

"God made the country," but man makes the country roads.

Cuban advices indicate that Spanish warfare is not one-half so deadly as foot-ball.

Willie Hohenzollern evinces a desire to turn in a still alarm just to see the war engines come out.

The farmer has no cash drawer, still he gets his money from his till, and yet his till has nothing in it until he tills his fields to win it.

Undeviating civility to those of inferior stations and courtesy to all are the emanations of a well-educated mind and finely balanced feelings.

The world is shadowed or brightened by our own heart rather than by anything in itself. Our joy makes the cloudiest day glad, and our grief finds night in the sunset sky.

A Western editor who says "We stand on the edge of a seven-year era destined to be full of stirring events" should cheer up. Sulphur is said to be a specific for those seven-year afflictions.

Don't worry about that "full cargo of cotton seed oil which was shipped from New Orleans to Marseilles" the other day. It will come back pretty soon as "pure olive oil," and you can get it again by paying double prices.

A little wrong, a trifling injustice, an insulting word, piquing our self-love and personal vanity, stirs us more effectually and interests us more really than the chances of being lost or saved. And yet we dream we are serving God.

You cannot tamper with the striking movement of a clock without injuring it; and you cannot tamper with orderly recurrence of sleep without impairing the very constitution of things on which the orderly performance of that function depends.

A Boston man declares that surgeons are overanxious to operate on people for appendicitis, and to protect himself in case he falls in a fit or faints and is disabled mentally he wears sewed to his undershirt a card with this inscription: "My appendix has been cut out."

No emergency has ever yet found the American people unprepared to defend and protect their interests. The very fact that they have no standing army to depend on keeps alive in the minds of the people those patriotic impulses which are essential to the preservation and perpetuation of the republic.

When you write to an advertiser, whose announcement appears in this paper, tell him that you saw it there. Advertisers like to know whether or not their advertisements are read, and it is to the advantage of the publisher to have them know. You will do a special favor to us if, when communicating with our advertisers, you will observe this point.

The lack of emotion, of enthusiasm, of desire can never be justly pleaded as an excuse for lack of action, for the letter, in all its details of duty, is at least within our power. If we cannot make ourselves feel, we can act as the feeling would dictate, and thus discharge our responsibility. But in so doing we shall have done the other also, perhaps unconsciously, but in the only effective way.

The Union Point (Ga.) Review says: "A girl in this place says her mother has promised to give her \$1,000 if she will get married and keep quiet about the whole affair until it is over. The young lady herself offers to give \$500 of the amount to the gentleman who will take her. Step up, boys; she's all right and pretty as a peach." Has Cupid been driven into the brokerage business in Georgia?

Naturally we become sour and crabbed when we are not appreciated and when things go ill with us. To be misunderstood by friends, to suffer earthly losses, to be rebuked, or to be assailed by a trying experience, yet it need not, and should not, embitter us and make us testy, peevish, and cynical. Better to turn the face toward the sunshine and let in the rays of hope, love, kindness, and charity. This will cause a sweetness of soul that makes itself felt in word, feeling and act.

It is estimated that in the last three years forest fires in New York State have destroyed more than 49,000 acres of timber. And in 1894 and 1895 the State paid \$50,000 for putting out forest fires. Most of these fires are the result of carelessness, which might almost be called criminal, on the part of farmers and sportsmen. It is evident that unless some more effective measures are taken for their preservation, the forests of the State will soon disappear. Official efforts are of little avail without the intelligent co-operation of citizens generally.

The Boston Herald's "chatterer" is responsible for the following: It is late in the day to admire Dumas for his dramatic art, but after seeing so many cheaply made, badly constructed modern dramas, it is a relief to see a man who wants to write obedience to his art, and who does so in the presence of his audience. The skill of construction is not to be despised, and the spectator should be made to enjoy the spectacle.

links in the story, who feels, and even hears, the straightforward march of the inevitable, enjoys not only the piece but the performance a hundredfold more.

In addition to the present rapid-transit facilities in London a new electric underground railway is projected, which is expected to be in operation in four years from the present time. The route is from Broadway, Hammer-smith, to Cannon street, in the heart of the city, and the trains will run sixty feet below the sidewalks. The principal stations will be at Ludgate Hill, the Law Courts, Trafalgar Square, Leicester Square, the Haymarket, Hyde Park corner, and the Albert Hall. A syndicate has been formed and £3,500,000 has been raised, a sum supposed to be sufficient for all expenses of construction.

