active imagination; a process slow, because the blind are nearly enthralled by pas-

sive imagination. But it is this change of active imagination which awakens the creative power in them. The change can be effected slowly by giving blind children freedom in their play, by letting them represent in their own way what they grasp of nature and of life; and by placing at their disposal material and tools and leaving to them what they will make with them and how they will set about it.

Dr. Heller says with emphasis that their teachers should never forget that the hand of the blind is the organ that at once understands and executes, and that if they are rightly taught to perceive their manual capacity must be the most perfect of all.

Would Make Him Good. "Mother thinks you'll make me a good wife," said the girl's intended. "Indeed?" replied the girl with the determined jaw "You tell your mother I'll make you a good husband."---Philadelphia Ledger.

The Swell Hues. Citizen-Show me some tan shoes,

please. Facetious Clerk-Omelet, mustard on emburst? - Cincinnati Commercial

How It Works. Knacker-Some say that alcohol is a

Bocker-Then instead of a square meal you get a zig-zag one.—Puck.

SELDOM THANK POSTMAN.

Swedes the Only People Who Are Uni-... formly Grateful for Letter Carrior's Visits.

When two letter carriers of the Chicago post office were asked if people as a general rule say "Thank you" when they are handed letters or parcels, both men answered that comparatively few were so polite, says the Tribune of that

The letter men, the most attriduals looked for public servants that ring doorbells in Chicago, men who make their rounds as regularly as clockwork itself, the one class of callers that neople are always glad to see on their doorsteps, say that the substantial men and. women who have come over here from Norway and Sweden, who have prospered, built homes and raised familles, seem best to appreciate their work in reaching them every day in all kinds of weather with their mail

One of the carriers said that it does not make any difference what kind of mail he delivers to them, he always gets a cheerful "Thank you:" The letter may be known to contain a bill or at may have a black border, but its delivery always provokes the same two

It is surprising to know how many deliveries are made at back doors and through windows. In the outer districts, where the houses are small, some have no balls. To go to the front door makes it necessary to go through the front room or parlor. At hundreds of such places mail is delivered at the rear, but many other people get their mail through a window. The carrier knocks on the window pane and at once the sash is raised and the letter or paper taken in. Sometimes the curtain is raised to reveal four or five frowsyheaded urchins all making a scramble to take in the letters

## EFFECT OF ARMY ROUTINE.

Habit That Grows Upon Officers Until It Becomes Second Mature.

Visitors to army headquartery on Governor's Island often notice that officers have a habit of referring to the written or printed record for the most trifling questions of fact. They never rely upon memory, says the New York Press, for even unimportant matters of routine which civilians would no more think of forgetting than a hardened commuterwould think of forgetting the time of his morning train to the city. Ask an officer in the adjutant general's or quartermaster's department, for instance, where the first battalion of the Sixteenth infantry is and he will consult. his records before answering, even when a letter to the commanding officer of the battallon is lying addressed on his

desk. The other day a visitor to the island asked an officer high in command what time the parade of troops took place next morning. The man in khaki looked at his printed copy of the general orders before answering: "Ten o'clock." Yet the parade had been going on every day for months right under his office windows

"It is a habit that grows upon us with the routine of garrison work." he said. "If I twied to remember where one company in the department of the east is quartered I might as well try to remember them. all. If I carried in my memory the time for parade I might as well try to learn the general orders. by heart. Experience teaches army men never to burden their memories, with facts and flaures that they know they can find on the instant by turning to the

DO WE REQUIRE A CHANGE? The Modern Idea of Holiday-Making and Its Effect on the

People.

Mes and women in civilization retain many of the primitive instincts of antmals, children and savages, and these get on quite well with what they are accustomed to day after day, and never worry because they cannot do something to-morrow which did not occupy them yesterday, says the Saturday Review. Without going further back than a century, our forefathers got on very well with the minimum of change in their habits; they did not often take holidays for a change; they lived and died at a good old age without having worried themselves in seeking changes of scene. Old people's chances of life are increased by steadily living in the same manner, and change would be the most likely thing to kill them. Women, in spite of their being the mutable sex. whose lives have a greater actuarial value than men's, desire and take change less than men do.

In short the lower you go in the scale of general intelligence, culture and refinement, the less desire of change is found. Imperturbable sameness and not change is their ideal of pleasure and gives them most satisfaction. This is the explanation of their restricted range of eating and drinking. What are delicacles to people of the more cultured. classes are disgusting to them, and if they are offered to them are refused with the most perfect fastidiousness ever to be met with in matters of the table. Indeed a complete change of diet. would be completely abhorrent to anybody, and this is equally true of the change of occupation which we call holiday-making.

