

M. PELLETAN MAKES BID FOR SUPPORT

French Minister of Marine Being Managed by an Ambitious Wife.

CLERICS MAKE TROUBLE

Combes' Ministry Does Not Even Yet Seem Out of the Woods With the Church Policy—Russia Has Too Many Priests.

Paris special: M. Camille Pelletan, the minister of marine, formerly the most modest and retiring of men, has grown considerably in his own estimation since his marriage.

He now even seems to think that should the government be forced to resign, the whole French nation would be on its feet, clamoring for his return.

At a recent banquet he said, speaking of the Falloux law, which restricts the right of opening schools for the instruction of children:

"There is too much liberty nowadays, and certain kinds of liberty are dangerous."

"It is just and right that men are given the liberty to gather peaceably, as long as this right is only given to adults."

"It is right that we should have freedom of the press, because journalists address citizens in possession of their reason; but when it comes to freedom of instruction limitation is necessary, because teachers address children, and children have no right to liberty."

Speaking of the possibility of the fall of the ministry, M. Pelletan said that personally he would be only too happy to be forced out to give room for the party who stands for reaction, he felt sure that the whole nation would rise in protest.

His old modesty nothing seems to be left, and Mme. Pelletan is said to be very ambitious.

The anti-clerical policy of the present French government, as advocated by M. Combes, is causing serious troubles in all parts of France.

The action of the government in nearly all public buildings and the intended removal of the cross which has surrounded the dome of the Pantheon ever since that magnificent structure was built have given the lower classes of the population of towns and cities the impression that any one may rob or violate a church.

In several places mobs have invaded the Catholic churches in search of valuables, and seem to have been surprised when the police interfered.

One of the most flagrant offenses is reported from Montpellier, where the mob, after having tried unsuccessfully to break into the magnificent Cathedral of St. Mathieu, put fire to the church and tried to drive the firemen away.

The great majority of the French, the farmers and vineyardists, as well as the laboring classes, are in sympathy with the government, and feel incensed against a government which openly fights the Catholic church and thereby tempts to these deeds of violence, and a sharp protest against the policy of M. Combes may be expected on the floor of the parliament.

M. Combes' cabinet came into power before he provided his son Edgar, a most insignificant young man, with an excellent position in the council of state.

M. Valle, the keeper of the seal, has found an important position for his son as judge.

M. Chaumie, unfortunately, had no sons old enough to occupy prominent position, but during the visit of the king of Italy he succeeded in making King Victor Emmanuel decorate his eldest son, evidently hoping that this decoration would in time make him care to occupy a position of importance.

In the meantime the dissatisfaction of the French people with the present government is growing so rapidly that even the royalists, who have kept silent for a long time, have begun to raise their heads and have issued a circular calling on their supporters to rally around the royal standard in the hope that the chaos which would follow the overthrow of the present government would give them a chance to come into power again.

Of course no one any longer takes the royalists seriously, but there are many people, whose knowledge of politics cannot be denied, who think that the days of the present ministry are counted, and that it will be followed by a strong reaction.

During the last year or three years the price of meat, and especially beef, has grown so high that even the chefs of the most fashionable restaurants have looked for substitutes.

These substitutes are of many kinds, and it is said that at the present time four-footed animals are any longer, and that the meat of horses has almost entirely replaced beef.

Statistics for the last year show that during that time Parisians and their guests have eaten 41,790 horses, 485 donkeys and 49 mules.

A chef of one of the most exclusive restaurants in this city recently said that, according to his opinion, horse meat, if from young horses, was far superior to the choicest beef, and that, were it not for the strong prejudice against this food, he would not object to letting the whole world know that it was used very largely in his cuisine.

Though our present administration is exceedingly radical in many ways, and claims that it is impossible now to obtain any office under the government except by force of merit, it is evident that this rule does not apply to its own sons.

In the Tennis Court.

Boston Herald: The following conversation between two young women was overheard the other day at a tennis court near Boston. After one girl had listlessly tried to return the tennis ball with her racket she remarked to her companion, "I'm glad my left."

