A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTER-ESTING ITEMS.

ants and Critteless Basel Upon Enpossings of the Day-Sto-ni and Novo Rotes.

re is enough red in the stars and tripes to suit the taste of any true

The emperor himself will admit that bigger man than young William.

Barnum's show has a woman clown It seems strange that woman has not invaded this field before; she often has made a circus in the home circles.

H. H. Holmes, like many professional criminals, is a total abstainer, notwithstanding the likelihood that one of these days he will take a drop too much.

A Kentucky physician shot and instantly killed one of his patients the other day. Isn't this sort of professional slaughter contrary to the medical

I notice that a gentleman by the name of Dieterich, living at Mobile, Ala., has had five wives, but nobody seems to be digging in his castle for family skeletone.-H. H. Holmes

As Germany has appropriated 100,-000 marks to purchase bicycles for the army we shall probably hear less talk about preparations for a war being afoot in that country.

An editorial notice of a woman's grocery store reads as follows: "Her tomatoes are as red as her own cheeks. her indigo is as blue as her own eyes. and her pepper as hot as her own tem-

The discovery of a "conspiracy of filtbusters to overturn the republic of Hawali" was evidently unnecessary at this stage of the game. News may be scarce, but it isn't so scarce as that would indicate.

Helen Gould is traveling "out West" under an assumed name. If Helen deesn't like her name and wants to change it, we believe the matter could be arranged without much difficulty, if she herself favors the idea.

New York can afford many private residences that cost more than \$1,000 -000 each, but for all that the recent police census shows that there are more than 50,000 children in the city who have been deprived of school facilities because of a lack of sufficient school buildings.

The new army regulations will make some Important changes in the method of payment of troops, and probably will be found objectionable to all officers who command posts or companies. Instead of sending payments to the various posts throughout the country, the rolls will be made up at the headquarters of the army depart- Brodrib Irving. The facts suggest ment, or at the posts where there is now located a pay headquarters. These rolls will be accompanied by envelopes containing the money due each fficer and soldier, and will be sent to the commandant of each post by express. The commandant will distribute the rolls and money to the company commanders, and they will pay the troops and make the return.

An English lady was called on the other day by her footman, who announced that he had a grievance. Being encouraged to proceed, he stated his case as follows: "Your ladyship as how visits too many philanthropic and psychological women, and that sort of thing. They give such small tips that I feel ashamed of myself for receiving them. The temperance women give no tips at all. I suppose they think we servants spend all our tips in drink. Formerly the tips used to be nearly equal to the wages. I counted on them continuing so. This is my 'ole case, and I beg to inform your ladythat I speak for Jemima and Suthe housemalds, and for Green, the coachman." The lady answered that she feared she must get a new set of servants, and that, whether she did or not, she would cause placards to be posted in all the guests' rooms to inform them that servants were not allowed to receive tipe. She was ready to allow, however, a small increase in the wages. If that was not satisfactory all might leave, and at once, if they de sired. They took her at her word.

Western railroads, represented on council by their general passenger agents, have practically refused to te any special rates for passenger traffic to the Atlanta exposition. The dent agents present at the meeting traffic would not justify low rates ert that if under the rates adopt business is rushing they e the fare. This is as if a mt should say: " I will sell this ilk at \$1 a yard. If the demand for it is lively I will make it 50 cents a yard." chant would invert the laws do thus by selling cheapest that blen there is most demand? The ten creates demand by low prices; die by great demand by exacting The railroads, instead of ting cieth by the yard, sell transpor-tion by the mile. Their logical policy to reduce rates when cales are small, se differentiating trade. These West-ta, reads majet on fixing high rates at

TOPICS OF THE TIMES. | first balf of the Chicago World's Fat THE FARM AND HOME. a local enterprise only, because the reasonable rates. They are experts now that they put the Atlanta expense tion into quarantine. They are always expert in stranging and afronting the public—in killing the goose that lays for them the golden egg.

