A BEAUTIFUL VOICE.

It is often said that the American voice is the least musical known to civilization. Americans themselves no tice it on returning home after a three menths' sojourn in Europe, where a coarse, harsh voice is almost unknown among refined people. Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, who spends half of every year in England, once said: "It takes fully a month to become accustomed to the nasal, harsh American voice when I come home. There are two young women among my friends whose coming I should greet with rapture if only for their sweet, low, musical voices, full of modulation and varied intenations." And, as every one knows, Mrs. Moulton's social circle contains all that is most highly cultivated in Boston life.

Surely we are clever enough to change all that if we try. Let mothers think of their own voices and cultivate them into low, soft tones in speaking, and see to it that the children's voices are not rendered raucous and nasal by screaming, and let teachers stop their pernicious habit of forcing little pupils to read and recite at the utmost ca-pacity of their lungs, and in a generation the "American voice" will have become civilized.

Apropos of which topic an interesting little story is told by a young wo-man who, as a school girl, lavished boundless adoration upon beautiful Mary Anderson, and one day ventured to call upon the famous actress with another girl adorer.

Miss Anderson was lovely to them and they had an "interview" that would have enraptured the soul of a journalist. She told them about her favorite books when a child, her dolls' theatricals in which she played the entire cast, and the more ambitious plays shared by her schoolmates. "One day my dolls were doing "Romeo and Juli-et,' she said, "when my mother brought a visitor into the room. I went on with my play in a whisper and the visitor laughed and said: 'What tiny voices your actors have, little Mary?' I replied with much dignity: 'Well, their lungs aren't developed yet, you see, and if they made their voices loud they'd spoil them!" Possibly the very early per-ception of that truth explains her wonderful rich and musical voice, a voice of rare charm.

She told them also of her delight in one particular room in the Boston Art museum in which she passed as many delighted half hours as could be stolen from duty and her art. It was the Lawrence room, and even now those school girls-no longer school girls alas! -never go into the art museum without giving a flying moment to "Mary Anderson's favorite room." The beautiful carved wainscoting, with its story of the prodigal son, the massive marriage chest of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the exquisite Boule cabinet of red and gold, the ancient armor on the walls, all have a deeper and more ideal interest from the fact that the lovely eyes of the loveliest woman that the American stage has ever known rested upon them with lingering ad-

Equal to the Occasion.

She was a woman about 40 years of age, and there was a dignity in her mien as she boarded a street car with a bundle in her hand. When she had carefully placed it on the seat every passenger fastened his eyes upon it, and seat least 150,000 people have and each one began speculating as to the contents. In the course of five minutes all had made out that it was a bird cage instead of a dry goods purchase; then further speculation was entered into as to the contents of the But for a little old man in the car who had been deeply interested in reading the various signs previous to the advent of the bird cage, the contents of that cage would have remained a mystery to this day. Opportunity soon offered to get a seat beside the woman, and as he dropped into it he

"Madam, had I encountered you on the sidewalk I should have told you what you probably do not know-that the motion of a street car always gives a canary bird seasickness."

She looked at him in an ley sort of way, and did not recognize his existence; but after a minute he continued: "It may be a mocking bird, but I should judge that the results would be

This time she did not turn her head, but gazed blankly across the car. Some of the passengers thought the old man would haul off with this, but he didn't. Laying his hand on the cage, he said:

'I once took a parrot on the street car for twa miles, and when I got off he was dumb as an oyster. He lived for thirteen years after that, but alas! he never spoke again. If this is a parrot, ma'am, and he never wags his tongue after this trip, don't blame me." The woman turned on him as if to crush him with a word, but the giggles

and grins of the passengers checked "People don't carry roosters about in bird cages," continued the old man as speaking to himself, "and I never heard of any one taking home clams or oysters in that way. Madam, if this is a nightingale, now-if you are transporting a nightingale to