Queer Japanese Belief.

The Japanese have a plant called the otoma, which is considered by many to be a type of the marriage state. When a young couple of "believers" marry they will take a specimen of the ofoma with them, plant it and earefully tend it and be fully persuaded that their conjugal felicity is assured as long as it lives and flourPRAIRIE ACADEMIES.

BROAD AMERICAN SCHOOLS THAT TEACH DEMOCRACY.

Educational System That Demon-\_strates Its Power of Meeting Hew Conditions and Moods.

The latest Scandinavian empigrant breather the same air that animated the earliest Pilerim father. Did the Pilgrim father as soon as he had planted a crop establish a school? So does the Scandinavian immigrant, declares the Chicago Tribune

Traverse the prairies of Minnesota. The farmhouses are small and frail They are also at great distances from one another. You pity a region so devoid of all the facilities of civilization. Then you climb a knoll and just before you stands an immense brick high school. Sometimes that brick high school is so targe that it could seat all the inhabitants of the county. Yet the taxpayers can hardly talk English.

The percentage of illiteracy, so says the federal census department, is smaller among the children of immigrants than among the children of native Americans. The cause is the lack of schools among the "poor"-but purs-"whites" in the south. The immigrant. usually settles in the north and his childran learn at once to read and write. Already these children are giving Chirago some of its ablest public men. The native capacity was there. It needed only the school. It was sound homan stuff

But it is not only that the school gives us knowledge. It is not only that the school prevents talent from remaining ignorant and therefore wasted. That is good. It gives the country which has it a great advantage over the country in which the only talent that reaches efficiency is the talent that is born with wealth. A democratic system of education is a great winnowing fanlaring bare every grain of talent from one side of the country to the other.

Could anything be more important than this? Yes, one thing Democracy. That our democratic system of education produces talent for the use of the country is a blessing for which we have given thanks on many a battlefield, where our privates were generals, and in many an industrial struggle, where our office boys grow into financiers. Yet after all the greatest blessing about our democratic system of education is that it is democratic

In a large modern city, however, the rich and the poor begin to settle in separate districts. Shall the mich boy then go to one school and the poor to another and both fall to get a complete view of life?

Fortunately the American school system continually demonstrates its power of meeting new conditions. It expands with need. In our large cities the schoolhouses are being used as people's ·lub-houses, for lectures, classes, concerts, plays and parties in neighborboods in which the facilities for such things are few and meager. No development could be more in harmony with the vital principle of American demorratic education, which is that everybody shall have, as far as possible, every ad van tage

PAID IN HIS OWN COIN.

The "Cart" That Briggs Objected to Drawing Was Too Much for the "Little Donkey."

The following amusing incident occurred at a ball given by the mayor of one of our big manufacturing towns, relates London Tit-Bits. At one end of the large ball where it was held there was a small portion curtained off for cards. Two young men behind this were drawing on their gloves preparatory to doing the "light fantastic," and the following conversation took place:

"I say, Briggs, have you danced with Miss Portly?" "No: who is she, and what is she

like" "Oh, she is that short, stout person.

im green silk." "Great boot! Dance with that lump? No. thanks. It would be like

drawing a cart round the room." "Yes, old fellow, but you must remember that she has any amount of cash. Thirty thousand pounds, if a penny."

"Oh, that alters the case. I'll go and ask the fold girl for a dance, if you'll introduce me."

Now It so happened that the "old giri" had been sitting on the other side of the curtain and had beard all the foregoing conversation. She moved quickly away, and was sitting some sistance off when little Briggs was brought up to be introduced. After going through that ceremony, he asked If he might have the pleasure of puttime his name down for a dance.

"Dance with me, Mr. Briggs?" said Miss Portly, with a smile. "Oh, dear me! I belong to the Society for the Prevention of Cruekty to Animals, and I should be much too heavy a cart for a little donkey like you to draw!"

Living Out of Town. A social prophet declares that in a lew years everybody will live out of town, going into the city only for business and some varieties of pleasure. The tendency to the country, which has already altered materially the aspect of city life, is attributed in great part to the motor car.

Sad Affair. Mrs Hyetyle-Poor Percy had a sade experience on his last trip to Philadel-

Mr. Hystyle--- Accident? "Yes; he lost his London and Paris. inbels off his grip."--Philadelphia BulTO WOODLOT OWNERS

VALUABLE SUGGESTION FROM BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

Study of Chestnut Leads to the Belief That It is of Great Importance as a Timber Tree.

