

EDWARD IS POPULAR

All Classes of English Society Adore Their New King.

Was a Bon Vivant as Prince of Wales, But Now Is Sober and Sedate—His Coronation to Occur Next June.

[Special London Letter.]

WHEN King Edward VII. was Prince Albert Edward of Wales, he was considered the most democratic prince in Europe. Why, it would be hard to say. The people of England, as well as the masses of other countries, raise up idols—sometimes because they are too stupid to comprehend the motives of their so-called superiors, at other times for the sole purpose of knocking them down.

As prince of Wales, the reigning British sovereign, who, by the grace of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is soon to be made "British emperor," was a liberal patron of the turf—an institution far dearer to the average cockney than the established church. He appeared in person at every meet of importance, his horses contested for purses and his representatives were central figures in the betting ring. Among his associates he was noted as a gambler of nerve, and scandal ventured to assert that young and inexperienced men with money in their purses were plucked like geese in the august circles patronized by the prince. His love for beautiful women was proverbial, not only at home, but also in Paris and Homburg. Had he belonged to a somewhat lower stratum of society he would have been called a sport and a rake, but being heir presumptive to the throne, the sycophants who surrounded him dubbed him "perfect gentleman and prince of good fellows."

But the transition from second fiddle to first violin wrought a change in Albert Edward which frightened his old intimates and filled the hearts of the old-fashioned aristocracy with joy. Hardly had he been proclaimed king when his character and disposition changed radically. He was no longer anybody's chum—he was everybody's sovereign. He ceased to be a patron of the turf, stopped gambling, resented familiarity and re-established customs which his venerable mother had permitted to pass into what Grover Cleveland would have called "innocuous desuetude." Instead of "liberalizing" royalty, he

tion chair, where for a few moments he gives himself up to private devotion. The archbishop of Canterbury, standing near the king, then says to the lord chancellor, the lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable and the earl marshal, who stand, respectively, in the east, west, north and south side of the abbey: "Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted king of this realm; wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?" The sovereign stands while east, west, north and south respond in union. This is the recognition, after which the king passes to the altar, where he offers to the archbishop an altar cloth of gold and an ingot of gold weighing one pound, called the sovereign's offerings. After that follows communion, and then the oath is administered to the king. Thereupon the archbishop anoints the royal head and hands in the form of a cross, with consecrated oil. Next he is presented with the royal spurs of gold, the royal sword, the imperial mantle of cloth of gold, the orb, the ruby ring,



THE KING'S CHAMPION.

the scepters of the two kingdoms, the scepter royal and the scepter with the dove. One represents kingly power and justice, the other equity and mercy. Then follows the actual crowning. The crown is consecrated by the archbishop who places it on the royal head. This is the signal for all the peers and peeresses to put on their coronets, the bishops their caps and the kings-of-arms their crowns.

Simultaneously the royal salute is fired and there is a loud blast of trumpets, and all the world knows that the king is crowned. At this juncture the treasurer of the household distributes the medals struck to commemorate the occasion. The administration of the sacrament and the benediction conclude the religious ceremony, which occupies several hours.



THE ROYAL STATE CARRIAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

issued edicts recalling to life usages which had been forgotten even by the heads of the various red-tape departments of court officialdom.

Although the coronation of the king will not take place until next June, it is the paramount topic of conversation in the English metropolises; and everybody seems to delight that the celebration is to be conducted upon a scale of magnificence unparalleled in modern history. The costermongers seem to be quite as joyful over the coming event as the aristocratic ladies who will participate in the services at Westminster abbey. It is to be an all-around "by-the-grace-of-God" affair, in which everybody can take a part—the nobility by exhibiting rare family jewels, the rabble by shouting, and rich Americans by paying exorbitant prices for windows along the line of the royal procession.

The coronation of an English king is a mediaeval ceremony of so much interest that a short description of it may be welcomed by many American readers.

The king and his consort, accompanied by the princes and princesses of blood royal and attended by the highest household and military officers and crack military organizations, proceed from the palace to Westminster abbey, at the entrance of which the sovereign is received by the great officers of state and the noblemen designated as bearers of the royal insignia. He is conducted to the robing chamber where he is clothed in surcoat of crimson velvet with a mantle and hood of the same material, trimmed with ermine and bordered with deep gold lace. After the cap of state has been placed on his head, he advances up the nave into the choir, the choristers immediately beginning the anthem. The sovereign moves to the south side of the throne and passes to a chair of state called the recogni-

The king then exchanges the robe of state for the royal robe of purple velvet, and the orb and scepter royal are placed in his hands. He is conducted out of the abbey and returns to the palace in the same great state as in the triumphal progress to old Westminster.

Whether King Edward will have a coronation banquet is not yet known. William IV. and Victoria omitted this part of the ceremony. Should the new king conclude to have one it will revive many old customs, among them the mummery of the "champion of England." This champion is a knight dressed in mediaeval panoply of war who makes his appearance at the coronation banquet at Westminster hall and challenges to mortal combat any who may deny the title of the monarch just crowned. Should no one answer after the third defiance, the champion will approach the king, and his majesty will drink to him from a gilt cup, which he then presents to his gallant defender. The office of champion is an ancient one, and is supposed to have been brought to England by William the Conqueror. Since the time of Richard II. it has remained in the Dymoke family, of Scrivelsby manor, Lincolnshire, the present head of which is Sir Francis Dymoke, an unpretentious country gentleman of peaceful habits and very small stature.

WILLIAM WALTER WELLS.

The Katie of It.

Mrs. Smith—Katie—Katie, this watermelon isn't cold at all.

Katie—Well, 'tain't no fault o' mine, mum; Mr. Smith he got sich a big one that when I put it in th' ice chest I had ter take th' ice out.—Chicago Record-Herald.

English Robin Redbreasts. About 25,000 robin redbreasts are exported from England annually.

THE AMERICAN FARM

It Is the Source of Our National Wealth and Greatness.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson Makes a Prediction and Gives Some Excellent Reasons in Support of It.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"I WILL give you a statement and a prophecy," said Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture.

"There is some talk of a combination of all Europe against the United States, commercially, if not inimically. We can come nearer now to supporting ourselves than any nation on earth. Any combination of countries against us, to embarrass us in any way, would soon discover that they were getting the worst of it.

"The object of all of the work of the department of agriculture is to enable the United States to produce, as near as possible, everything which our people require, under the American flag. It will only be a reasonable number of years when we will produce our own woolen and cotton clothing, our shoes, socks, shirts and everything of that character. It will be very soon when we will be able to produce all of our own food, our tea, coffee, sugar, rubber, spices, bread, butter, cheese, nuts, raisins, oranges, apples, peaches, cherries, plums, olives; in fact everything that necessity or luxury requires or suggests. All of these things, and many more too numerous to mention, will be produced in the United States or in our island possessions."

No writer could portray the earnestness and forcefulness of this typical farmer leader, as he drops his spectacles, leans back in his chair, rises and moves his hands and arms, or walks about the room, while he dwells upon the glory and greatness of the imperial republic. He glories in the fact that the United States government and people are free, because valorous, and independent because prosperous and thrifty; therefore to-day more free and independent than when the declaration was promulgated on July 4, 1776. The secretary is an intensely patriotic man, and back of all of his work is the energizing influence of his love of country and pride in its grand achievements and marvelous possibilities and probabilities. That is what impelled him to make the statement and prophecy concerning the defiant capability of the United States in the presence of suggestions of foreign complications and combinations.

"I will tell you what the department of agriculture is doing for the present weal and the future commonweal," continued Secretary Wilson.

"From the beginning of the colonial development of our country tobacco has been one of our greatest staples. While it is true that many people do not approve of the use of tobacco in any form, it still continues to be one of our staple products. We annually sell \$30,000,000 worth of tobacco; but we buy \$13,000,000 worth. This department is trying to reduce our buying necessities. Of the



SECRETARY WILSON PROPHECIES.