In his earnestness he made a gesture which knocked the wrapped up cage to the floor; and as it rolled around the paper fell off, the door came open, and a black cat darted out with a hiss and a squall. With one bound she was at the door and with a second she went over the conductor's shoulder and landed in the street. Some of the passen-gers went "ha, ha, ha," while all but woman rose up to look. When the cat had reached the sidewalk and had whisked up a stairway, the little old man picked up the cage and moved

for the door saying: "Madam, let us appreciate the situation and get out of this." He led the way and she followed. She was erect and calm and haughty. As they reached the pavement he handed over the cage, but she dug her left el bew into his ribs, passed into the crowd

on the sidewalk and was seen no more.

The schoolma'ams of Greater New York took it for granted that Mayor Van Wyck, a bachelor, was 'just too lovely for anything." But when a delegation of them called on his honor, and after relating their grievances were told "Now, get out, so I can attend to other business," they unanimously

Themisocles' grave has been discovered by a Greek named Dragatsis on Cape Krakari. Its authenticity, however, is not beyond doubt, though the place where it was found fits in with the description of Plutarch and Diowith dorus Siculus.

HEMINGFORD, - NEBRASKA WEIGHED AND FOUND WANT-ING

> His Message Shows that He is Utterly incapable of Appreciating the Situation That Appeals So Forcibly to the American Patriot.

> (Metcalf in the World-Herald.) The president's message was a serious

disappointment to those who clung to the hope that Mr. McKinley would be equal to the emergency by which he was confronted. The World-Herald has been slow to criticise Mr. McKinley in the matter of our Spanish relations, but the message of yester-day calls for the most severe criticism. No American president in recent history had such an opportunity as was afforded by Mr. McKinley, but when he was weighed in the balance he was found wanting. The message shows on its face that Mr. McKinley is either utterly incapable of appreciating situation that appeals so forcibly to the American patriot or that he is deliberately trying to take this nation down to the level that has been staked out by the mercenary and unpatriotic men who comprise the president's

kitchen cabinet. Sifted down, the message can be accepted as nothing more nor less than a plea for more time in which Spain may accomplish its designs against liberty. Mr. McKinley asks the congress to authorize the president to take measures to secure a full and com-plete termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order. In short, this is a request that congress shall turn this entire matter over to the administration. It is difficult to understand why the president should expect such a request to be complied with. His message of yesterday afforded the conclusive demonstration that Mr. McKinley is either incapable or unconclusive demonstration that willing to deal properly and effectively with the situation. It is unnecessary to recount the many evidences of either inability or unwillingness on Mr. Mc-Kinley's part. They are too fresh in the public mind to need citation at this time. The president who will give reason for the impression that his midnight advisers are such men as Elkins, Hanna and McCook cannot reasonably expect that congress or the people shall give renewed evidence of their confi-

On Wednesday last, when it was an nounced that the message had been postponed, it was given out that the postponement was due to the fear that the delivery of the message would cause the massacre of American citizens in Cuba. Republican newspapers leaders who have championed ba's cause accepted this as an assur-ance that the message would be all that could be asked for. But the message sent to congress yesterday would not have caused a massacre unless the Spaniards were impelled to commit more murder because of the reassurance which their unholy cause must have obtained from that pitiable document.

Mr. McKinley gives an accurate and interesting historical account of Cuban affairs and that statement itself affords a most thorough condemnation of the course outlined by Mr. McKinley. He graphically pictures the policy of devastation and concentration inaubeen starved into eternity by this bru-tal policy. He cites his message of December last, where he said of Spain's policy: "It is not civilized warfare, it is extermination. The only peace it can beget is that of the wilderness and the grave." He quotes from the last annual message of his predecessor to show the brutality of Spanish warfare; and yet he concludes that it is the duty of the American congress to deliver the task of solving this problem into the hands of a president who has had every opportunity to solve it successfully and yet who has made an eggregrious failure. He speaks of "the war in Cuba." and yet he objects to granting the Cubans belligerent rights. He acknowledges that Spain has lost control of the island, and yet he objects to the formal recognition by this nation of the exist-ence of a state of war. His objection to belligerency is that "it could accomplish nothing toward the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of hostilities." He objects to the recognition of the Cuban independence on the ground that the Cubans do not possess a "government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability." Mr. McKinley ought know, does know, and his message