Throughout the nurtheastern states. from Massachusetts to Maryland, and as far west as Indiana, chestnut holds an important place as a timber tree. Commercially, it is chiefly in demand for ties, telegraph and telephone poles, and posts, for all of which purposes, as well as for some constructional uses, it is especially adapted by its peculiar power to resist ducay in contact with the soil It is also largely used for fuel and general farm purposes. In Marylandalone, according to the twelfth census. its annual market yield of lumber, rallroad ties and telegraph and telephone poles amounts to over \$100,000, besides large supplies of material for local consumption.

It happens that chestnut is especially fitted for management in farmers' woodlots. Before scientific forestry began to be heard of in the United States, and when forest preservation was not uncommonly talked about as a sentimental fad, the thrifty owners of the small tracts of woodland which cover so much of southern New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and neighboring states had long been cutting successive crops of the hardwoods which sprout rapidly from the stump, thus practicing more or less rudely what the forester calls the "pure coppire" method of management The superior market for chestnut, combined with its rapid growth, gave it, on the whole, the leading place in the esteem of these woodlot uwners, who by winter cutting were able to turn to goodaccount time for which farm occupajons gave no other employment.

The results of a study recently conducted and soon to be published by the bureau of forestry show strikingly the advantages of chestout for this kind of management, and at the same time suggest some very practical conclusions. concerning how the methods now in rogue may be improved. Like other trees which reproduce by sprouting. chestnut loses its vigor when the root system becomes too old. Trees grown from seed increase both in height and bulk more slowly for many years than those grown as sprou's from the stump But by the time the trees are from 80 to 100 years old the seedling trees will catch up, and eventually reach a larger size. than the others. For ordinary uses, however, chestnut is cut long before this age is reached, and coppicing is therefore the best way to raise it. But unless, new seedling growth starts in the forest along with the aprout growth, the declining vigor of the old root systems. will result in smaller and smaller production until only a sinkly stand of leferior timber is left to draw on

Chestnut tends to produce dantly, and if the nuts were left to sow themselves the forest would take care of itself very well. But crows and squirrols and other animals levy a heavy foll. Far more formidable, however, in wellsettled regions, are the gatherers of outs. for the market. With chestnuts selling. at an average of \$2.50 a bushel there to a premium on the seed crop which manes proposes on of the tree through this mean- a matter of aubious chance. When in addition the hog- are permitgod to range the woods for mast and exists to because the senger phonts as they rise from the ground the prospect. of a edling growth ... amail ladeed .

Chestnut is not expering in its coil requitements. Its revie spread comparagively decay so that it is not so sensitive. to fire or humbs destruction from any cause as most species. Its sprouts grow so fast that a beight of seven or eight feet at the end of the first season is not uncommon, and its stumps are so vigorous that one will often produce 40 to 50 sprouts. Not more than one in eight or ten of these will mature but by selecting the most promising the full vigor of the parent stump may be concentrated on them to the great improvement of their rate of growth. The observations made by the bureau have proved that low stumps produce more vigorous sprouts than high open and that winter or spring cutting is followed by better results than that donein the summer or fall. Telephone poles are grown, in Maryland, from healthy stumps in from 35 to 38 years, and ties. may profitably be cut in about 29 years Too early cutting of ties should be discouraged as wasteful in the long run The practice of permitting contractors to cut unrestrictedly for a given sum is one which works much injury to the permanent productiveness of the woods.

Spread of Missourians.

Wery few states have done more than Missouri has to people the rest of the rountry Uncle Sam's census enumerators in 1900 found Missourians distrib-, uted all over the United States. A little more than 100,000 of them were living in Kansas in that year, 69,000 in Illinois, 51,000 in Texas, 47,000 in Oklahoma, 45,000 in Arkausas 25,000 in California, 34 000 in Iowa, 33,000 in Indian territory, 31,000 in Colurado, 26,000 in Nebraska, 17,000 in Oregon, 16,000 in Washington 10,000 in Indiana and smaller numbers in other localities. In all 615,000 natives of Missouri in that year were living in other parts of the United States. The number, of course. is much larger in 1904 -Kansas City Lurnal

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From "Gorget." "Gorgeous" came to have its pres-

ent meaning in the sixteenth century. "Gorger" was the name applied to the high Elizabethan ruff, so an elaborate dress was called gorgeous, and elaboration of any sort came to be called ZOCZEOUSNESS.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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