Certain streets in the city of Boston have been in a dreadfully congested condition, owing to the great number of street cars which have been obliged to pass through them. Probably half of the cars make their way through Tremont street, and the other half through Washington street. The windings and twistings and the narrowness of the crooked streets often stopped traffic, and the cars would be blocked for several miles through these two crowded thoroughfares. A sub-way is now being built, by means of which a large portion of the street car traffic will be accommodated. The cost will be, probably, about seven millions of dollars.

There is a monkey in the Bellevue Zoological Gardens of Manchester, England, that rides a bicycle, plays a violin and bugle, though he does not extract much music; sits at a table to eat, uses soap and towel when making his toilet, and shaves himself. When riding his wheel he rings the bell almost constantly, not so much to alarm pedestrians as because he enjoys the sound. He smokes cigars and cigarettes, and eagerly picks up a stump when he finds it. He is afraid of the fire, and will not hold a match or lighted paper to light a pipe or cigar, but scratches a match and hands it to his trainer. He has learned to box, and in a fight with another monkey used his fists like a pugilist.

The next Paris exposition will contain "A City of Gold." It will be an historical exhibition of the progress of banking. One section will show the processes for obtaining the precious metals, with models of the different kinds of mines; another will show the conversion of the metals into coin, and the workings of the mint; still another the progress of all kinds of commercial papers, with reproductions of historical banks from the Strozzis and the Medicis to the Rothschilds and the Bank of France. There will be a gallery of portraits of great financiers, and a reconstruction of the Pont au Change as it was in the middle ages, connected with streets representing various historical periods.

A student in Lafayette college at Easton, Pa., who disapproved of hazing was seized by a crowd of hoodlum students, knocked down, jumped upon, and then taken to a barber shop, where they shaved off his whiskers and nearly severed one of his fingers. He complained to the faculty, whereupon he was expelled from the college band, the literary society, the athletic club and dining club. He is at home in New York, and the faculty confesses its inability to control the hazing element and has written advising him not to return to his studies. State legislation may be necessary to give spinal firmness to college faculties otherwise unable to cope with such unruly elements as these. It is strange that the authority of the States has not been invoked before this to close up institutions which permit such outrages upon students.

It is said that the English are highly amused over the boast of the London Chronicle concerning the part it thinks it played in bringing about a settlement of the Venezuelan dispute. Of its exploit the Chronicle says: "To send a special commissioner at such a crisis to Washington was a step so unprecedented as to approach audacity. It was not merely a difficult and costly but a dangerous enterprise, yet in the high interest of the peace of these nations we ventured it and it was absolutely successful." The language employed concerning an enterprise which would have suggested itself to any American newspaper under like circumstances is, of course, ridiculous. What the Chronicle did was, however, remarkable, considering the arrogant bigotry which marks English journalism, and the investigations and conclusions of the British foreign office have sustained the position taken by the Chronicle's commissioner. As to Mr. Norman's mission influencing Salisbury, that is nonsense.

England and London. The general abstract of marriages, births, and deaths for the year 1893 was recently presented to parliament. The summary shows that the enumerated population on April 6, 1891, was 29,062,525, and the estimated population in 1893 was 30,717,355. The total number of marriages in England was 484,800. The births were 917,201; of this number 460,632 were males and 456,569 females. The deaths were 527,629, of which number 271,283 were males and 256,346 females.

In London the estimated population to the middle of 1893 was 4,421,955. In 1894 the number was 4,211,743. The total number of marriages was 79,738 and births 135,796. Of this number 69,586 were males and 66,210 females. The deaths were 81,979, and of this number 42,214 were males and 39,765 females.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

When and How to Plant Corn—Best Sugar as Food for Stock—Mistake of Covering Seeds Too Deeply—Clean Out the Grain Fields.

The Corn Crop. The corn should be planted when the soil is warm and moist. Have the ground mellow and rich. Put the corn in with a planter, and drop 200 pounds of some good corn fertilizer in the hill. Bone phosphate or dissolved bone, either will answer. If the sod was plowed last fall, the cut-worms will be killed by the frost. Spring-plowed sod should have a dressing of coarse salt, two and one-half to three bushels to the acre. Fish or bacon salt will do. Sow the salt broadcast after the first harrowing, and cross-harrow it in. The young cut-worms and the larvae of the worms will be killed by the salt, and the salt will also benefit the corn. When no salt can be used, and there are many worms, harrow and roll the field once every five days, and plant the field the last of the month. The hot sun and the constant stirring of the ground will kill out the worms. Plant corn on well pulverized soil. If you plant on fallow or thin soil, and have little manure, spread the manure broadcast as far as it will go. Harrow it in well, and then put the corn in with a little phosphate in the hill. If the manure is very coarse, it should be plowed under not more than four inches in depth. It will not pay except in a small way to manure corn in the hill. Phosphate alone will not bring a crop of grain where the field is destitute of vegetable matter.