contains practical admission of the fact that if the United States had done its duty and granted belligerent rights to Cubans, they would long ago have driven the Spaniards from the island and would have established a government "in substance as well as in name." But Mr. McKinley does not propose to help the Cubans or the Cuban cause. The spirit that has taken such firm hold on the great heart of the American ople does not appear to have found a lodging place in the breast of the American president. Everything that would help the Cubans, everything that would establish without question and beyond doubt the liberty for which the people of that island have struggled so pa-tiently and so vigorously—all this is set aside by Mr. McKinley, and he proposes that the president be authorized

to simply intervene. To intervene for what purpose? For the purpose of alding the champions of liberty in driving their oppressors from the island? Not by any means. For the purpose of supplanting tyranny with liberty on one of the richest portions of American Not in the least. He proposes that the president shall be authorized to intervene and put a stop to the hostilities in the island of Cuba. A hint at his ultimate purpose may be ob-tained from his quotation from a message by President Jackson on the question of the recognition of Texas, which, by the way, presented an altogether different situation from that involved in the Cuban affair. This hint may be obtained from that paragraph where the duty of the United States was suggested to be to "eventually recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of original controversy." words, Mr. McKinley would intervene and restrain the Cubans in their struggle for liberty as well as to restrain the Spaniards. It does not require a agreed that he is "a mean, heartless such a policy would be. Spain might well afford to have its pride humbled for a brief period if the army and the navy of the United States could be employed to check the oppressed Cubans in their fight against their oppressors. If at this time the Cubans have not a government "sufficient in substance"

for this nation to recognize, how

it be expected that when they had been

forced to abandon their campaign

against the oppressors they will be able to make that government more substantial than it is now?

With the Ciban guns silenced and the Cuban swords sheathed, Mark Hanand Stephen B. Elkins would have little difficulty in convincing the president that the "prevailing party" was represented by the assassins of 250

American sallors. Mr. McKinley makes the mistake of endeavoring to divide the responsibility for Cuban horrors between the insur-gents and the Spaniards. As a matter of fact the number of killed and wound-ed in actual engagement between the contending forces has been insignificant. It is the Spanish government and its officers, and that element alone, that is responsible for the brutalities represented by the death by starvation of hundreds of thousands of people on the island of Cuba.

The American people are confronted by a situation that permits of no strad-

On the one side is a government whose history is marked by a trail of innocent blood; whose representatives put the unspeakable Turk to blush by their inhuman methods; whose agents destroyed an American battleship and sent to untimely death 266 American sailors. That government is engaged in a crusade against the cause of lib-erty, and the brutality of its campaign has shocked the civilized world. On the other side is a band of people!

that has made the most remarkable struggle for freedom known to the his-tory of the world. Under the greatest disadvantages they have made most remarkable fight, produced some of the greatest military leaders and demonstrated the most splendid devotion to the cause of liberty that has been told in song or story. they have accomplished has been done without ald or assitance from what we have been proud to term "the greatest nation on earth." We have denied them even the most ordinary recognition to which they are entitled. We have spent thousands of dollars in embarrassing them and in aiding their oppressors in the accomplishment of their brutal purpose. When Secretary Olney, in his letter on the Venezuelan question, said, "On American soil the United States is practically the sovereign, and its flat is the law," we applauded that sentiment to the echo. And yet we have remained inactive while the most brutal nation known to the world's history has devastated a rich section of American soil and starved to death the inhabitants of Amer-ican territory. Now that the Cuban patriots have whipped their tormentors almost to the finish, when the brutality of those tormentors has been turned upon the citizens and the ships of the United States, the chief magistrate of this nation proposes that he be given authority to intervene, not in the cause of liberty, but for the purpose of caliing a halt to hostilities-a policy that can have only the result of operating

to Spanish advantage. Mr. McKinley will hear from the American people on this subject. That people have become weary of hypocrisy. They have become weary of hear-ing of the "friendly relations" existing between Spain and the United States. Such a relation does not exist, so far as Spain is concerned, and, thank God, the United States is free from such an accusation.