\$13,000,000 bought, \$5,000,000 are for Sumatra wrappers. The other \$8,000,000 are expended for what is known as fillers, mostly from Cuba. We are teaching our people how to grow fillers and we expect soon to be growing all the fillers and wrappers we need in our own country. We are experimenting now in Pennsylvania and also in Texas with great success. We also expect to grow large quantities of these kinds of tobacco in Porto Rico and the Philippines. We intend to save \$13,000,000 for our own people in this industry, and that amount will increase every year. We ought soon to be selling about \$50,000,000 worth of tobacco annually, and buying, substantially, none.

"We cannot grow coffee in the United States, because every part of our original country is subject to frosts. But we can teach, and are beginning to teach, the growing of coffee in Hawaii and Porto Rico. Present indications are that we will thus raise all of our own coffee under our own flag, instead of buying \$65,000,000 worth every year from Brazil. You see how much richer we will be and how much more independent

when we can keep those immense sums within the hands of our own people.

"We are spending \$30,000,000 yearly for rubber. But we are teaching the people in our island possessions to produce as good rubber, in as great quantities, and very soon we will be adding just that much to our annual savings for our own people. You see that in those three products alone, when we produce them on our own soil, we will be keeping \$135,000,000 at home every year, and that amount will constantly increase. If it be true that 'a penny saved is a penny earned,' it is equally true that a hundred million saved is a hundred million earned for our prosperous country. The richer the country the smaller the taxation on individuals. Prosperity of this sort comes to stay forever.

"We are cross-breeding the Florida orange with a Japanese variety of



"WE ARE THE PEOPLE."

the same type, in order to give hardness to the Florida orange, which will enable it to better withstand frost. We have also begun importing rice for gulf coast effort. When we first took up this work the United States produced 25 per cent. of the amount used. This year's rice crop will supply all demands.

"You know that the department of agriculture has been encouraging the sugar beet industry. We have been importing 20 tons of seed from France and Germany. In 1898 we produced 34,000 tons of sugar from beets; in 1899, 63,000 tons; in 1900, 83,000 tons. This year we will produce upwards of 100,000 tons of sugar from beets. There will also be about 40 factories at work this year making beet sugar. It is a great industry.

"Heretofore the United States has never succeeded in manufacturing first-class macaroni. We began importing macaroni wheats from the Russian empire, and this year there will be grown in our country about 100,000 bushels of this wheat in the semi-arid regions. Very soon it will be unnecessary for us to import 15,000,000 pounds of macaroni annually, for all that we require will be grown by our own people, and a great part of it upon lands which have not been good food producers. We are also importing finer bread wheats and distributing them throughout the wheat growing region.

"The Smyrna fig industry is well established in California. Fifteen tons of figs will be raised this year. Date palms from Tripoli are being successfully grown at Phoenix, Ariz. These two industries are of great value and will increase from year to year.

"Dr. Knapp, of this department, will soon be on the way to the China seas to study the forage crops of those countries, in order that similar crops may be produced on our southern farms; also to ascertain what plant in the Philippine islands will save the expense of sending hay from this country for 13,000 horses and mules; also to find soft rice for our stock feeding. His work will be of vast importance and value to our people.

"In like manner we are studying forestry in all latitudes. We are introducing new grasses and legumes for every American latitude. Our object is to enable the United States to produce everything that is necessary for our necessities, not merely for the continued prosperity of our whole people, but in order that the whole world may see that we are ready to meet any combinations, trade or otherwise, which may be formed against us, as suggested in many quarters, and threatened in a few localities."

The secretary says: "All of the wealth of the world is in the soil. We have it. It is our duty to develop it. We are fully aware of the situation, and are confronting it."

SMITH D. FRY.

A Marked Man.

Maude—I don't see how you recognized Mr. Phader. He has changed so very much.

Emily—Well, I shouldn't have known him if he hadn't had on one of his last year's shirt waists.—Brooklyn Life.

Poor Girl!

He—What do you girls call that club of yours?

She—The Analytical.
He—H'm! What do you analyze?
She—Other people's reputations chiefly.—N. Y. World.

LEVEL CULTURE BEST.