> Notwithstanding the fact that many people trace the Missouri River in name from the Yellowstone country to the Gulf of Mexico, United States englneers are asserting the possibility of that stream becoming only a dry ravine. Government gauges at Sloux City, Iowa, show that the registered measurements for twenty years indlcate a gradual decrease, until in 1895 the volume of water passing that point is 20 per cent. less than in 1878. Civilisation has always played fast and loose with the geography of a new country. torn up its roots. It has encroached and productive. In nothing, however, has it worked more changes than in the great rivers of this country. East of the Mississippi the great rivers have suffered less, and yet the denuding of forest lands has materially affected the average depth of the Ohio. Forest lands which once were natural reservoirs of the rainfall have been stripped. The soft loam of dead leaves has be come firm before the plowshare and the unveiled sun. The rainfall rushes down in the wet season, flooding the low lands - no longer trickling down throughout a whole summer and through a thousand springs, brooks and creeks. In the great semi-arid West there have been the most changes. Rivers which once floated steamboats are now crossed by small boys in knee breeches. Fed from snows in the mountains, the Arkansas, the Platte and the Kansas are almost drained before they cross the Colorado l'ne east ward. Irrigating ditches have wrought great changes, and every year the drain is heavier and heavier. Engineers are at a loss to account for the decrease in upper Missouri curents, unless it be that the artesian basin of South Dakota, which has been so successfully tapped, is draining it. Whatever the cause, it may be safely conjectured that careless methods of handling enterprises affecting rivers are at the bottom of the apparent phenome

Combination is the tendency of the age as several million orators have remarked-and now this tendency is to assert itself in the management of the theaters. There is to be a theater syndicate, or "trust," and, presumably, the managers will operate the dramatic stage very much as the managers of the oil trust operate in shares of stock. They will control the market for plays, stars, leading ladies, "heavies" and "supes." They will invest even shares in the products of Mr. Pinero's talent and Mr. Ibsen's genius and monopolize the visible supply. They may even se cure the option for all America on such priceless histrionic commodities as Bernhardt and Duse and Sir Henry some amazing possibilities for the fuclassified in the world of art. What if the syndicate movement extend to the other branches of art? A time is con celvable when the market for modern French painters will be in the hands of a syndicate which will drive all competition to the wall. A painter not employed by the trust cannot hope to "sell." He must accept syndicate terms or get out of the business. Then there will be a sculpture trust and a music trust. We shall buy Brahms and Rubinstein and Dvorak by order through wise? a syndicate, which will carefully grade prices to meet the demand. A poetry trust would be inevitable and could be handled magnificently. There would be a catalogue number and price list for every poem. William Morris, for instance, would rate as "Al" or "extra quality," Lewis Morris as "middling" "Inferior." We should order poems by telephone and pay the syndicate rates or else put up with home-made poetry and run the risk of infringing some of the syndicate patents. In the end there will be one all-comprehensive syndicate of all these syndicates. There will be an art trust. The prospect is interesting, if not alluring. But just wait until John Ruskin hears of it and takes his pen in hand!

A Peddler's Percentage.

An individual called upon a jeweler in Montreal, and stated that he had managed to accumulate, by hard labor for a few past years, some seventy-five dollars; that he wished to invest it in something whereby be might make money a little faster, and he had decided on taking some of his stock and peddling it out. The jeweler selected what he thought would sell readily, and the new peddler started on his trip. He was gone but a few days when he returned, bought as much again as before, and started on the second trip. Again he returned and greatly increased his stock. He succeeded so well, and accumulated so fast, that the jeweler one day asked him what profit he obtained on what he sold. "Well, I put on about five per cent." The jeweler thought that a very small profit, and expressed as much. "Well," said the dler, "I don't know as I exactly understand about your per cent, but an article for which I pay you one dollar, I generally sell for five.

In Quantity Sufficient.

The late Master of Trinity, London, was asked by a lady whether a certain fiorid divine had not "a great deal of testa." The reply was: "Yes, indeed,

or cooks that to look their

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARM-ER AND HOUSEWIFE.

A Sile Good as New After Eight Years' Use-\$20 Per Tree Profit in Cherrico-To Keep Egge in Cold Storage.