The American people demand that Cuba shall be free. They do not prothe side for the liberties which we enjoy, and that our guns are leveled and our

swords pointed squarely in the direction of the assassins of the Maine's sailors. The American nation has too long delayed the discharge of its duty. The people of this country with practical navy of the United States shall be employed to tear the Spanish rag from Morro castle and supplant it with Cubelieve in a God of Nations cannot hope hearing voices, we drove in. that this great republic will prosper if it falls to carry out the God-assigned task of helping the Cuban patriots to the liberty which they have earned by their sacrifices and in driving the Spanish monster from the American conti-

Because They Were Asses. (The following fable is from a late

work on social reform entitled 'Even as You and I," by M. Bolton Hall.) The monkeys, being as lazy as you and I, began to ride the donkeys. big monkey would ride in front of the herd; this he called "being their leader." although, since the donkeys were strong he had in the end to go the way the donkeys wished.

Sometimes the donkeys kicked. Then the monkeys called them "anarchists." the affirm The monkeys grew so fat and heavy Chertkoff. that the asses had no strength remaining to get their own food.

establish a flower mission." The monkeys subscribed liberally.

A dear little monkey added: "I will send some of the young asses' colts to the fields for a week." called that "enlightened charity." long-eared monkey cried: "No. preach she did her Russian. It is n temperance; these beasts of asses drink way to learn a language surely. so much that they have no time to eat and nothing to eat in the time if they

sale of drink—to asses.

A big ass said: "What we need is a high wall around so as to keep out pauper hay—then the monkeys will give little slowly. But for that, one would us employment cultivating hay fields be at a disadvantage, for he is wonasses could not see through it. Said a be ready to end each reply with a small donkey; "We need cheaper money question. so that we can buy some leisure time from the monkeys who make the mon-The monkeys did not like this-

they were only monkeys. "Now," said an ecclesiastical ass, sin is at the bottom of all this. These monkeys are on top of you because your hearts are corrupt." So he preached to the monkeys about the depravity the donkeys.

I have discovered." said a "that it is because lower class animals are lazy-too lazy to graze-that all this want and suffering exists." (The monkeys made that mule a professor.) Still the asses kicked.

'Have we not done all that we could for you?" said the monkeys. "What you seally need is a strong government to insure the stability of the social or-Then the asses voted additional appropriations for all these things and many enlisted in the national guard.

money.

COUNT TOLSTOY.

(The Gentleman Farmer.)

The story of how Tolstoy became, by degrees, imbued with socialistic or communistic ideas, necessitating, for the sake of consistency, his leaving the army in which he was an officer, has been often told, but few people have had the opportunity to hear from Toistoy's own lips any suggestion as to how he would work out the details in his model social paradise. Neither is it well understood just what is the attitude of the present government in Russia towards Tolstoy. As to the lat-ter, I think the common feeling regarding him, in Russia—at least the ex-pressed feeling—is that he is a harmless enthusiast, whose ideas are chimerical and hence not worth any very serious consideration. True, certain of his works have been proscribed by the censors of Russia, but it is a very fortunate Russian author who has never had the black brush of the censor drawn over at least some portion of

