

"PRIDE OF THE WORKROOM"

Lesson in Humble Life of English Seamstress Overtaken by Sudden Death.

Prosperity no more secures happiness and influence than June insures sunshine. Apart from that spiritual state which makes for peace, the actual contentment of men or women in our world is chiefly founded upon their relation to work. The idler is always wretched. The worker, as Ruskin and Carlyle persistently taught, is truly enviable when he has work, when he feels it fairly within his powers, and when he takes pride in his performance of it, and then only.

A story of victory in the face of apparent failure may be read by the student of human history in an obscure paragraph of an English newspaper, setting forth an inquiry by a coroner's court into the death of an old dressmaker who had been run over on a London street.

Mary Anne Bruce was seventy years old, and lived with her sister in Poplar. She left home daily at eight o'clock in the morning, and reached there about nine at night. She had a small old-age pension, and earned eight or nine shillings a week. Her entire income during her many years of sewing had probably been equal in its buying power in an American city to less than \$5 a week.

But this slender dole of shillings, contrasting with the long hours of work, was not the whole story of the dressmaker's life. Witnesses further testified that she had been employed by one firm for 40 years, that she was "the pride of the workroom," and that all the employees were "much upset" on hearing of her death. So the quaint tribute runs:

Forty years of toil, and then sudden death overtaking age and unguarded weakness! It is a grim and gloomy record in the newspaper history of an ambitious, money-loving age. But she was "the pride of the workroom," and her fellow workers loved her. That is surely writ large in the Great Book of Herold Deeds. For this woman, as for another faithful soul, it may be said that as she passed over, the trumpets sounded a great blast upon the other side. Thus conquerors come home!—Youth's Companion.

Sensitive to Art.

Said the art gallery guide; "Just watch the crowd a while and see which of their antics impress you most."

Presently the visitor said: "I think it is the queer attitudes so many of them strike."

"Exactly," said the guide. "They are imitating the poses of the figures in the portraits. Anybody who sits for a portrait is supposed to strike a graceful attitude. All these people who have never been painted realize the grace there is in the pose of the head, the turn of the wrist, the slope of the shoulders. They wish they could look like that; and unconsciously they try it."

"The men are as bad as the women. They straighten up, they droop, they tilt their heads, they arrange their hands and feet in imitation of the figures they admire most. Sometimes their attempts are very clever, again they are simply ridiculous."

Ancient Superstitions.

A writer in one of our leading dailies remarks: "No one knows why the number 13 is counted unlucky." Thirteen was the number sat down to that "Last Supper," and the old painter, in depicting the scene, makes Judas, in rising hastily, upset the salt. To eat together was the sign of friendship. To upset salt is unlucky, says the old saw. The first to leave a table where thirteen have eaten is said always to be the unlucky one who will die the coming year, because Judas left first. Not to pick up a pin is "unlucky"—because it denotes thriftlessness—and so on; there is always a reason for old saws—"dye fire where the smoke rises." Yet a former editor of this paper proved 13 to be a lucky number, and the present writer prefers to begin things on a Friday, that so-called unlucky day.—Fall Mall Gazette.

Would Concentrate Charities.

Mrs. Rheta Childs Dorris, writing in one of the magazines of the fighting chance of the city child, thinks that the foes of the child, poverty, disease and premature death, should be fought by an organized army rather than the amateur skirmishers that give their time to it. A lot of money is spent by each of the societies working against the evils and much by the individual, but she thinks much more could be accomplished by the united efforts of all. In this way there comes about the woman who receives three turkeys in one day at Christmas and a free dinner besides, while many are without a bit to eat.

Too Grave a Risk.

Nubbins—I should like a vacation, sir. Do you think you could get along without me for a couple of weeks? The Boss (heartily)—Sure! Nubbins (a little dubious)—Well, I guess I won't let you try it.

A Leadership Explained.

"How did you come to appoint Bliggins leader of your base club? He can't sing." "That's why. We let him stand up and beat time on condition that he won't try to sing."

LAND FOR ORCHARD

Should Be Properly Prepared to Facilitate Irrigation.

Plan, While Not Absolutely Necessary, Should Be Made and Show Location of Every Fruit Tree and Names of Varieties.