A Chesp and Durable Silo. When I built my slio eight years ago, all advice was that if I was foolish enough to build of wood I must have a stone foundation, grout bottom and no end of fixtures; but I concluded if a wooden silo would only last three years at most before decaying, so as to be beyond further use, a sill set in the ground well painted with gas tar and bedded in cement would be as durable a foundation as I should need, says a It has leveled the trackless forests and corespondent of the Country Gentleman, and so a sill was trenched in upon arid lands and made them fertile and cemented, and to the surprise of the prophets, the sill is still there, sound as ever, and the side walls, double ceiled with foot-wide cull-pine boards, are yet doing duty without a decaying spot to point to coming disso-

This sile is 15 by 15 feet, inside measure, and 22 feet deep, and cost less than \$50 all told. The clay floor made by hard pounding, and concave in the center to avoid strain on the sills, is in every way as good a floor as the grout and cement one in the companion silo The single-ceiled silo was not invented when these silos were built, and I have nothing to say against them; but I am so fully satisfied with the walls of the double-boarded ones, and as two boards an inch thick can be purchased cheaper here than a good enough quality of flooring, and make so much stronger walls. I am still in favor of the old way of building. I was told that a double-boarded silo would soon rot out and the paper lining soon dissolve between the boards, but none of these things has as yet occurred; so I begin to think that a cheap silo need not of a necessity be a poor one or a bad keeper of ensilage, for, in eight fillings, there have not been ten baskets of waste, save on the top, and no costly silo could have been better so far as keeping the contents is concerned,

Profits in Cherrica.

that this \$50 sile of mine.

The four cherry trees at our Roches ter place yielded the former proprietor one season \$20 per tree, as he informed us. This is more than any one should expect to receive from a cherry tree, and must have been during a season of exceptional high prices, says Green's Fruit Grower. These trees have borne us heavy crops every year without one penny of expense except for picking and marketing, and in addition to what we have consumed and given away these four trees have yielded an annual revenue of from \$18 to \$25. But consider what an acre planted to cherry trees, each eighteen feet apart, 135 to the acre, would yield at this rate. The amount would be \$675 per acre at \$5 per tree. This would probably be more than could be realized on an average, but under a favorable yield the profit nay be largely increased. I recall one farmer, whose farm is largely cut up by the highway, who planted cherry trees on each side of the road as far as his farm extended, there being perhaps a mile of cherry trees. These trees cost the farmer absolutely noth ing except the purchase price and the expense of planting. These trees bear enormous crops, and their reputation extends for many miles around. Hundreds of people come every year to pick these cherries on snares or to purchase them. Why not you plant like

Keeping Eggs in Cold Storage. A subscriber wants to know how long eggs can be kept in a cold storage house. If the eggs are infertile, and fresh when put in, they will keep four to five months if the temperature is steady. If he wishes to keep a few dozens for his own use, he should pack them in dry, sifted coal ashes, or dry salt, says the Agriculturist, end down, not allowing one to touch another. Use boxes which hold six to ten dozens each. Fasten cover down tightly, and arrange the boxes so they can be turned twice a week without jarring. This can be easily be done by any ingenious person. Be sure the eggs are fresh and infertile. The cocks should be removed from the flock at least ten days before packing begins. Prices for cold storage eggs depend largely upon the supply of fresh eggs on the market. They usually bring five to eight cents per dozen less than those

strictly fresh. Rag Weed in Grain Stubble. Whatever winter grain is sown there is sure to be in the stubble at harvest a growth of rag weed, which will usually overtop the clover. If left alone is will seriously injure the clover growth in the fall, especially if the stubble be pastured. It is a good plan as soon after the grain crop is off as possible to go over the field with a mower set so as to cut the rag weed and occasion ally some of the tallest clover. This left to fall as it is cut, makes an excellent mulch over the surface just heavy enough not to injure the claver. A better result is that it puts the rag weed back, and if a good rain soon comes the clover will quickly outgrow the ragweed so that very little of it will be seen that fall. This will not interfere with cutting a crop of clover hay is September from the seeding in March We have known fully a ton of cloves to be cut per acre on land treated thus and the clover was left in better condi ged in this way, the rag we

clover seeding may have missed. Rag weed does not start except where the soil is loosened in spring. But where the soil is loosened the rag weed seed Steedily at \$3 to \$5 For Pound. will start to grow as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and its first a broad leaf it will amother most of the annual weeds.