Tolstoy has had some publications suppressed, but others, in the original Russian, are sold in great numbers. Not only that, but at the exposition in Nijni Novgorod I have seen bronze busts of "Graf Tolstoy" for sale, standing on the same shelf with like bronzes of the czar and leading men of the The Russians recognize Tolstoy's literary ability but in general think little of his political opinions or social schemes. If you speak of an in-tention of visiting him you are only smiled at though you may be asked why you want to see him. That ever-lasting "why" is asked of the traveler continually, but it is simply used to inquire why we want to know why.
Once I was standing by a railroad

train when a young man whose acquaintance I had made, spelled out from an Iron plate on the side of a car "Vestinghouse." I at once said, "That is an American name and this car is doubtless equipped with a Westhouse air brake." Investigation showed that to be the case, and I gave such information as I could as to the use of that wonderful invention. I am sure, however, that my auditor was much more impressed with the fact that I knew something about machinery than with the wonders of the air brake, for when I was through he asked, "Why do you learn about those things?" He could not understand the reason for one's troubling himself about such mat-

ters unless he was to be a machinist. The average American is usually considered to be "clever" by Europeans, because he is apt to be a well-informed man, even on subjects not directly connected with his vocation. For that reason, perhaps, they expect Americans to exhibit an interest in Tolstoy. Nevertheless we have much amusement and some irritating experiences in getting out to his place from Tula, a distance of fifteen versts or about ten miles.

We made a fair and square contract, after the usual vast amount of parley-ing and fussing with the Droschky drivers, for a drive regarding the exact direction of which they were not in-formed. When we ordered them to drive out to "Graf Tolstoy's," there was mutiny.

It was far away, they could not possibly go out into the country so far pose to sanction any policy that will for the miserly amount they had agreed give the slightest advantage to the to accept as compensation. There were give the slightest advantage to the Spanish assassin, or place the slightest disadvantage upon the Cuban patriot. They want armed intervention, but they want to give it to the Cubans as France gave it to the American colonies. They are ready to surrender life for the time they had put in and told thus deliberately plan to lead such a and money to the cause of liberty; and them to go back. This brought them life as will compel some one or more when the American navy and army are to time and we again started on our people to attend to all my petty physisent to participate in that struggie, the people of this country want it distinct- as to whither we were bound.

cal wants. I compel them to black my shoes, prepare my food, and deprive

of God and humanity; that they are is almost exactly like that of our own on the side of the men who are fighting great west, but for the buildings and improvements and some considerable forests one would not know but that he were in Illinois or Nebraska.

Isnaya Polyana is the old ancestral home of the Tolstoys, where the famlly, following the common custom of the Russian landowners, spend their unanimity demand that the army and summers. A delightful drive brought us, in a comparatively short time, to the entrance of the grounds, a gateway of the olden design, beautiful to see. ba's banner of liberty. This nation is We saw no one at the porter's lodge, now confronted with a duty. Men who or house standing by the gateway, and,

Nearer approach to the voices soon enabled us to make out that the words being called out were a tennis score, in English, and a turn in the roadway brought us in sight of a game in full play. A large, fine-looking gentleman, who seemed an onlooker, came toward us, addressing us in English and asking our wishes. He at once introduced himself as Mr. Chertkoff, a follower of Tolstoy's, and who lives in the vicinity, Mr. Chertkoff proved a most intertaining talker, and we had much converse with him as to Tolstoy's ideas upon the question of universal labor, socialism and other subjects.

We had not known whether we would find Tolstoy at home, neither did we know whether he spoke English, but our questions were both answered in the affirmative very quickly by Mr.

While we waited we seated ourselves on seats about a table under some They began to complain and to seek of the beautiful birches in the yard, for causes and cures. A sweet girl mon-key said: "I will take them some flow-we sat talking a serving man came out to allay their discontent-we will with a pitcher of quass and some bread and sliced meats. Miss Tolstoy accompanying him and urging us to partake. When I asked her how it happened hold a charity fair. which will raise that she spoke so good English, Miss enough from the benevolent apes to Tolstoy made the same reply that one continually hears made to the same The monkeys question in Russia. She had an English nurse and learned her English as she did her Russian. It is nature's

When we were ushered into the presence of Tolstoy, as we were within a The monkeys restricted the few minutes, we found him half reclining upon a couch, but alert and ready to engage in conversation. His English is good, but comes to his tongue a and pay us with some of the hay." The derfully gifted as a querist, and if one monkeys made a wall so close that the wants to play an even game he must

> The first question he asked each of us was, "What do you do? In what are you interested?" With this question answered Tolstoy was able to begin at once asking for information that he supposed each to be able to furnish.

