

FAMOUS EDUCATOR DEAD



Dr. William M. Beardshear, president of the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanical arts at Ames, Iowa, died last week at Des Moines, Iowa, as the result of an attack of nervous prostration incurred while attending the meeting of the National Educational association, of which he was president, at Minneapolis a month ago. Dr. Beardshear had been connected with educational movements in Iowa for more than twenty years. He attended Otterbein university, Ohio, where he secured his A. M. and L. L. D. degree, and then spent two years at Yale. His progress was so rapid

that at the age of 29 he was made president of Western college at Toledo, Iowa, and was the youngest college president in the country. He was appointed superintendent of public schools at Des Moines in 1888, but two years later he was elected president of the college at Ames. His school work has been wholly of a supervisory nature. He was appointed a member of the United States Indian commission in 1897. Dr. Beardshear was a civil war veteran, having enlisted in 1864 in the Army of the Cumberland. He was mustered out at the close of the war.

WIFE OF CELEBRATED ENGLISH POET IS A JAPANESE LADY.

This is a new portrait, just taken, of Lady Arnold, who was Tama Kurikawa of Sendai, Japan, before her marriage to Sir Edwin in 1897. The author of "The Light of Asia" has just passed his seventieth birthday.



His first wife, who was the daughter of an English clergyman, died in 1864.

RUSSEL SAGE ON SUCCESS.

"Always pay attention to business; be on the lookout for opportunities. Every man must make mistakes. There's no way of avoiding them. But the man who succeeds is the man who sees the blunder he has made and jumps in quickly and remedies it. I don't believe in hard and fast rules for success. You can't say to a young man, 'This is the thing to do' or 'That is the thing to do.' I think the young men of to-day have as much opportunity as they ever had." This is the gist of a statement made to-day by Russel Sage on his eighty-sixth birthday. The old financier was in fine health and attended to his business as usual in his downtown office. He even condescended to pose in City Hall Park for a quick snapshot from the camera of a reporter for an evening paper.

KING ALEXANDER'S POSITION.

King Alexander, like his father before him, is ignored by his fellow-sovereigns when he travels abroad. No official notice is taken of his presence at Vienna when he stays in the Austrian metropolis, while his offers to visit St. Petersburg and other foreign courts with his elderly consort, Queen Draga, have been curtly declined. Nor could any European prince of the blood, no matter how impoverished, be found who was base enough to be willing to give his daughter in marriage to King Alexander, who married his mother's discharged lady-in-waiting merely because he could find no woman of royal rank willing to become his queen.

ASSAULT ON TOBACCO.

Resolutions have been passed by the Shelby district Methodist conference in session in North Carolina condemning the use of tobacco as "injurious to the body and mind, and to some extent to the soul," pledging the members of the conference to set a "wholesome example" by refraining from indulgence in the habit; and expressing the opinion that "no applicant for license to preach or for admission into the annual conference who uses tobacco in any form should be licensed or recommended to the annual conference, unless he solemnly promise to quit it forever."

A WONDERFUL FEAT.

Recently a party from the embassies at Constantinople went to inspect the international lifeboat service on the Black sea coast. At one of the life-saving stations they thought they would like to test the conditions of lifeboat work, so, clothing themselves in bathing costumes and cork jackets, they each took an oar in a lifeboat, to the huge delight of the Turkish boatmen. One of the secretaries of the British embassy is never seen without an eyeglass, and is said even to sleep with it. On this occasion he was faithful to his glass and solemnly embarked in a cork jacket and eyeglass. All the proper exercise were gone through, and finally the boat was capsized and righted again by its own crew. As they crept out from under the capsized boat a howl of surprise came from the Turks, for the secretary's head appeared with the eyeglasses firmly fixed in its proper position, its owner taking it as a matter of course that it should be there.—London Telegraph.

AUSTRIA'S "NEW WOMAN."