The Cranberry Worm. Complaints are numerous this sea son that cranberries are turning red long before they are ripe, are wormy, and shrivel up until none are left. This is the work of the berry worm or fruit worm (Acrobasis vaccinii). The egg for the worm is deposited in the calyx on the young berry just after forming. The worm eats into the berry, and wanders from that to other berries. When full grown it leaves the berry, drops to the ground and burrows into the soil, where it remains all winter, and hatches the following June or July. On wet bogs it does not thrive. When full grown it is about half an inch long. The moth producing this worm expands wings about three-fourths of an inch when spread; it is of an ash gray color, mottled with white, and when at rest on a cranberry vine, with wings folded, is not easily recognized. The egg hatches in about five or six days after laid. Flowing to destroy this pest is not feasible, as the time the water should be held on the bog would destroy the crop. An application of paris green -a tablespoonful to a bucket of water applied with a spray outfit at the time the berries begin to set is effec-

Fall Campaign Against Weeds. Inquiries are constantly coming to us concerning the best methods of get- years. ting rid of noxious weeds, especially the second crop has started on the paying \$2.50 in Nashville for the reaplowed ground, go over it with a disk son that they believe they can secure harrow, corn cultivator, or any other the usual prices for all they take in. as necessary this fall to prevent the lower, owing to the fact that the dematuring of any seed or the develop mand has been cut off somewhat by the ment of root stocks. Seed the field to war. winter grain next fall, and repeat the operation again next year. If the ces in buying the root. The diggers are ada thistle, quack grass, etc., cultivate enlightened. Well, the root is hard to the fallow often enough to prevent any get, and when it is thoroughly dried green leaf surface appearing. Other- the weight shrinks like a nickel's worth wise the underground stems will live of soap after a hard day's washing, so for a long time. This is the best meth- the digger resorts to all sorts of decepod of treating an infested field, and if persisted in will be successful. Now pound and reap more of the precious is the time to begin the work. Do dimes and dollars. For instance, we

not neglect it. The Hoe in the Corn Field. Eastern farmers have never learned to entirely dispense with the hoe in of the pieces were loaded with lend, growing corn. The greater part of the thus almost doubling the weight of the work of destroying weeds and loosening whole lot. This was done with a great the soil is done with the horse cultiva. deal of cunning and ingenuity. When tor and weeder. But there are some the root was green it was split, and the weeds in the hills so close to the corn lead melted and poured in or driven in that they cannot be destroyed by the in slugs. The root was then allowed to cultivator without injuring the crop. dry, and in the process the end seams With the potato it is different. Earth entirely close up, completely hiding just as it shoots out of the soil, not almost worth its weight in gold."-Nashonly without injury, but with decided ville American. advantage. But if young corn receives even a little soil over its tender leaves it is seriously injured. Even when grown larger the piling of earth against Clerk Dickey's office yesterday afterthe corn in order to smother the weeds noon with a shambling gait, and a is a bad practice. It throws much of shame-faced air lingering about his the fertile soil close to the stalk where countenance that told as plainly as the roots of the corn cannot reach it, at the same time removing it from the cense. Inside the door he stopped suscenter of the rows where the plant food is most need d.

Crops in Bearing Orchards. Aside from using up the fertility needed for fruit production, the growing of crops in bearing orchards is a mistake on account of the difficulty of barvesting the fruit without injuring, if net destroying the crop. There is necessarily a good deal of trampling on the ground when a large fruit crop is gathered. If those harvesting the fruit crop try to avoid stepping on the crop cultivated under the trees they are hindered so much that it more than offsets the value of what can thus be

grown. One crop at a time is enough,

and when fruit trees bear the concen-

tration of all effort on them produces

better results than dividing it. Hens in Hot Weather. Nothing is more cruel than to keep hens in summer time where they cannot have plenty of shade, and that, too, where they can roll themselves in the dust. This is necessary to keep them free from vermin, which, when it gets a lodgment, increases very rapidly in warm weather. They should also have a plentiful supply of clear water, kept so that they cannot soil it by getting their feet into the drinking dish. With shade and plenty of water hens will go through their moulting period much more quickly than if denied these esseptials. A Stock Liniment.