The condition of American agriculturists interested him much, and he was very desirous of knowing whether any communistic venture had ever succeeded here. He said that in some por-tions of Russia the "Artels" were being successfully conducted and he believes that they will become common and do much to solve the labor ques-The members of these "Artels" hold property in common, and work in unison. I was not able to give any provide formidable arms for us and great encouragement, based on the outcome of communistic or socialistic experiments in America, but Tolstoy suggested that the newness of our country might be a sufficient reason for our The monkeys had the spending of the not standing in need, as yet, of such organizations.

His comments upon railroads and

their effect upon the country were very interesting. He asked, "Do you think that the railroads have, upon the whole, been of any real help to the country? I replied that in the west, where my home was, I could hardly imagine how settlment could have been carried on successfully, or transportation been

accomplished, without their help, calling attention to the fact that in much of the new and remote west the rail-roads actually preceded sattlement, seeming to make it possible.

Tolstoy, however, felt that the rail-roads were, to some extent at least,

responsible for the dissatiafied and un-settled condition of many of the people, having filled them with a desire for movement and new scenes. I asked if he did not consider these desirable conditions, and necessarily precedent the awakening which must come before the peasantry can become in any sense educated or elevated. But his reply was that they should not be given any additional reasons for discontentenought existed before, and more than enough.

I observed that as Tolstoy became animated and particularly interested he had to hesitate frequently, evidently searching about in his inner conscious-ness for the right work, for while speaking English with precision and ease it is by no means as familiar to him as his mother tongue.

Tolstoy's estimates of some Americans were instructive, and I was especially interested to know that he considered Henry George to be the best living type of an American. He con-sidered Mr. George's ideas to be the best and nearest his own of any that have been recorded in America. It was my intention to call upon Mr. George with this message from Tolstoy, and while on a visit to New York during the campaign of the summer of 1897 the opportunity seemed to have come. But I thought I would be there again soon, as I had been a number of times before since my visit to Russia in the summer of 1896, and so I again delayed making the call. Thus passed the last opportunity, for within a week came the sad news of the sudden and un-

timely death of Mr. George.
While visiting the Pan Russian expo sition at Nijni Novgorod, shortly after my visit to Tolstoy, I noticed posters which anounced, as nearly as I could make out, the production of a dramatization of Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina." Inquiry elicited the information that my guess was right, and I arranged to go, in company with some friends who spoke Russian.

It was interesting to note the entrance of the various characters and to hazard a guess as to who was repre-sented by each. The play was in Russian, though very frequently one hears French used in their theaters. It was easy to follow the play clear through to the awful death of Anna, and the audience, though small, was very appreciative of good acting, applauding any specially fine features most heart-

Tolstoy's garb is frequently commented upon, but there seems nothing particularly forced or unusual in it as you meet him. There is an undoubted dignity about his personality that makes any observations on his clothing seem small and petty.

One underlying principle of Tolstoy's belief is that every man, woman or child should labor with their own hands a sufficient portion of the time to supply their own bodily wants. Mr. Cherkoff, in commenting upon this phase of his and master's belief after we had left Tol-But stoy, said: "Why should I, for instance, choose for my own vocation, say medicine, with the avowed purpose of being, in a sense, an aristocrat? for growth and advancement.