(By FABIAN GARCIA, Horticulturist, New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Since all of our apple orchards must be irrigated it is necessary that before planting the trees the land be prepared as much as possible in order to facilitate irrigation. As a rule it is best, if it is new land, and especially one with sand hills all over it, to break it up and plant it to some hoed crop the first year. In this way one will get the land in better shape for the trees the following season. In the Rio Grande valley, sandy spots which have been leveled down are usually very deficient in plant food and it may take two or three or even more years to get the soil where these sand hills were to be as fertile as the rest of the land. The land to be used for an orchard should be deeply plowed and harrowed before planting. These ditches will serve for irrigating the trees the first and even the second year, without having to irrigate the middle between the trees. This is a very important point to consider, and especially so where water is expensive, or where the middles are not to be planted to crops.

While it is not absolutely necessary to make a plan of the orchard it is nevertheless a great help to have one. The necessity for a definite plan of the orchard will become impressed upon the planter's mind as work progresses and his ideas develop. The plan of the orchard should be drawn to a scale upon paper with ink. It should include the location of every fruit tree and the names of the varieties planted. On paper one can see things better than in the field and changes can be made more easily if necessary. As a rule orchardists do not wish to be bothered with a plan and oftentimes they find that, after their trees are in bearing, they are uncertain as to the varieties planted and the exact location of the different trees in the orchard. The plan of an orchard is then of great value and orchardists should not overlook this fact, nor fail to make one while they have the data in mind.

Practically all orchardists recommend selecting a sloping site because of the advantage of good air drainage. Air drainage while not generally considered an important factor in apple growing by the amateur orchardist is nevertheless one which plays an important part in the success of profitable fruit growing. In the large irrigated valleys in New Mexico it is frequently impossible to consider very strongly the factor of site for the reason that apple orchards are planted as a rule on level ground. In sections, especially in the mountain districts, where a site having good air drainage can be selected this possibility should not be overlooked, since much loss due to frost injury may in this way be avoided. Cold air is heavier than warm air and for this reason it will settle in the low places which are thus most likely to be the frosty ones.

Value of Street Sweepings.

The new superintendent of streets in New York has made arrangements to have the sweepings of the streets delivered to the farmers of Long Island, and hopes soon to dispose of all the sweepings in the city by sending them out on other railroads. These sweepings have certain value as manure, but it is not very high, and gardeners have not been anxious to get them when they could have them for carting five to ten miles. Those who tried them gave it up after a few trials, saying that it made their soil too compact. Ground stone and iron from about as large a part of the weight as the manure, and they are lacking in vegetable matter or humus.

Mistake of Irrigators.

Many new irrigators and for that matter some of the older ones make the mistake on our heavier lands of irrigating thoroughly enough. It takes time to get water into these soils to supply a crop and prevent drying out so quickly as to cause burning of the crops. When corrugations or furrows are used it is often necessary to let the water run from twenty-four to forty-eight hours to sufficiently soak the ground.

Irrigation in East.

Irrigation in the east is becoming more popular each year. The overhead systems of watering are attracting much attention because of the uniform and economic distribution of water on uneven surfaces. The cost of installation seems large, but profits the first year should much more than pay for putting in the plant.

Maine Potato Crop.

Over 4,000 potato diggers are used in the state of Maine today to harvest the crop. If these were all hooked together with a team of horses to each it would make a procession 15 miles in length.

Jersey Cider Apple.

The Jersey cider apple, under ordinary conditions, will not keep later than October, and is but an indifferent fruit at the best, both as to quality and appearance.

CELERY NEEDS MUCH WATER

There Are Few Localities Where Good Crop is Raised Without Some Irrigation.

(By W. R. BEATTIE, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Celery is grown for its tops and requires plenty of moisture at its roots, and in most cases a part at least of this must be supplied by irrigation. There are few localities or soils on which good celery can be grown without more or less watering. Occasionally we find a piece of muck land underlain by a stratum of spring water which rises toward the surface in sufficient quantities to render irrigation unnecessary.

In its native habitat celery grows on marshy land; however, the improved varieties do not thrive on land that is constantly saturated. The best results in celery growing are obtained where the soil is perfectly drained and where the necessary moisture comes in the form of rains or is supplied at the will of the grower. A vigorous crop of celery will require a supply of moisture equal to one inch of rainfall for each ten days of its most active growth. While the plants are small the amount will not be so great, and again later in the season when soil evaporation has become lessened not so much water will be needed.

The method of applying the water will depend entirely upon local conditions. A few growers are so fortunate as to be supplied with water by natural resources, such as a stream that may be handled by gravity, artesian wells or underground springs the water from which rises in the soil if the outlets are shut off. By far the greater number of growers of celery must provide both the source of water supply, either in the form of wells or by placing a dam across a stream, and also the means of lifting and delivering the water where needed. In this day and age no gardener is living up to his opportunities who does not have a water system from which he can supply moisture to a part of his garden at least. In a few cases the supply of water for irrigation can be drawn from the system of some city, but as a rule a special pumping and distribution outfit must be provided.