A liniment much in favor among stock owners in Southern New Jersey is made as follows: Add one gill spirits of turpentiae and a heaping table spoonful each salt and lard to one pint of fresh milk. Boll over a slow fire for two hours, stirring occasionally. Remove from the fire, and stir continuonsly until cool, when it will be like

jelly. Use for cuts, bruises or sores of

any kind Becond Crup Potatoes. es in a pile for several days. They will become heated, consequently the eyes will swell up. The potatoes with the swelled eyes are picked out and planted. This way is considered the set way. Another way is to put the es in the sun for several days be-

Passing through the wholesale district the other day a reporter stopped growth is stronger and tailer than that in at one of the large bouses to ask of clover, though after the clover gets about prices. When ginseng was reach-

ed in the list the dealer said: "What the Chinese use ginseng for is to the masses one of the mysteries of the age, but that they gobble up every ounce of the herb that the known world supplies is nevertheless a fact. Because the most thorough inquiry has falled to bring about a complete unfolding of the secret is not regarded by the average American as sufficient reason for refusing from \$3 to \$5 per pound, on the average, which the celestial offers for the root.

"Some of the largest firms in China make a specialty of handling the American export of ginseng and coin money at it. Some of our shrewdest traders have coaxed for the secret and have offered money for it, but the gray mat ter at the other end of the Chinaman's queue doesn't seem to see it that way. "The American ginseng is growing

scarcer yearly. The cultivated root has not the wonderful power which fixes the value of the wild article, at least it does not manifest itself to the same degree. This fact renders the cultivation of ginseng rather unprofitable. It might be planted and allowed to grow well for years and years, and then be salable at good figures, but not otherwise. The older the plant the more pronounced the wonderful properties of the root. In view of the fact that it is growing scarcer unless the demand diminishes the price of ginseng must go materially higher within the next few

"The market here is largely speculaperennials. Begin by sowing the in-tive. The Chinese ginseng houses each fested fields to oats in the spring, or year send their buyers from California wheat or rye in the fall. Soon after to the east to buy up the receipts of these small grains have been harvest- ginseng. These buyers have not yet ed, says the Agriculturist, plow under put in an appearance on the Eastern the stubble, thus checking the develop- market, and consequently this year's ment of the first crop of weeds. When price has not been fixed. Dealers are farm implement that will kill the young Some advices, however, are to the effect weeds. Repeat this operation as often that the price will be 20 or 30 cents

"We encounter some funny experienweeds are very persistent, as the Can- often the poorest people, and far from tions to fudge an ounce or two in a have frequently gotten in root which was well dried, but suspiciously heavy. Upon investigation we found that many own over the potato plant the lead, which, in a case like this, was defense, made a rule that all solutions

Explosive Names.

He entered the outer sanctum of words that he was after a marriage lipiciously, but the gray hairs of Capt. Whitney at the marriage license desk and the absence of every one from the room reassured him.

He ambled up to the window, and Capt. Whitney reached for the license book.

"What's yer name?" inquired the court officer.

There was a noise like a clock falling down stairs and the final crash of the mainspring as it unwinds with a whirr that can be heard for half a block. "What's that?" inquired the captain;

"spell it out." "T-c-l-i-k-s S-z-s-c-h-t-o-u-s-k-i," spelled the prospective bridegroom.

"Now, what is her name?" asked the captain. Mary, with an ewski sound on the end of the name was all that was hearable, and Teliks had to spell that out, too.

It was worse than the first, being: "Mary Gi-c-t-c-y-r-l-s-k-a." The two names are the worst that were ever recorded in Hennepin Coun-

ty against two people going to get married, and when the last one had been perpetrated upon Capt Whitney he had to go and take a bromo-seltzer to clear up his mind.-Minneapolis Times.

Huxley's Sharp Retort. At the meeting of the British Asso-

ciation in 1860, Bishop Wilberforce spoke for full half an hour with inimitable spirit, emptiness and unfairness It was evident from his handling of the subject that he had been "crammed" up to the throat, and that he knew nothing at first hand. He ridiculed Darwin badly and Huxley savagely. Hurried along on the current of ble eloquence, the bishop so far forgot himself as to turn round and ask whether Huxley was related by his grandfath er's or mother's side to an ape. Huxley, when his time for a reply came, had this to say: "I asserted, and I repeat that a man has no reason to be ashame We have many ways of making them of having an ape for his grandfather. aprout. The best way is to put the If there were an ancestor whom I should feel shame in recalling, it would be a man, a man of restless and verse tile intellect, who, not content with as unequivocal success in his own sphere of activity, plunges into scientific quee

tention of his bearers from the pe point at issue by eloquent digre and skilled appeals to religious projedice."

A FENCE MADE OF SWORDS.

Blodes that Were Used on Drumos Moor Made Into a Steel Lattice.