The women of Austria are coming to the front with rapid strides in the struggle for life. Their latest conquest is the railway. They have already taken possession of the posts and telegraphs, the state tobacco shops and sleeping car company's offices. Now one of their number is become a station mistress and an official of the ministry of ways and communications. Miss Mizzi Horak of Vienna began life as a clerk, a position for which she qualified by joining a commercial school. She next became comptroller of the international sleeping car company and the government has lately appointed her station mistress of Villipian, and if circumstances continue favorable she may rise in time to the post of directress.

DEATH OF SEA SERPENT.

Science has received a blow in the untimely death at the New York Aquarium of its latest and greatest treasure, the Channomuraena Vitata of Bermuda, which was the nearest approach to the sea serpent ever captured. Two negroes caught it in very deep water by their hook getting into the monster's head back of the right eye. The thing looked more like a boa-constrictor than an eel, and had the unique power of being able to breathe through body gills while his jaws were distended. He has been preserved in a big jar of formaldehyde.

WILL ACT FOR THE POPE.

Mgr. Guidi, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines.

The announcement from Rome that Mgr. Guidi has been appointed apostolic delegate to the Philippines is regarded as further evidence of the Pope's desire to personally look after the affairs of the church in the islands. Mgr. Guidi having for years been the pontiff's nearest counselor, Mgr. Guidi occupies apartments in the vatican palace, and it is said the Pope in late years has taken no important step without consulting him.



ecru applique, which is also used to define a bolero of plain material on the tucked blouse. The pretty sleeve and shoulder-knots are of velvet ribbon.

HOME AND FASHIONS.

STYLES AND MATERIALS THAT ARE NOW CORRECT.

Effective Evening Toilette for Warm Weather Wear—Appetizing Dishes Composed of Tomatoes—Pretty Things to Wear.

Pretty Things to Wear.
Silk underslips of taffeta and India silk to wear with thin gowns and all the transparent materials are made with deep godet flounces, having a little fullness at the edge. This gives fullness around the bottom of the skirt, which is needed under gowns of light texture. The linings to wear under the bodices are made with fullness at the waist line in both front and back. These slips may be of any color, and are really the most economical way of making a summer gown answer many purposes, as it may be worn with different colored slips on as many occasions; but the sash, belt, bows or stock must correspond in color with that of the slip.

For early fall wear the covert coat, in short box styles, will be a leader. For overcoats there is a demand for the long, loose Chesterfield in friezes, kerseys and meltons. The semi-ulster, belted effects in rough chevrons, Scotch plaids and mixed materials make a close second.

Effective Evening Toilette.
Many of the evening frocks are as capable of development in mercerized mull, or cotton grenadine, for warm weather wear, as in the more costly chiffons and crepe de chimes which go to make up the original models, in-

get on without it. For people who travel much, it has certainly gone far to simplify, if not entirely to solve the question of excess of luggage. This is a pretty blouse, simple in style, but hardly to be denominated a shirtwaist. It is of Liberty satin, cut with a long shoulder seam which is overlaid with a strap, below which the so-called "Gibson" pleat descends to the girle. The front is



made after the "Duchess" model, that is opening over a vest which is almost invisible. The finish is of tan cloth carefully stitched with Corticelli sewing silk of self color, and terminating at either side in straps buttoned

A CHIC MODEL FOR A SUMMER FROCK.



Summer frocks are the chief burden on most feminine minds at present. This little model is good in its suggestions and could be made up in linen combined with a thinner material, or entirely in one of the many cotton novelties or ginghams.

The points can be outlined with velvet ribbon, with braid or merely with stitching, as taste and the material employed dictate.

The hat is one of the woody straws that have somehow a rather Chinese effect. It is raised from the face by a wreath of Michaelmas daisies set under the brim.

tended for the ball room. This gown might be charmingly reproduced in pale green silk mull. This material must not be confused with mousseline de sole, or silk muslin, this being all silk and requiring a silk foundation, while silk mull is silk one way, cotton the other, and does very well over a lawn slip exactly matching in color. This frock shows quite a new effect on the skirt by means of the unusual arrangement of the tucks, stitched with green Corticelli sewing silk. The flounce heading rises to a point in front and slopes downward at the back. Edging the flounce and the groups of tucks are placed rows of



The Fashionable Bolero.
The odd waist has become a necessity, and one would not know how to

AGRICULTURE



Necessary for Drainage.