The method of handling water that is in most common use among growers is to employ a gasoline engine and a pump of a type suited to local conditions. The type of lifting device will also depend upon the method of distribution and the pressure required. Where the water is to be lifted but a few feet and discharged into an open ditch or a wooden flume the simplest outfit consists of a centrifugal pump beltied to a gasoline or steam engine. This type of outfit will work where the elevation is not more than 30 or 40 feet, but even here the pump must be lowered almost or quite to the level of the water in the well or reservoir and the upper or discharge end of the pipe must remain open. There are several good makes of centrifugal pumps upon the market. This type of pump should as a rule not be selected where the water is to be delivered through lines of pipes, but only into open ditches or flumes where there will be no back pressure.

POULTRY NOTES.

A little salt now and then is relished by the sitting hen.

When huddle sings lustily she is feeling good and will lay.

Gardeners consider pigeon manure the best of all fertilizers for both vegetables and flowers.

An utility bird is a bird that will give the best financial returns in a year in eggs and flesh.

Don't move hens and pullets around in different quarters in the late fall if you want winter layers.

Look out for frost bitten combs. If the comb is frozen it means no eggs till it is thoroughly healed again.

Put a few drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water twice a week. It is an excellent spring tonic for the fowls.

Old hens and cockerels should be fattened and sold. They can be fitted up for use by boarding houses and restaurants.

Give the chickens plenty of range, plenty of water and the laying habit before cold weather. Starving them will not promote growth of feathers.

Mix finely cut onions or chives in the turkey's food. Meal mixed with milk or water is good, also boiled potatoes mashed fine, with pepper added.

A sitting hen hates to be disturbed even by her own kind. By placing her nest in a place secluded from the other chickens you will secure larger hatches.

Keep the poultry house clean; by frequently removing droppings all nest material and all other dirt and dirt is the beginning of keeping down insect pests.

And again look out for vermin and disease at this time, as the birds will be more subject to them during the moulting period than at any other during the year.

The most plentiful of all the large-sized, heavyweight squab producers is the Carneaux. It is close feathered, well proportioned, active and has heavy weight.

In the hottest weather the lice and mites breed the fastest—if you allow them around. Keep the henhouse cool and clean and they will not trouble so much.

More satisfactory results are obtained from keeping only one variety than in having several; unless a person has plenty of patience and an abundance of room.

LIFT UP YOUR EYES AND LOOK
By BISHOP WILLIAM A. QUAYLE
Montreal, Canada

Text: In everything give thanks; for this is the will of God in Jesus Christ concerning you.—Thess. 5:18.

Have we not set the song of the Christian life to much to the tune of difficulty, danger and sorrow? "In everything give thanks," I am pretty certain, will, in the multitude of instances, be translated as meaning that whatever difficulty or distress enters your life, be of grateful mood. Do not murmur. Be glad through whatever roughness the water wear as we voyage across their uncertain billows.

I am certain of two things in this matter. First, that this is how the Scripture is pretty generally viewed, and second, this is not what it does actually mean. It does mean that, but it means indefinitely more. A farm is on a landscape; and he who confounds farm and landscape is not seeing things as they are. Difficulties are to be met and they are to be met with the mood of manly and womanly resignation to the wide-working will of God. But that we are to be grateful for the clouds rather than the sunrise and the noon and the blessed open sky is to me absurd and a listless interpretation of the good God our Heavenly Father. To be glad on a holiday is as devout as to be sad on a funeral day. We shall not need to reset our estimates of God and his will concerning us before we are in harmony with his mood. He is the glad God of out-of-doors and the happy singing things whether they be birds or children or women or strong men. This anemic notion of religion is unwholesome because it is untrue. God gives no assent.

A good man and great said this: "In everything give thanks." Nobody but a good and great man could have said it. The sentiment is like Mount Lycabettus from whose top all of history's Greece lies under the eyes without straining an eyeball. All life lies at the base of a mount of vision and of praise like this: "In everything give thanks." The fact which is meant to be lifted into light at this moment is that there is a devotional element in all things whatsoever. We say grace before meals, except we feign. We often say grace before labors and battles without or within and reading of books and taking of journeys and husking corn or going to picnics or a stroll through sun-burnt fields for the sheer love of the crisp grass under foot and the hot sky overhead.