To the question, "But what of medicine-shall every one practice empirically upon himself?" he replied: "Well, if the people want one set aside for such work, they may say so. No one has the right to set himself aside, selfishly as for his own comfort, in way that will give him an easier way in

life, from any standpoint. A summing up of Tolstoy and his many relationships in literature and by seems impossible in this connection. He is virile, strong, earnest been equalled by few men in modern times, he has not only appealed to the great public, the world, but has in a remarkable degree won for himself a reus hearing, though he has pre-

many subjects in entirely new F. W. TAYLOR. University of Nebraska. ...

LABOR NOTES. Ithaca is to have a co-operative glass

factory. One firm in Sweden makes 21,000,000 candles yearly, The Massachusetts electric lines are going into the express business.

Massachusetts textile mills produce \$200,000,000 worth of goods a year. At Huntsville, Ala., it is proposed to build a factory to make wooden articles used by cotton mills.

A ten-hour day for railroad em-ployes will be secured by a bill before the Massachusetts legislature. Laboring men have 312 working downs

a year in Hungary 308 in the United States, 278 in England and 267 in Rus-There are 30,000 unionists in Japan,

two-thirds of them added during the last year. The Japs catch onto the benefits of organization early. Coal mined by convicts is used by Alabama iron works and Great Brit-

ain will exclude this iron under a law barring convict products. The new \$600,000 cotton mill at Vronfale, Ala., will start up within the next few days. It will employ 600 hands and consume 12,000 bales of cotton an-

Two thousand two hundred acres of cedar timber are cut down every year in order to make wood cases for pencils, of which more than 2,000 acres

are in Florida. Alaskan demand has caused dealers in evaporated fruit and vegetables at Portland, Ore., to double their plants and the number of their employes.

The seven years' struggle between the Brunswick-Balke Collender com-pany of Chicago and the woodworkers' union ended by the former signing an agreement to hereafter employ union men only.

Japanese matches threaten to drive out the Swedish. The exportation, which was 9.000 gross of boxes in 1884, rose to 9,000,000 gross in 1892 and 18,000,000 gross in 1896. The price per case of 7,200 boxes is \$16.50. Japan now supplies China and India, and is working its way into the British market.

Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg clines to marry Prince Max of Baden and elects to become the flancee Prince Albert, son of Princess Christian. Albert is half English and a very well set up and well behaved lad, while everybody in Europe knows how bad while the Baden boys are.

FARM FACTS.

DAIRY DOINGS. A great improvement on the mass of butter sold to the grocers could be effected if some good butter coloring was used intelligently and the butter put up neatly in pound prints, each print wrapped carefully in parchment paper. Butter parchment is much neater and more economical than cloths and should be used to a greater extent by the west-

ern butter makers.
In visiting the numerous butter stores and ladlers I find that butter made by the average farmer comes on the market in a very unsatisfactory condition, quality, color, sait and general texture considered. It is no wonder that some housewives and the boarding house keepers use olea, which, as a rule, has an even color, and neat, attractive appearance.

I have seen milk palls and cans washed with a rag that would make a horse snort if it got within a rod of his deli-cate nose. I sometimes think the sense of smell is rather dull in most people. I was in a butter buyer's cellar in a town not far from here last scason before the heat of the summer was quite over. A man brought in a tub of butter. "Six cents is all I can give you; it is hot weather," said the buyer. "Some of it was churned yesterday, and all of it is new. I will take it home and use it for wagon grease before I'll take 6 cents," said the man. I thought, after tasting it, maybe that would be a good plan. Maybe it wouldn't hurt

wagon. Judges Hancey, Bretano and Chetlain handed down a decision which, in effect, knocks out the butterine law passed by the last Illinois legislature. The judges, sitting en banc, decided that manufac-turers have a constitutional right to color butterine or oleomargarine yel-low or imitation. Under the terms of the law this is prohibited. The law was enacted through the influence of the country members.

COWS, CALVES AND CATTLE.
Cattlemen of southern New Mexico report a good half crop even this early In the season and all speak as being confident of the heaviest crop this year

of any in several years past. The situation of cattle in Southern California is said to be becoming serious. A large number have already per-ished from starvation, and it is estimated that thousands will suffer the same fate before the spring is over. The trouble results from constant drouth and sharp frosts.