"So am I," she responded. "She's simply awful." She thinks she knows all about the game and likes to boss us around."

"Oh, she makes me so mad. I suppose she would try to teach the great Doherty how to play if she had the chance."

"Say, that was a pretty shirtwaist she wore. Do you suppose she made it herself?"

"Probably. But she tried to make me think she had it made for her."

"She's too proud. I don't think her waist is half as pretty as the new one I got the other day."

"Where did you buy it, Annie?"

"Well, I—er—I got it up for me."

"Oh!"

"Well, let's play."

"I don't care to."

"What did you come here for?"

"Oh, just to talk."

WATER RESOURCES.

Geological Survey Issues Interesting Report on South Dakota.

The importance of an adequate water supply in South Dakota is more than ordinarily apparent when the character of part of the soil is considered. In drift regions it shows accumulations of alkali, which sometimes interferes with the growth of vegetation. The amount of moisture, when the moisture is abundant, the alkali seems rather a fertilizer. Persons interested in the agricultural development of the state will find a perusal of the Olivet geologic folio, which has just been issued from the press of the United States geological survey, much to their advantage. In this folio and the folios in preparation concerning the adjacent quadrangles of Parker, Alexandria and Mitchell, which will be issued within a month, the water resources of the district are thoroughly considered, and important recommendations concerning their conservation and re-enforcement are made.

The Olivet quadrangle, so named for the town of Olivet, an aggregation of about 150 souls, lies mostly within the drainage basin of James river and embraces portions of Hutchinson, Bonhomme, and Yankton counties. The country is mostly level, or presents low, rolling slopes, rising out of broad expanses of plains. The surface is in large part covered with a mantle of glacial deposits consisting of gravel, sand, silt, and clay of varying thickness.

The most important natural resource of this quadrangle is water, which is readily divided into surface water and underground water. Under the former are included lakes, springs and streams, and under the latter the sources which furnish shallow wells, artesian wells and tubular wells.

Most of the lakes in this region are dry toward the end of the summer. They receive their waters directly from the rainfall and their endurance consequently depends on the extent of the drainage basin, the depth of the reservoirs and the sufficiency or lack of precipitation. After a succession of wet years the lake beds over the whole district are filled with water, but on the other hand, during a season when the rainfall has been light they are sometimes dry enough for tillage. Permanent springs in this district are rare, but a few occur along James river and its principal tributaries. James river is the only stream that can be depended upon to contain water throughout the year. Portions of certain creeks are seldom entirely dry, but in the latter part of summer the water rarely flows continually more than a mile or two above their mouths.

The most accessible underground water is that which flows near the surface of the ground, seeping through the yellowish loess and portion of the till toward a water course wherever there are shallow accumulations of sand to form conduits for it. Where the slope of the surface is toward an underground basin the water of the yellow till flows out and forms an open lake, so that the general water level sinks. It may then be drawn upon by shallow wells, and for a number of years may prove to be entirely adequate for the demand of neighboring farms, but in time of drought it is gradually exhausted. Early in the period of settlement of the region these shallow wells were a dependence of the farmers. In 1881 and a few years subsequent water was abundant in them, but after a series of dry years it became exhausted, and farmers were forced to go deeper for their supply.

The next lower water is derived from the sand and gravel at the base of the drift. This is reached by penetrating the till by holes usually an inch or two in diameter, to a depth of from 100 to 250 feet and even 300 feet below the surface. There are in the quadrangle wells of this class which have been flowing for more than twenty years.

The deep wells supplied from sources in the till are commonly known as tubular wells. It seems evident that the original source of this supply is the local rainfall, the same as that of shallow wells, but it is a more constant supply, because the water enters more freely, and there is less evaporation. It should not, however, be considered inexhaustible, for if a tubular well is drawn upon too freely the supply may gradually fail, the decline being first apparent in an elevated region.