We do not narrow beyond the permission of God this thought of devotion or we must be at church or prayer meeting or at family prayer to be devotional. Those places and occasions are greatly good, but they do not monopolize the moods of devotion. The devotional frame is the deep consideration. Are we open to devotion for all things as Paul was? It is meet to give thanks for the bird voices, and a good way to give such thanks is by listening to the voices.

That is worth weighing. To love things enough to give things heed is a mood of gratitude, whereas not to care enough for things to notice them is a first-class specimen of ingratitude toward God and his doings. The cricket's chirp is a species of poetry which may well set the heart singing after its fashion, too. Such a little warmth makes the cricket set his heart to song. Were we as good at the voicing of our gratitude as the cricket of the hearth, what a shout of chorusing would the great God hear from men.

The religious nature is wiser and wider than many religious folk are given to supposing. Christianity is generosity. "Thank God!" How often have I found my own given to that gust of gratitude—"Thank God!" And I am not slow to believe God hears such prayer and smiles with gladness to hear it. Why should we not give thanks for the finding of a wild flower or the striking gracefulness of a child at play, or the toss of apple branches lit with bloom, or the blue jay's note with its musical un-musicality.

No, secularities are just theme for praise and prayer. We have no call to ask for things for which we have not call to answer to God in spontaneous words of thanks. "I thank you" is a phrase which the debonair use frequently. Courtesy is a good habit for a body's own sake. To be genteel is a soul-instinct of fineness, and if a man or a woman lived alone and broke bread with himself, (although such a way of living is not necessary or to be desired. If one is alone and has no relatives, then should such a one borrow some child, or, better, some homeless body, somebody human, not feline nor canine, to keep alive the humanness in one's own soul), he would do well to say: "I thank you" when he passes food to himself for so would the method of good manners be kept alive and the social impulse would be hearkened to.

"Father, I thank thee," says the Christ; and "In everything give thanks," says his brainiest follower. And for one I will take this advice and will find provision for devotion in everything, books, folks, church, labor, song, tears and cares. And for the least and largest to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ will make my adoration for the Christ, my Saviour and my King.

ACCIDENTS IN THE AIR

Holes in the Atmosphere Often Cause Disaster.

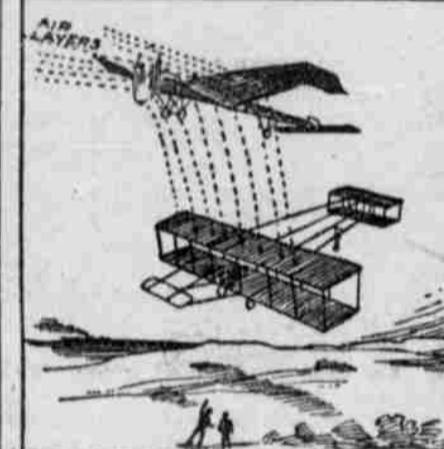
Aviator Files Into Empty Space and Without Warning Falls Like a Stone—Dangers of Aerial Whirlpools and Collisions.

Paris.—In regard to flying accidents in general, they may be roughly divided into those due to (a) faults in the machine; (b) atmospheric difficulties and dangers; (c) "human equation."

As to (a), the aeroplane may be faulty in principle and construction, or the materials may be to blame. As a rule, where the aeroplane is at fault the engine is the root of the evil, and one great danger to aviators is overheating of the engine or some part of it. You see, an aeroplane engine has practically to work at full pressure the whole time the aviator is in the air. A railway engine driver who gets a hot bearing can slacken or send his fireman to put things right. The aviator's greatest safety lies in maintaining a high speed—to slacken may mean disaster; he cannot attend to the affected part himself and he has no one to help him. The practically unavoidable overheating of the engine, with the result of a sudden stoppage or loss of power, followed by a headlong dash to earth, is a frequent cause of disaster.

Turning to (b), the sea, with all its known and charted currents, tides, rocks, and so on, still wrecks ships, but the air is a thousand times more baffling than the sea. Its density and its pressure are constantly changing; the aviator may at any moment fly into an aerial whirlpool, a gust of wind, the configuration of the land over which he is flying may introduce sudden dangers not previously encountered, upset all his calculations and experience and send him smashing to the earth.

Personally I have a theory which may explain one or two hitherto inexplicable flying accidents, says a writer in Pearson's Weekly. I believe that



The Baroness de la Roche Accident.

there are, so to speak, "holes" in the air, that through causes I have not yet made sure of a vacuum is created in the atmosphere. The aviator flies into this empty space, and without any warning drops like a gigantic cannon ball. An aeroplane may weigh half a ton or more—imagine that, if you can, dropping through a "hole" in the air.