Best Sugar for Stock. In the best sugar producing sections of France low-grade sugar has become low enough in price to make a cheap stock food; but experiments made by Prof. Malpeaux show that it will not do for dairy cows. In repeated tests, the addition of sugar to the ration caused the cows to lay on flesh without increasing the yield of either milk or butter a particle.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Covering Seeds Too Deeply. The mistake in spring planting that is most common is covering the seeds too deeply. It is a good rule to put only twice the depth of the seed in soil over it. This with some very fine seeds means merely sowing on finely prepared seed bed, where they will naturally fall into the depressions, and then pressing the soil over them. The root naturally strikes down for moisture, and a very slight hold on the surface, so as to give the young plant light and air, is best for its early growth. There are usually plenty of rains in spring, so that some soil will be likely to be washed over surface-sown seeds, and this is better than any way of covering them by cultivator, harrow or drag. Even the smoothing harrow is apt to cover small seeds too deeply. Grass and clover seeds are sown early enough so that alternate freezing and thawing does the work of covering better than man can do it.

Grain Fields. Go through the grain, walking between the grain drills, and cut out the rye, cockle, garlic and other weeds. This should be done early, before the wheat heads out. An acre can be gone over in an hour. Clean grain is worth several cents more per bushel.

Orange and Lemon Trees. The young oranges and lemons raised from seed last year should be transplanted into larger pots. After transplanting, water immediately, and set the plants in the shade in the greenhouse for a few days, until they are well rooted. Seeds of the best oranges and lemons may now be sown in boxes of good garden soil. Sow the seed about five inches apart and two inches deep, and cover with fine earth. Set the boxes upon the ground, partially protected from the hot sun. The soil should be kept moist. Fruiting orange and lemon trees should not be set out before the 20th of the month, when the weather becomes warm and settled. Set the trees partially in the shade. From six inches to one foot of the top earth in the tubs should be taken out and good garden soil put back. Wash the leaves off and water every two weeks each tub with one gallon of weak manure water.—The American.

Summer Forage Crops. Corn is the best sowing crop. Oats, peas and barley, sown early in April and the first part of May produce a rich feed for all stock, especially for milk cows and young pigs. In a moist season the crop will be a heavy one. It is valuable for rich clay lands. Sandy or gravelly soils are too dry and hot. Plant corn in drills two and a-half feet apart. One bushel of corn and 600 pounds of bone phosphate will plant an acre. One acre, grown on rich ground, in connection with pasture, will feed twenty-five cows for a month. Make four sowings—the first about the 10th, the second about the 25th of May, the third on the 10th and the fourth about the 25th of June.

Shallow Tillage Best. All tillage of crops should be shallow. The time to go deep is when the ground is plowed in the fall. Deep tillage of a growing crop serves no good purpose whatever, while it is very injurious to the plants. It is folly to move the soil in which the roots of a plant are growing unless it is desired to check the growth of the plant. What is needed is intelligent shallow tillage. After every rain the crust that forms on the surface must be broken up, and any implement that runs one or two

inches deep will accomplish that purpose. During a drought the surface of the soil gradually packs and forms a crust, and hence surface or shallow cultivation is as necessary as after a shower. Shallow cultivation will destroy weeds quite as effectively as deep, while it can be done with less than a fourth of the labor. The time to destroy weeds is just when they appear above the surface. Thorough tillage includes the destruction of all weeds as soon as they appear. Neither weeds nor grass of any sort should be allowed to rob the soil of one atom of its fertility. This involves watchfulness and labor, but not hard labor if the right kind of tools are used and used in time.