That the swords of his gallant adherents who fell on Drumossie Moor should be found by a descendant of his hereditary enemy of Argyll in a fence at Twickenham is certainly a very singular circumstance. In his pamphlet, "Notes on Swords from the Battlefield of Culloden," Lord Archibald Campbell gives an account of his discovery with some notes on the blades and on Andrea Ferrara. Some years ago Lord Archibald, whose knowledge of dirks and claymores is extensive, heard that there existed such a fence of steel. Years passed again and then he found the fence in backyard at Richmond. It is described by the Rev. R. S. Corbett in his "Memorials of Twickenham." Twickenham House belonged to Dr. Johnson's "very unclubable" Sir John Hawkins. The next information came from Mr. Edward Ross, the famous rifle shot, who had seen the hedge of blades in situ. They were said by Dr. Diamond to have been made into the fence of a flower garden by a Lord Tweedale.

When Lord Archibald secured these heroic relies he found that six inches had been broken from the point of each blade, while the tang of the bilt end had also been shortened. They were welded into two horizontal iron bars. The paint which covered them has preserved the metal so well that they are as good as on the day when they were first forged. There are five kinds of swords a broad, double-edged biade with a heavy center rib ("a heavy smail sword"); a broad-backed sword with a single cutting edge. These are often stamped with a fleur de lis, and, we presume, came over with Fitzjames' horse or from other French sources, but some are of English make. There are small swords, some without groove, the ribs rising in the center. Andres Ferrara's name is on the short groove of other small swords, a thing very unusual. There are Highland broadswords proper, with 1, 2, or 3 grooves or fluting. Andrea's name is in the grooves. There are a few Hanoverian swords; two bear a crowned G. It.

Can't Be Done.

There have been many ambitious mathematicians in all the ages who have aimed at the squaring of the circle, and all, even those of the present century, with all modern suggestions at their hands, have been unsuccessful. The Engineers' Gazette is authority for the statement that the oldest mathematical book in the world, which dates some 400 years back, and was written in Egypt, contains a rule for squaring the circle. The rule given is to shorten the diameter by a ninth, and on the line so obtained to construct a square, and this, though far from being exact, is near enough for most practical purposes. Since then the amateur squarer of the circle has been a thorn in the side of the professional mathematician. Learned societies, at last, in pure selfof the problem sent to them should, without examination, be consigned to the flames. In the last century a Frenchman named Mathulus was so sure that he had succeeded in squaring the circle that he offered a reward of \$1,000 to any one who proved his solution was erroneous. It was proved to be erroneous, if not to his own satisfaction, at least to that of the courts, and he had to pay the money. Mathematicians have long been convinced that the solution was impossible, but it is only a few years since they were able to demonstrate this. A German professor named Landman published, in 1882, a demonstration which was accepted by the scientific world as satisfactory, so that would-be squarers of the circle may now rest from their labors, seeing that it has been mathematically proved that the thing cannot be done.-Brooklyn Eagle,

Casts Books Upon the Water.

A sealed tin case, which, on being opened, was found to contain a copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost," was picked up in the lower part of the Penobscot river, Maine, a few days ago. Inquiry disclosed the fact that in a small town up the river lives an old tinsmith of literary tastes and some odd ideas, and that it is his custom to inclose all sorts of excellent books in tin cans, tightly soldered, and so constructed as to float easily, and to set them adrift in the river in the hope that they will be picked up by the residents of the many islands at the mouth of the river, who are not kept in close touch with culture, or else by sailors. He thinks the pecultarity of the way in which the books reach the readers helps to secure for them a reading. - Boston Herald.

Litmus paper, much used in chemistry, is produced from lichens, which grow on the shores of the Mediterranean. The lichens are ground, moistened and treated with potash, lime and ammonia and converted into dough. It is then fermented, and afterward mixed with plaster of paris and dried and

"And the new man -- " began Jones. What of him?" snapped Mrs. Jones. Well, I'm afraid the feminine traits will go to him, the condition be reversed, and-" "Jones, what do you mean?" "Oh, that man will be embarrassed, bashful, ashamed in the presmee of woman-" "Good beavens He ought to be now!"-Cleveland Plain

The man who carries a single State
Is accounted now of worth;
But in early days old Atles was The man who carried the earth.