Now we come to the "human equation," in other words, mistakes on the part of the aviator as a cause of disaster.

A frequent cause of accident, more especially in the earlier days of aviation, was the aviator's taking the air at too steep an angle.

It is a little difficult to explain on paper, but please imagine a man trying to climb up a perfectly smooth inclined plank or surface which affords him neither hand-hold nor foot-hold. So long as the plank is at a moderate angle there will be sufficient friction between it and his body to enable him to stay on it, even to wiggle his way along. But tilt the plank upward, and at a certain angle nothing can save him, he must fall backward.

Now, in aviation the air is the plank, the aeroplane being on it. If the aviator rises too sharply it is like trying to climb up the smooth plank tilted upright. He cannot do it—the machine must drop to earth. Similarly in descending, if the aviator comes down at too sharp an angle the machine must fall to the ground as inevitably as a man lying on a smooth plank head downward must drop when it is tilted upright.

So far I have only dealt with the risks of flying due to the machine, the air, the man, but in conclusion there is the danger that aviators cause to each other by flying too close to another machine. The recent terrible accident to the Baroness de la Roche is said to have been caused by another aeroplane flying near her. I do not know what truth there is in this charge, but an aeroplane is not constructed to stand sudden pressure from above, and a real point of danger arises when one machine is below another.

There is still one cause of flying accidents that I have not yet mentioned. That is the growing tendency of the public at aviation meetings to expect the aviator to fly, whatever the conditions. That brutal spirit should be sternly suppressed.

Japanese Thank British.

London.—Capt. Y. Shoji, commanding the Japanese armored cruiser Ikoma, which recently visited the Thames, has written to express the gratitude of all on board the vessel to the British public for their cordial reception.

BUSY THEN.



The Private Citizen—A general has an easy time after the war is over. The General—Not for very long, though. You soon have applications for your autograph and invitations to banquets.

TINY BABY'S PITIFUL CASE

"Our baby when two months old was suffering with terrible eczema from head to foot, all over her body. The baby looked just like a skinned rabbit. We were unable to put clothes on her. At first it seemed to be a few matted pimples. They would break the skin and peel off leaving the underneath skin red as though it were scalds. Then a few more pimples would appear and spread all over the body, leaving the baby all raw without skin from head to foot. On top of her head there appeared a heavy scab a quarter of an inch thick. It was awful to see so small a baby look as she did. Imagine! The doctor was afraid to put his hands to the child. We tried several doctors' remedies but all failed.

"Then we decided to try Cuticura. By using the Cuticura Ointment we softened the scab and it came off. Under this, where the real matter was, by washing with the Cuticura Soap and applying the Cuticura Ointment, a new skin soon appeared. We also gave baby four drops of the Cuticura Resolvent three times daily. After three days you could see the baby gaining a little skin which would peel off and heal underneath. Now the baby is four months old. She is a fine picture of a fat little baby and all is well. We only used one cake of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. If people would know what Cuticura is there would be few suffering with eczema. Mrs. Joseph Kossmann, 7 St. John's Place, Ridgewood Heights, N. Y., Apr. 30 and May 4, '09."

No evil dooms us hopelessly except the evil we love and desire to keep in, and make no effort to escape from.—George Eliot.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 50 cigars is made to satisfy the smoker.

The more worthy any soul is, the larger its compassion.—John Bright.

APPETITE GONE— BEWARE
It is a sure sign of some inward weakness when the appetite commences to lag and you have that "don't care" sort of feeling at meal-time. It is something that needs immediate attention, for neglect only brings on more trouble and often a long illness. Restore the appetite and keep it normal by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is for Poor Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Malaria.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Nebraska Directory

JOHN DEERE PLOWS

Are the Best. Ask your local dealer for JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., Omaha, Neb.

M. Spiesberger & Son Co. Wholesale Millinery

The Best in the West OMAHA, NEB.

Taft's Dental Rooms

1517 Douglas St., OMAHA, NEB. Reliable Dentistry at Moderate Prices.

RUBBER GOODS

By mail at cut prices. Send for free catalogue MYERS-DILLON DRUG CO., Omaha, Neb.

MILLARD HOTEL

American—\$2.00 per day and upwards. European—\$1.00 per day and upwards.

OMAHA Take Dodge Street Car at Union Depot.

ROME MILLER