How Much Tile Per Acre? There are two extremes in tile draining. The beginner is apt to think tile drains are only needed where water stands on the surface in hollows, and has to be drawn off. But when this is done, it leaves the soil in these hollows so much dryer and better fitted for cropping that the farmer sees that even the uplands, that had been supposed dry enough, need draining also. Usually the first drains are put in too shallow. That, if continued, means a large useless expenditure for tile. No where should underdrains be dug less than three feet deep. They will then drain perfectly two to two and a-half rods on each side of the underdrain. The soil will hold so much more water with a deep drain that it will not require larger size than will a shallow one.

Care for Transplanted Trees. Thousands of dollars are every year wasted by neglect of proper care for trees that have been transplanted. The most common cause of this is the idea that plenty of water applied to the roots can be made a substitute for frequent cultivation. Newly transplanted trees really need little water on the soil. The roots of newly planted trees cannot at once begin to supply plant food from the soil. They need time and contact with moist soil, but not too wet, before new rootlets can put forth. To keep the soil sodden with water while the roots are in this dormant condition is to rot them. Less water with thorough surface cultivation, to keep the surface soil loose and prevent rapid evaporation, is what is needed. If water is applied it should be in moderate amounts, and often by spraying so as to keep the buds from withering until the roots can supply them with moisture.

Dwarf Apples. Dwarf apple trees, as objects of ornament, as well as luxury, are scarcely less valuable than the pear. They need but little space, come into bearing immediately, and a small plantation of them will supply an abundance of fruit of the finest quality. Their importance for small gardens and suburban grounds has been altogether overlooked.

Swine Notes. The true secret of profitable breeds is in the feed and care given them. Health is the first thing for the swine breeder to look after. The healthy hog makes the best gain and gives the most profit.

See that the young pigs get plenty of exercise in the sunshine and that they have a dry place to sleep. Wet bedding and damp sleeping quarters are a fruitful source of diarrhea in young pigs.

The hog is but a machine to convert corn and other food into pork, and pork brings what we are most in need of—money. If the hog is a machine, and we are going to keep some of these machines for use, we surely want the very best attainable.

All huns are not born runts, but many have their runtiness thrust upon them. In his early life a pig will go backward or forward very easily. Almost every pig will make a good porker if started right. Give the runt a little extra lift. A little boiled milk several times a day sometimes works wonders.

Poultry Points. A fresh egg has a flintlike surface to its shell.

Examine the droopy hen. It is probably lice and immediate attention is necessary.

Scatter lime broadcast over your yard. It is a splendid thing for both young and old fowls.

Too much soft cooked food is not good for fowls. They need some employment for the gizzard.

Keeping poultry with success is not a difficult feat to perform; the chief requisite is common sense.

Don't try to keep all the different varieties of poultry. Two or three varieties of the best are plenty.

Overfeeding is expensive. It not only costs more for feed, but the hens get too fat and lay no eggs.

One good thoroughbred fowl can often be sold for as good a price as a dozen poor ones and cost no more to raise.

Clean up and disinfect all feed and watering troughs. This is especially necessary if wooden troughs are used.

The gizzard of the fowl masticates the food, but this can only be done by the aid of sharp, gritty material. Be sure this is supplied.

Don't fail to whitewash the house outside as well as inside. It adds to the appearance and really is as much benefit as the inside work.

Broken bones are often more highly relished than when ground. A hen will sometimes refuse bone meal and yet will readily eat broken bones.

Feather pulling is the most pernicious of all vices. The habit usually comes from idleness and can generally be prevented by keeping fowls busy.

If the ground around the poultry house door gets muddy in soft weather, throw coal ashes for a few yards from it so the hens will have dry feet all of the time.

STYLES FOR SUMMER.

HOT-WEATHER COSTUMES NOW IN VOGUE.

Details of Some of the Outfits that Are to Be Worn Around Summer Resorts—Dainty Light Weight Toques Hats—Shoes of Various Hues.

Fashion's Fascies. New York correspondence:

LIM as the list of fashionable folk in town should be by the middle of June, there are, nevertheless, a host of a refully dressed women who have not yet completed the wardrobes for their outings. The weather has had something to do with this, and where it has not acted directly on the exodus to the resorts, it has often served as an excuse for delay that lean purses really compelled. So it comes about that the present shoppers may be taken as models more safely than is usual at this time of year, both as regards their purchases and the attire in which they are now appearing. To go a-shopping in the gown of the first accompanying picture is to make sure that a glance at your rig will convince the observer of your sound judgment in dress matters, and to win attention from salesfolk. Besides this,

this can still be done, and the model in to-day's sketch was chosen because it accomplishes this nicely. It was string-colored linen, the trimming on skirt and jacket being bias folds of the goods. Its fitted jacket bodice hooked beneath a white pique vest, the white chiffon bow had lace ends, and a tan leather belt confined the waist. With a change of vests this rig will serve finely as an outing gown, and as described it will pass muster for traveling.

The three remaining dresses that are shown here are very handsome and fashionable examples of what wise shoppers are taking away with them. Of the two outdoor gowns the first was made of pearl-gray crepe de chine, sunburst pleated and arranged over a foundation of the same shade of taffeta. The bodice was fitted and the pleats ran around the figure instead of up and down, and the fronts opened over a vest of white satin finished with white chiffon frills that lay beneath the ruffle-like edges of the fronts. The prettily draped belt was white satin, and the sleeves had pleated puffs. Three lace bands trimmed the pleated skirt. This pleating has so recently become fashionable that it will stamp the gown as a brand new one, so for that reason is desirable; from the standpoint of economy, however, it can hardly be commended. The second gown of this trio was a very original and picturesque design, making a showy hat a necessity. It was a chaille whose white ground was strewn with tiny violets. Several rows of violet satin ribbon trimmed the skirt near the hem, and the bodice had a deep yoke

of violet taffeta covered with tucked and spangled black chiffon. The sleeves were ornamented to match the yoke, and violet silk furnished the belt. With the traveling dress heretofore described to serve as a rough and ready outing gown, and with the two costumes last pictured for dressy use, most women would deem their wardrobes well equipped in the lines they cover. For a breakfast and morning dress the artist presents a pretty model in her final sketch. It was pale-blue mousseline de laine, its skirt and bodice gathered at the waist and confined by a narrow belt of the goods. The skirt had a wide hem showing a drawn work edge, and the blouse was completed by a figure of the mousseline edged along the slashes with dark-blue surah. Each of its fronts was pointed and finished with a long blue satin bow, and a loose pleat and lace jabot filled in the center, the pleat falling on the skirt. The sleeves had draped epaulettes and lace ruffles at the wrists.

Probably no living woman would be satisfied with a summer wardrobe—or winter one, for that matter—that was picked out for her by some one else. But considered singly, each of these pictured gowns has points that are worth remembering, and the models can be reproduced as they are, or their novelties can be transferred or adapted to other plans. In the originals they were new and pretty, and any one knows that all new designs are not lovely.

Copyright, 1907. The most unfavorable reports continue to come concerning the condition of the Hungarian painter, Munkacsy. Until recently he has been in a state of listless apathy, but is now a dangerous maniac, having attempted to kill his servant and his physician, whose lives were saved only with difficulty.

Noticeable among the laces that are worn just now, as distinguished from those that adorn the windows, and that don't top women, are very dainty light-weight toques of a new fabric. This sort seems a mere twist of black, of straw color or white, and there is a great bunch of flowers at the back and a single uplift of trimming at the front. The impression made by this headwear is, as it should be with a perfect hat, of a handsome woman, and not of hat at all. Over the face with such a hat comes a mere gauze of a veil, for the stylish woman no longer wears a close dot net with a small hat that brings the dots close to her eyes. The gauze is fastened loosely, and comes under the chin, the waving looseness of the free-hem veil being considered unsuitable to city trigness. These toques usually accompany gowns of crash, denim or canvas, made either in strictly tailor finish, or with greater or less degree of simulation of that. At the throat comes a faultless stock of white, with a tie of swaggar gingham or india silk. The stock is so perfectly fitted that, though it is neither stiff nor high, it seems to hold the throat snugly and without wrinkling. A white, soft-front, many-tucked shirt waist shows where the jacket, bolero or bodice opens. A plain skirt with a deep hem and possibly several rows of braid is

worn. If the gown be blue denim, then the toque is dead white, trimmed with a splash of black, and, of course, with many-colored flowers. If her gown is linen color, the toque is likely to follow it in shade. Quite naturally one of the items that shoppers now seek is a traveling dress, and it is pleasant to note that serviceability is dominant in these rigs. Possibly the lesson that women have learn-

ed in their bicycling has helped toward this desirable end, though there are much more of ornamentation and a greater variety in traveling dresses than in the wheeling costumes. This turn toward positive simplicity in the traveling dress makes one common resort of economy rather more difficult. That is the trick of planning a traveling gown so that it will serve later for an outdoor, general utility gown. But



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FOR BREAKFAST AND FORENOON.

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