It is universally agreed that the main artesian supply is derived from the sandstone and sand beds of the Dakota formation, though smaller flows are obtained from sandstone in the Benton formation. The Dakota sandstone owes its capacity as a water storer to several causes. The first of these is its great extent, for it underlies most of the Great Plains from the Rocky Mountains eastward to about the ninety-fifth meridian. The high elevation of its western border, which is located in the moist region of the mountains and is crossed by numerous mountain streams, is of great assistance; so also is the fact that it is largely sealed at its eastern margin by the overlapping of clays of the Colorado formation, and where these are absent, by the glacial till sheet. The denudation of the great extent of the Dakota, especially in North and South Dakota, so as to bring the land surface below the level of the pressure height produced by the elevated source of the water at the western border of the formation is another cause of the efficiency of the Dakota sandstone as a water reservoir. Wells supplied from the Dakota and overlying sandstones may be either pumping or flowing wells.

The folio contains a detailed discussion of variations in artesian pressure and includes valuable suggestions to well borers. The possibility of deepening flows in certain portions of the quadrangle seems strong. It is suggested that the supply of underground water be re-enforced by the construction, where practicable, of dams across shallow water courses in such a way as to produce ponds. The water of these will gradually sink into the ground and reach the shallow and tubular wells which are ordinarily replenished by the percolation of rainfall.

The folio, which is 96, is the work of J. E. Todd, who acted under the direction of N. H. Darton. It is a sale publication and may be obtained from the director of the United States geological survey, Washington, D. C., for the sum of 25 cents.

It is reported that in view of the looming of Boer babies that took place during the war the bible society is to make a free distribution of 5,000 Dutch bibles bound in leather.

A locomotive testing laboratory will be a feature of the transportation building at the world's fair.

A wine cask has just been built in California to hold 97,000 gallons. Its iron hoops weigh 40,000 pounds.

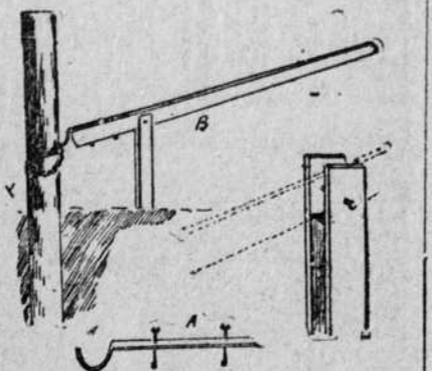
To keep the whole German army in the field for a week would cost \$30,000,000.

Cork has the best dressed and most prosperous looking population in Ireland.



A Handy Post Puller.

Pulling out old posts is a difficult task for they have a way of sticking that makes one feel as if they were twenty feet long. The handy device shown in the illustration can be readily made at home and will make the pulling of posts an easy task. The lever, indicated at B,



should be of strong material and be nine or ten feet long. A hole is bored in this lever a foot from the large end and a hook (see A in drawing) bolted on the top end but projecting so that it will easily catch the links of the chain, which is a log chain, with a hook on one end. For the fulcrum select a piece of wood sufficiently thick so that when the side pieces are nailed on as shown the lever will work easily between them. This center piece should be about two feet and a half long and the side pieces six inches longer, as shown in the cut. A hole should be bored through these side pieces to match the hole in the lever and you will pull the post without a great deal of effort.

How to Winter Ducks.

Many who can raise ducks successfully have difficulty in wintering them, due, in the opinion of the writer, almost entirely to lack of ventilation and permitting the houses to become damp. The duck can stand more cold than chickens, provided the cold is of the dry kind; dampness makes trouble for them every time. In wintering ducks always provide a board floor, or if the floor must be of earth, cover it to the depth of several inches with chaff and arrange the drinking fountains in a part of the house so that it will be practically impossible for the ducks to soil the chaff and wet it with water from the troughs. An excellent plan of ventilation is to divide the quarters into two rooms, each room having two opposite windows; then, each day drive the ducks into one room, closing the door between and thoroughly air the room they left, allowing the wind to blow through it for an hour or more; ventilate the other room on the same plan. The ducks in their quarters will go through the winter in good shape and be strong, healthy breeders at the proper season.

Large or Small Areas.