When calves are quite young they should be fed three times daily; when older twice daily will suffice. The quantity of milk and meal fed to the animal should be governed largely by its effect upon the bowels. If overfed the bowels will be too loose; if underfed the calf will not grow as rapidly as desired; it should not become fat. It is too ex-pensive to raise dairy calves on new milk; therefore, skim milk or whey should be used and supplemented with other cheap foods.

A cow may give six per cent milk and yet not be a profitable cow. Profit will depend on both quantity and quality. The milk will increase in per cent of butter fat as the period of lactation lengthens, but does not vary from year to year. So one would not expect a helfer to improve in quality as she grows older. The per cent of butter fat may be changed slightly by feed, but probably only for a day or two. percentage of butter fat will vary from day to day from a number of causes, so do not depend on one test.

WHAT WEARS OUT THE MEADOW. The majority of stockmen do not stop to consider what is the use of green leaves to a plant. Unless you allow our grasses to spread their leaves in the air and sunlight for at least a part of the growing season, they will fail to store up nourishment in their underground portions and will gradually starve to death. If we allow the chlorophyl enough time to build up a thrifgrowth of stems and leaves, the subterranean portions will have been so well developed and so well supplied with hoarded stores of nourishment that we can remove the leaves without serious injury to the plant. This accounts for the thrift of our meadows. If we were to mow a prairie meadow once every week instead of once a year, we would soon kill every spear of grass upon that meadow. It is the constant nibbling and biting and gnawing of a grass down to its very roots that gradually starves it to death. Only give it a little rest and sunshine and its underground parts will be as vigorous as ever.

CANTALOUPES GROWN FOR PROfit. The culture of the cantaloupe in the Arkansas valley is going to be one of the prime occupations of that great section this season. Up to this melon growing has been principally confined to the district lying between Fowler and La Junta. This section of the valley is watered by the older irrigating ditches. The district is ex-tending and eventually melons will be grown from Pueblo to the state line. Last year some very fine specimens came out of Bent and Prowers counties. This year, at the least calculation, 525 cars of melons will be grown and al-most the entire output has already been contracted for. Pueblo will ship 100 cars, Fowler 75 cars, Manzanola 25 cars, Rocky Ford 150 cars, La Junta 50 cars, Las Animas 50 cars, Lamar 50 cars, Holly 25 cars.

HOW AND WHEN TO SPRAY Fruits. Apple-For apple tree tent caterpillar, apply paris green, first, before buds open; second, two weeks later; third, when the caterpillars appear. For Bitter Rot-Use Bordeaux mix-

ture before leaves expand, after fruit has set, two weeks later again, and two weeks again after that. For Canker Worm-Use paris green,

when caterpillars first appear; one week later and again the next week. For Codling Moth-Use paris green just after the blossoms fall; again one week later.

For Scab-Use Bordeaux mixture, when buds are swelling; just before buds open, ten days later; ten days and once again after another ter

Apple Tree Aphis-Use alkaline wash in early spring; kerosene emulsion at opening of buds, and the same two weeks later.

KEEP THESE RECIPES. Alkaline Wash-Dissolve washing so-da in water till no more will dissolve; add soft soap till it gets as thick as paint; add carbolic acid enough to give a strong smell. Apply to tree from base to the main branches.

Bordeaux Mixture-Dissolve 4 ha copper sulphate in hot water. Slack Ibs. lime and strain through a sack. Mix strained lime with the copper solution; add water until you have 50 gallons

Kerosene Emulsion-Dissolve 1/2 1b oap in one gallon of boiling water. Add 2 gallons of kerosene; stir violently until it all becomes creamy. For Use-Use one part of mixture to 15 parts of water. Is good for plant lice or scale

Paris Green-Paris green 1 fb., lime 1 th., water 200 gallons. Or London purple 1 lb., lime 1 lb., water 50 gallons.