If there was ever a year when the advantages of good drainage were manifest it is this year, especially in the territory bordering on the Great Lakes, where rains have been very copious during the past two months. In the vicinity of Chicago many of the mar t gardens are this year made unprofitable by reason of lack of drainage. Most plants cannot grow with their roots immersed in water. The plants that are cultivated for food are at a standstill in growth while the water stands at the level of the ground. Not till the water has settled in the soil to some distance below them is it possible for them to resume their normal condition of growth. Around Chicago, on the level lands devoted to truck growing, the water has been standing for a month past. The vast fields of garden vegetables seen on them are to a large extent spoiled. An immense amount of work and manure has been expended on the fields, but no returns are possible. Yet proper drainage would make the rains a blessing. Land should be so well drained that water will not stand at all, but will leave the soil in a usable condition a few hours after even the heaviest rains. When lands are not drained not only do the plants stop growing while the soil is water logged, but the fields cannot be tilled for days afterward. The soil remains soft and soggy so long that no crop can be properly tended. The land needs attention, especially after the surface has been packed by heavy rains. If the land is in a condition to pass the surplus water into underground drains the surface can be cultivated in a comparatively short time after the rains have fallen. We have no doubt that the water-covered fields near Chicago represent the condition of thousands of planted fields in the states bordering the lakes.

It seems strange that, after so long a campaign in favor of draining there should exist such large areas still undrained, especially areas that are devoted to the growing of expensive and profitable crops. The writer has year after year noticed the fields on one farm where water works havoc. Sometimes the fields of this farm are planted in corn and sometimes in potatoes, but during every year there are seasons when the crops stand in the water for weeks at a time. The natural inference is that even when the water drains from the surface it remains so near the surface that little can be expected in the way of crops. And little is realized in the way of crops. The wonder is that any man should continue to plant on such land. Drainage helps in both rainy and dry weather, but is especially necessary in rainy weather.

Hill or Level Culture.

Under perfect conditions of soil as relates to drainage level culture is best. But there is so little land where the conditions of drainage are perfect that some hilling is necessary. So our forefathers were not far wrong when they hilled up everything. In their day drainage of any kind was unusual except such as was given by surface ditches. When the corn was hilled up a natural drain was left by the removal of the dirt. This condition helped matters every time there was a freshet. The man that has a heavy soil that has no artificial drainage must hill or ridge up to save his crop in the case of a heavy fall of water. Even though the land be high or rolling a heavy soil needs some treatment of this kind. Clayey hillsides hold water to such an extent that crops are often lost from too much water. The usual inference is that the drainage is good because there is a slope. This is a mistake, as heavy clay holds water for a very long period unless there be means for drawing it away from beneath. In case of heavy clay on a hillside being underlaid with gravel or sand we have a condition that may be counted as an exception. Where the land is sandy of course level culture may be followed, unless there are obstructions to the draining away of the water.

Some Wheat Tests.

At the Pennsylvania station some tests with wheat gave results that were summarized as follows:

1. The yield of grain from the different varieties of wheat varied greatly.
2. The bearded varieties gave the largest yield of grain and of straw, and the grain per measured bushel was heavier than that produced by the beardless or smooth varieties.
3. In general, the smooth chaff varieties were injured more by the Hessian fly than the bearded chaff varieties.
4. Late sown wheat was injured less by the Hessian fly than that sown early.
5. The difference in the yield of the varieties may be accounted for in part by the difference in the severity of attack by the Hessian fly.

Water in Wood.

Green wood contains fully 45 per cent of water, and thorough seasoning usually expels but 36 per cent of this fluid.

Anything you get for nothing usually is not worth that much.

Clay soil to do its best must be thoroughly pulverized.

HORTICULTURE



An Asparagus Pest.

A bulletin of the Geneva station says: In 1896 many asparagus plants were found to contain, just below the surface of the ground the little flaxseed-like bodies which form one stage in the life history of some of the flies, like the Hessian fly. Adults have now been raised from these "flaxseeds" and found to be small, metallic-black flies about one-sixth of an inch in length. They are found to be quite common on the flowers and branches of the asparagus, especially on plants that have been eaten into by the asparagus beetle. The maggots, or larvae, of these flies are about one-fifth of an inch in length, somewhat flattened and of a transparent-white color. They are found in mines in the asparagus stems, just beneath the epidermis, the mines usually beginning near the surface of the ground and extending diagonally downward about the stem below ground for a distance of three or four inches. On seedling beds and newly set beds, the mining of these maggots has caused some injury, especially during 1900; but no serious trouble has been observed on cutting beds, though they are probably numerous enough to cause some weakening of the plants. The seedlings turned yellow and died much earlier than they would naturally do. The maggots changed to puparia—the "flaxseed" stage—in the fall and show on the infested stems as small, oblong, dark-brown, raised spots beneath the epidermis of the stalks near the base. Though the insect is not yet a serious pest, it will be well to adopt some repressive measures should it appear upon a bed. The eggs of the first brood are probably deposited early in June, so no small shoots should be allowed to grow on the cutting beds to receive these eggs. Pulling the old stalks in the fall and burning them when dry will destroy many of the puparia.

Harvesting Potatoes.

The time for harvesting potatoes is indicated by the dying of the vines. The ripening process in the tubers goes on up to this time, and it is therefore not wise to attempt to harvest before that time. If dug while immature the quality will not be so good as it will be if the tubers are left in the ground till mature. On the other hand, if left too long in the ground decay is likely to set in. We have known potatoes left in the fields too long—till the ground froze too long—till the ground froze too long to permit of digging. This is not likely to occur, but has occurred some years when winter came very early. The man with a small patch of potatoes will dig his by hand but the man that has a large quantity to be harvested cannot afford to do it in the old-fashioned way. He must depend on some of the first-class potato diggers that are on the market. Plowing out the tubers is practiced by some farmers, but this is hardly a desirable method, as by it a great many potatoes are injured. It is better to invest in a tool made expressly for the work.

American Packing Bad.

The State Department has published the following report from Richard Westcott, acting consul general at London: "I have recently received a communication from W. E. Boyes, of Leicester, chairman of the conference of the National Federation of Fruit-ers, at Cardiff, May 12 and 13, 1902, transmitting a copy of a resolution adopted by the federation, which reads: 'This federation wishes to call your attention to the unsatisfactory way in which American apples are packed, and asks if it is not possible for you to adopt the same system as Canada, and have all the apples graded and stamped with the government stamp. By so doing, you will largely increase the demand for best quality, and, consequently, the price of American fruit.' Canadian apples are now graded and stamped with the government stamp, and for all barrels sent out without the stamp the sender is liable to a fine of \$1 for each barrel."

A Government Date Orchard.

A dispatch from Phoenix, Arizona, to the Chicago Packer says: The government is going into the business of date culture on a large scale. At the experimental station near here has just been planted the largest date orchard in America, and perhaps in the world. Five acres have been planted with various kinds of date trees imported from Africa, besides about 1,000 seedlings. The Department of Agriculture seems to have no doubt that the date palm will ultimately solve the problem of what to do with the arid and alkali lands of Arizona and other parts of the West. Experiments have demonstrated the great possibilities of the industry.

Reports from the potato growers indicate that the yield of potatoes is likely to be good, as they are being extensively grown this year all over the country where potatoes are grown at any time. The high prices of potatoes during the past year has stimulated the growing of this article of food. Not only has the field acreage been increased, as shown by government reports, but the gardens have a larger crop of potatoes than usual. There are millions of such gardens in the country and their output, while not entering into commerce, will cut quite a figure in the totals.

Draining helps both in time of drought and in time of freshet.