It is generally admitted that one acre well tilled will bring better returns than five acres poorly handled and this idea is evidently in the minds of the writers who are advising farmers to cut down the size of their farms to a very few acres. Such advice is wrong for it gives some people an idea that they can make more money in raising special crops on a few acres than it is possible to do with many acres under cultivation. If one is located where there is a good market for small fruits and vegetables and one understands growing them then serious consideration should be given to the plan of cultivating few acres. On the other hand if grain, potatoes or raised on a large scale bring good returns it would be foolish to change one's whole method of farming unless the advantage of a market for the smaller crops were very great. It must be remembered, however, that whatever branch of farming is followed the scattering of money in raising special crops is sufficient to give one acres good handling over twenty acres or more is far from good business and on this point there is certainly opportunity for decided reform.

Coming Substitutes for Barrels.

In some of the apple sections the prices for barrels range from 60 to 75 cents each and not enough can be made even at that price in any where near supply the demand. The scarcity of lumber and the high price of iron are the reasons for the high price. A number of men who handle large quantities of apples for export are looking into the question of boxes made of paper or rather of paper pulp placed under an immense pressure so that they are, practically, as hard as wood. It is used and investigation by the writer showed that these men considered the day of the apple barrel about over. It was said that while undoubtedly many heavy shipments of apples in barrels would be made for years to come, the demand for carriers containing such apples was so great that if the paper box plan was found feasible the manufacture would be confined to boxes. Mention of this interesting subject is made here as a solace to those growers who have become discouraged on the barrel question and as an advance hint to growers as to what they may expect in the way of future demand by the consumer. Consider well this additional hint. When you begin to put up fruit in boxes bear in mind that in the majority of cases it will go direct to the consumer in the original package; it will not be assorted by the middle man as barreled apples are, so if the mistake is made of putting small apples in the middle just so much will be done to discourage a trade that, if honest packing is done, will become enormous beyond all present expectations.

Poultry House Window Curtains.

Unless one is located in the far north where even during the seasons of rain it is warm there is no section where it would not be a good plan to provide some sort of an arrangement to go over the windows of the poultry house when the night promises to be cold or unusually damp. An excellent plan is to have a sliding window of closely fitted boards which can be put in some place at night; another is to have a curtain of heavy cloth which can be buttoned over the window of glass just as one buttons on a curtain to a carriage. If these protections are not possible then take a strip of water proof paper and tack to a rough frame made of laths. At night put these over the windows on the inside, and hold them in place with a wire driven through the side pieces into the side of the house. This

HER HEART'S COMMAND

By Anghel Morgan. (Copyright, 1923, by W. R. Hearst.)

"Of what actual benefit is it to come in contact with the world, as you call it, if the experience doesn't really make one a happier and better being?"

"It depends upon what you mean by happier and better." There was a tinge of defiance in Miss Harlow's voice, which she tried to conceal beneath a frankly cheerful smile.

The unexpected appearance of Wesley Graham while she stood on the corner waiting for a homeward-bound car had rather disconcerted her. She had resolutely discouraged his attentions for the past six months and had not seen him for several weeks.

It was the wretched, weary time of day when wage earning women are not apt to look their best. Despite the fact that Miss Harlow had long put vanity under her feet as out of place in a woman striving to make her mark in the world, she felt a distinct vexation that Graham should meet her just now.

His argument, too, annoyed her. He seemed to take delight in showing up the modern woman in pathetic instead of glowing colors.

Miss Harlow pulled vaguely at her disheveled veil and wondered if any spot spots sprinkled her chin.

Her ignorance regarding this was not a synonym for bliss, and when Graham swung upon the packed platform of the crowded cable car beside her she was guilty of taking a surreptitious glance into her mirror.

Reassured, she bravely pursued the argument.

"Happiness," she persisted, ignoring possible listeners in her earnestness, "is not conducive always to one's best development. I mean happiness as the world understands it."

She clung to the doorway for support as the car swung round a corner, rigidly ignoring the encircling protection of Graham's arm.

"What do you mean when you say that?" he demanded. "Are you sure that you know what you mean?"