No Kind of a Season Warrants Ridging of Corn and No Kind of Soil Demands It.

No farm practice is more inimical to intelligent corn culture than that alarmingly common in the corn belt of laying by the corn with large shovels set to throw the earth from between the rows into a ridge centering in the rows. Ridges thus formed increase the exposed surface and hence make possible larger evaporation of moisture. Moreover, they leave the middles hard and compact so that the soil pumps ooze out the water by the ton, and compel the foraging roots of the plants to go straight down for food and moisture, which should be available in the first several inches of soil that has been removed from the middles and thrown about the base of the plants.

Ridging spoils the surface of the ground for pasture and meadow unless it be repeatedly worked. If you should sow clover in the corn and lay the latter by with ridge-forming shovels your clover pasture always would be a series of bumps, which would aggravate the driver of the mowing machine, cause the hay loader trouble and annoy in other ways.

In a rolling country where, strange to say, ridging is commonest, the practice is of greater advantage than in the prairie country, since in the former it furnishes convenient surface avenues for the escape of water, which in a short season transforms them into small ditches and skims off the cream, as it were, of the land and deposits it in the creek or stream, leaving the farmer a veritable new but poor farm.

Level culture is not only easier on the corn, team and workman, but it is decidedly better for the land. It avoids root pruning, aerates the soil and removes weeds. Experiments have shown that it also will give larger yields than ridge culture. Then why ridge your corn?

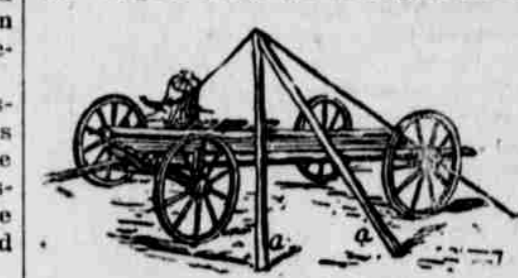
We know one of the principal reasons why corn growers do it: Ridging covers up a large number of weeds growing in the hill and thus makes the field appear clean. We are convinced that the weeds if left uncovered cannot do as much injury to the corn plants as the ridges will inflict. As between the two evils choose the lesser.

Don't ridge your corn. Adopt that saner system—level culture. No kind of a season warrants ridging and no kind of soil demands it—science condemns it, good farming opposes it and you ought to quit it.—National Rural.

TO GRUB OUT STUMPS.

A Comparatively Easy Method of Preparing Old Timber Land for General Cultivation.

The plan herewith shows a method of ridding a field of stumps. Two poles (a a) are placed slanting against a low wheel wagon. They should be 12 feet long and bolted together at the top and placed on opposite side of the wagon from the stump, leaning



PULLING STUMPS BY HORSE POWER.

over the wagon until the top is perpendicular with the side of platform next to stump. I use a platform consisting of two poles of sufficient size to be strong enough to hold up a heavy load, with boards laid between. Place the wagon far enough from the stump or stone to be removed, to allow two or three planks five or six feet long to be set in between stump and wagon with ends resting on platform. Tie a rope 50 or 60 feet long to top of poles (a a) so that there will be at least 15 feet left over on the short end. This short end is tied around the stump. The team is then hitched onto the long end of the rope (b). This is an easy method of drawing out large-sized stumps.—J. A. Moorman, in Farm and Home.

Growing of Sugar Beets.

One of the hardest things about the growing of sugar beets is to get a uniform stand. It is evident that if there are spaces in the field not covered by the beets the losses will be considerable. The irregularity comes often from poor preparation of the land and also from putting in the seed too deep so that it does not germinate at all, or if it does germinate it does so at a period so far anterior to the other beets that the new plants have little encouragement to develop. Lack of moisture at planting time is also responsible for much of this unevenness in stand. When fertilizers are used it would seem quite necessary to be sure that their admixture with the soil is perfect, to make an even feeding ground for the plants and thus insure a uniform development.—Farmers' Review.

The apiary should be kept neat and tidy, clear of all kinds of grass, weeds and rubbish of all kinds.