"Of course I know," she replied quietly, though with spirit. "I mean that even a state of life of unceasing toil and effort, unbrightened by an unseasonable joy, is, because of the larger life that goes with it, far preferable to an existence of purely selfish happiness. Women are seeing that today as never before. Absolute independence is the prerogative of the modern woman. She refuses to lean."

As the words left her lips the car again rounded a corner sharply, sending the helpless passengers lurching against each other.

Her rigid attitude was of no avail this time. Before she knew it she was being swung into the curve of Graham's steadying arm.

On the instant her eyes met his fully. A startled moment of silence followed. Then Miss Harlow seized the broken thread of her talk with a desperate and visible determination. It was as though she had in that moment mentally faced, fought and vanquished an unseen enemy.

Graham watched her features mercifully as she hurried on with her positive assertions and declarations, but she would not allow her eyes to meet his.

Her manner grew yet more distant when he placed his hand on her shoulder and started to accompany her home.

At the door of her boarding house he startled her with an abrupt question: "Are you always going to discourage me this way? Aren't you ever going to give me any hope?"

Shaken back by his straightforwardness, Miss Harlow turned a half gaze, while her swift upward glance caught the look in his eyes. "Goody," she said hurriedly.

"I expect an answer. Won't you send me some word?" he persisted.

The yielding look she saw in his eyes, the yielding look she saw in his eyes, she turned to herself for being sorry, caught he hated her. A strange distress struggled at her heart, so she hastened upstairs to her room.

A new and powerful realization was forcing itself upon her with a marvelous insistence. The glowing sweetness of the memory of that startled moment in the crowded car.

Alone in her room she seemed no longer able to ignore that memory. But she was strong, as the new woman invariably is, and her well trained, accustomed to combat, leaped now to answer itself.

"This is folly," she muttered, "and not to be encouraged by even a thought. With a larger life of usefulness stretched before me, such a consideration is out of the question."

But the argument between heart and head waxed more earnest yet, despite her efforts to silence it.

After dinner she sat out on the steps in the damp, sweet spring dusk and absent joined in the conversation of other boarders. Her thoughts followed an undetermined path of their own.

"It is folly. You must banish it from your mind," said reason.

"But I cannot forget it. The memory clings to me so. How do I know that I ought to banish it?" protested her heart.

"Because it is weakness—the primal instinct of the feminine to lean on something stronger for support. The new woman does not lean. She does not have a lean."

Very words! Spoken at the threshold of that golden moment when the touch of Graham's arms had thrilled her.

Her memory surged over her now, nor could reason break it back. She knew at last that the shelter of those arms meant more to her than all her glittering dreams of independence and achievement.

Side by side with her vision of happiness the specter faced her of a lifelong ambition trembling to its ruin. But the specter did not dismay her.

"As his wife," came the final plea of her heart, "would you not fulfill even a higher destiny?"

After a time she went upstairs to her room, singing softly under her breath. At her desk she sat writing a letter. It found its way to mail box on the corner that night. In it was the message for which Graham waited.

The Street Wrongly Named.

Yonkers Statesman: Churchman—The man who named the New York streets made some great mistakes.

Gotham—Do you think so?

"Certainly do. Wall street, for instance, should have been called Water street."

Hoogley—When I entered your yard last evening your dog barked at me. Wilby—You could hardly expect me to keep servants and let them fill in their time barking at folks, and I'm too busy myself to attend to it.

Some Famous Giants.

Following is the height of some famous giants:

John Middleton, Lancashire, England, 9 feet 3 inches.

Patrick Cotter, the "Irish giant," 8 feet 7 inches.

Charles Byrne, Ireland, 8 feet 4 inches.

Big Sam, porter of Prince of Wales (George IV.), 8 feet.

Robert Hales, 7 feet 6 inches.

Chang Woo Gow, 8 feet.

The "Amazon Queen," 8 feet 2 inches.

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Elizabeth Lyska (aged 12), 6 feet 8 inches.

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Rothschild's Maxims.

New York Herald: The following twelve maxims form part of the will of Mayer Anselm Rothschild, the founder of the great banking house at Frankfurt. They are now attracting attention in Europe and are recommended to those who desire to succeed in life: