

A widow's second husband is often the most sincere mourner of her first.

What would become of this mundane sphere if Actor Mansfield were to die?

In case the rich discard automobiles, it will not be so very long before the poor will tire of it.

Alfred Austin is accused of playing the flute. Perhaps that is the reason his poetry thrills instead of thrills.

When a man has difficulty in finding a chance to propose he can make up his mind that the girl doesn't want him.

Sometimes we almost suspect that women who use the kerosene can when making fires never look at a newspaper.

J. Pierpont Morgan, it is said, refuses to "tip" hotel waiters. This is another of the advantages of being all powerful.

The man who minds his own business will always have business to mind, and, what is more, it will be his very own.

Since it has been revealed that Mr. Schwab's private fortune is only a beggary \$18,000,000 he is considered mighty small potatoes.

If you wish to become the trusted adviser of a friend, find out what he has made up his mind to do and then advise him to go ahead and do it.

Ada Gray played "East Lynne" for nearly forty years. Yet some of the rest of us continually get discouraged and think we are leading sad lives.

An editor in the Northwest has, after a hard struggle, given up his paper and opened a bowling alley. Let us hope that he may now be able to keep on his pins.

Morgan is an early riser, so a dispatch from the East says. He probably feels that it is necessary to get out early in order to pull the string and let the sun come up.

Beware of ple. A government sharp looked over a few slabs lately and reported that "all contained the spores of anaerobic non-pathogenic bacillus balyricus, the spores of bacillus mesentericus vulgaris, and staphylococcus albus of at least two different kinds."

The cry for the protection of children is not the cry of a section, but of humanity. Every new manufacturing community has to face this temptation to exploit child labor. England had the struggle years ago. The northern manufacturing States have been compelled to make increasingly strict laws to protect their children and now the great development of the South makes the question an issue there, which should be settled right before vast numbers of children are ruined.

After all, what pleasure is there in running these high power automobiles at railroad speed? The occupants have to bundle themselves up, to wear goggles and all sorts of defenses against dust and gravel. They cannot possibly enjoy the scenery or the motion. The only man is to go faster than someone else. It seems a poor and barren form of happiness. It cannot be enjoyed under normal conditions. Everything is artificial. Nothing is natural or wholesome. The whole question is one of frantic speed and unknown danger.

The British Museum owns the largest book in the world and the smallest. The largest is an atlas of the fifteenth century. It is seven feet high. Between its generous leaves a tall man's head is hidden. Its stout binding and ponderous clasps make it seem as substantial as the walls of a room. The smallest is a tiny "Bijou Almanac"—less than an inch square, bound in dainty red morocco, and easily to be concealed in the finger of a lady's glove. These two extremes of the printer's art might well stand at the beginning and the end of the amazing thirty-seven miles of shelves filled with books, which make up a part of the printed treasures of the great English library.

So finely are the scales of nature balanced that some natural remedy probably lies near at hand for each natural defect. Man's place is to find it. Seattle, by digging a canal from Puget Sound to Lake Washington, hopes to remove the necessity for the frequent docking of vessels to clear their hulls from barnacles. These shell-fish die and drop of themselves in fresh water, so that a ship by running up and lying a few days in Lake Washington would be self-cleared of the incumbrance. A different condition prevails in Louisiana, where the once fresh-water streams emptying into the Gulf, between the Mississippi and Sabine Rivers, have this season become salt. For years these streams have been checked up by the water hydrant, which the salt water, backing up from the Gulf, has now killed. Unfortunately the rice is a salt stream, as well as the freshwater fish and crabs, are dying also; and a new government survey of the Gulf coast will be undertaken with a view to remedying the "salt-water stream."

lars for a welcome smile from his son Seeley stole \$354,000 from the Shoe and Leather Bank and served five years in the penitentiary. Two years ago he was released. His wife stood by him until the evidence of his crime was overwhelming, then she got a divorce. His son refused to speak to him from the day of his conviction. Seeley has learned a costly lesson. That lesson is that there are many things in this world infinitely more valuable than money. A million dollars will not extort a welcome smile from an unwilling lips. Ah, if a man's slinging affects only himself the punishment would not be so hard to bear. If a man's punishment for crime only proceeded from the State he could say: "I've paid the penalty; I owe society nothing. We are even." But there is the wife, broken-hearted. There is the son who will not speak to him. God's punishment is worse than any the State can inflict. David said, "My sins are ever before me." Aye, there's the rub. Memory One may be forgiven of a wrong. But it cannot be forgotten. And its effect cannot be stopped. Lady Macbeth may cry, "Out, damned spot!" but the spot is there. "All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand." The spot is not on the hand. It is in the mind—the memory. No, a million dollars cannot patch the broken heart of Seeley's wife. A million dollars cannot make his son look upon him with a smile of welcome and affection.

The meanest slander is that which trenches itself behind the admonition, "Don't tell who told you." These five words mark the coward who has too little courage even to stab in the back, unless all danger of detection be first removed. There are cowards who will stab in the back and take the chances of a fight afterward. But the "don't-tell-who-told-you" coward will stab in the back only when the victim has been blindfolded and escape is certain. The guerrilla that shoots from ambush, even in the hell of war, is despised and condemned. Infinitely more contemptible is the cowardly sneer that slanders in secret. The scandal monger seldom has much reputation to preserve. When he or she is unwilling to stake even the reputation of a scandal-monger upon an assertion, the assertion must be accepted as of little weight. No honest man or woman can afford to repeat and disseminate any slander the origin of and authority for which cannot be given. To do so is to accept the responsibility of character and reputation for veracity to a doubtful structure that stood upon shifting sands. "Don't-tell-who-told-you" more than marks the coward. It is the trade-mark of a liar. Probe to the bottom of the scandal bearing this trade-mark, and in nine cases in every ten you will find narrow, selfish interest or mean personal spite. Truth never results from such motives. In them lies and scandal breed, as maggot breeds in carrion. Truth that is wholesome and generous never wants for a sponsor. But even truth, if it is prompted by ill-nature, envy, jealousy or hatred that is ashamed to show its own head, would better be left unsaid. Beware of the propagation of a truth that is ashamed of its own motive. The truth that through spite is intended only to hurt some one may safely be allowed to sink back into silence. Do not do dirty work for a lying coward! Don't be the instrument of some one's mean spite! When admonished to "don't tell who told you," don't tell anything. Depend upon it, truth will suffer nothing for your silence and fairness has much to gain by it.

Damaged by Sea Water. Mr. Bricks, one of the engineers in charge of the railroads owned by the French government, recently read a paper in which he said that sea water, particularly in tropical countries, has a very destructive influence on steel rails. A few weeks ago the same observation was made by Mr. Delprat, the engineer in charge of the Dutch railroad in Sumatra.

This gentleman says that the short railroad at Port Emma, on the coast of Sumatra, which has been in operation for ten years, and which occupies a position only a little above near high tide, has been greatly damaged by sea water, the rails having been largely eaten away by rust. The rail on one of the shorter branches of this road, which runs over a breakwater have been diminished in weight by about two and a half pounds for every three and a half feet of the length of the rails. He says that every year these rails are losing about 4 per cent of the weight of new rails. The width of the rail surface has been diminished about one inch.

The Czar's Good Excuse. The Czar of all the Russias is fond of getting away from formalities for a time. This was not well known in the earlier years of his reign. One morning he got up early and, in the simple uniform of a colonel, he cycled across the park at Gatchina, to the lodge of the keeper of the fish ponds where the Czar often enjoyed an hour or two of sport in a quiet way.

Something went wrong with his bicycle while on the way to the lodge and he jumped off from the bicycle and readjusted it. At that moment there passed a pompous old general from some distant part of the empire.

The Czar did not notice him, where upon the general strode up and inquired of the supposed colonel why his inferior officer did not salute him. "I must really apologize," said the Czar. "Owing to the shortness of my reign I have not yet had the honor of making your acquaintance."—Brooklyn Eagle.

When men have a dull time in no clay, they show it. Women can bid

# FARMS AND FARMERS



New Breed of Fowls. The illustration shows a cock and hen, from photograph, of the new breed of fowls recently introduced from France and known as Faverolle. Those who have seen the breed pronounce it a desirable one, and think that it will become popular in this country. In brief, the main characteristics are vigor, early maturity, good feeding qualities and fine flesh. Comparatively little is known about the breed as egg producers, but, judging from the make up of the hen, they should do fairly well in that respect. The main claim for the breed, however, is that they head the list of all table fowls, seemingly being fitted to take on flesh rapidly and still have the flesh retain the finest flavor.



FAVEROLLE FOWLS.

Scarcity of Beef and Mutton. The setting and fencing of farms in those locations where cattle and sheep have been allowed to graze freely upon government land has helped to make an advance in the prices of our meats. The conditions are different from what they were twenty years ago, yet we think this may be in part overcome by the fattening of cattle at an earlier age, and by better cultivation and the introduction of better grasses on the grazing lands, and better feeding and care of stock when they are brought to the stables. Instead of requiring fifty acres to each steer they are now beginning to claim, or the best feeders are, that three acres of grass is enough for a steer. We have known men in New England who found one acre produce forage for a cow in milk, excepting the grain food which was purchased. When our beef growers reach that capacity they will find it costs no more to grow a fat animal than it did when they had range which was unlimited and without cost.—New England Homestead.

Fruit-Gathering Device. Our two illustrations show a handy device for picking fruit, the advantage being the clear open space that is afforded in this case, where the handle of the basket must constantly be avoided by the picker's hand. One figure shows the box in position on the ladder, while the other shows it with the handle in place for carrying away the fruit when the box is full. It is very simple and one can



HAND BOX FOR FRUIT.

make the whole thing in a few moments, if an empty box of the right size is at hand, and a few pieces of No. 12 wire.—Farm and Home.

Creameries Promote Prosperity. The creamery is scarcely equalled as a promoter of prosperity in agricultural districts. The benefits of the creamery have been heralded abroad in many ways. Steele County, Minnesota, is now getting a bit of free advertising. The First National Bank of Owatonna has had a new draft prepared bearing a four-leaf clover with Owatonna in the center and showing the creameries of the county in their respective distances from that point. There are now twenty-two creameries in Steele County, and their combined output for 1901 was over 3,000,000 pounds.

is suitable. In an apple section it would doubtless be wise to set apple trees. There can be but one objection to utilizing the land along the roadside for fruit trees, and that is the tendency of the part of the owner to neglect them to a much greater extent than would be the case if the trees were in orchard rows. The trees must have the annual care, the pruning, the spraying and the thinning, and if these are given there is no reason why they should not grow profitable crops.

Farm and Factory. In 1870, the census did not report a pound of butter made in factories; in 1880, 30,000,000 pounds, out of a product of 807,000,000, was factory made; in 1900 the factory product of butter was 420,126,000 pounds, out of a grand total of 1,492,650,000 pounds, the factory product being 28.2 per cent of the whole. Cheese making shows a still more remarkable transformation. In 1890 there was no cheese making in factories reported. In 1870 the factories made more than one-half our cheese; and in 1900 the farms made but 16,372,000 pounds, or less than 6 per cent of the whole product of 300,000,000.

Illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely to show the encroachment of the factory upon the function of the farm. Indeed, it is becoming a most difficult matter for the census makers to determine where to draw the line between agriculture and manufactures in many branches of industry. But the farm is the twin sister of the factory; they flourish or are depressed in perfect sympathy; and American supremacy in manufactures is due, in very large degree, to the abundance of our agricultural products. Of the raw materials consumed in manufactures, agriculture supplied \$1,940,727,000 in value, or 81.2 per cent of the total; the mines supplied \$319,975,000, or 13.4 per cent in value; and the forest \$118,803,000, or 5 per cent of the total; while from ocean, lake and river came only \$9,625,000, or 0.94 per cent.—S. N. D. North, in Review of Reviews.

Concentrated Feeds Favored. That farmers are giving the corn concentrated feeds a careful trial is shown by their increased supplying an abundance of pure fresh air as all times as the first requisite, to be followed by the admittance into the stables of all the sunlight that can possibly be secured.

These two forces, pure air and direct sunlight, are great germ destroyers and no habitation for man or beast can have too much of them. Think for a moment of the form of punishment meted out to the offenders against society's laws and compare it with the conditions on many of our breeding farms, noting how closely the conditions agree, and then reflect on the comparative length of the period of life of prisoners and the prevalence of tuberculosis among them as compared with the rest of humanity who can enjoy the blessings of long life and good health, made possible only by God's greatest gift to all his creatures, pure air and sunshine. The breeder, therefore, who is wise in his day and generation will endeavor by all means in his power to provide plenty of exercise in the open air, freedom from all restraint possible and when confinement is necessary, will see to it that the essentials for long life and good health, fresh air and sunshine, are supplied in abundance.—New England Homestead.

Other Fertilizer Needed. It is generally admitted that there is considerable manure value in the grain stubble left on the field to be plowed under, this value consisting of a portion of all the essential plant foods in varying degrees, together with more or less lime and humids. In some cases this value is considerable in one plant food as in the case of the nitrogen in the plowed-under clover. It is a mistake, however, to believe that the manure in this stubble is sufficient to prevent the depletion of the soil by cropping, and yet this is the idea that is strongly fixed in the minds of many farmers. There is no getting away from the old natural law that the soil must have returned to it at least a little more than the crop takes from it, and this the stubble and scant application of stable manure will not do. The possession of the ideas indicated make it evident that the study of the soil in an intelligent manner is one of the essential things for all farmers to do.

Agricultural Atoms. Grand Rapids is a favorite forcing lettuce.

Oom Paul is a new strawberry, announced by its originator to be "the flower of the fruit world."

Don't pick apples on the hot days that sometimes come in autumn. Have all fruit cool when taken in to be stored.

In late summer stir the soil lightly in the strawberry patch after each rain to keep out weeds and conserve moisture.

A Michigan man claims a profitable bit of fruit growing in \$211 received for gooseberries grown on less than half an acre of ground.

The American persimmon makes a handsome tree ornamentally considered. It has dark-green leaves that remain on late in the fall.

For cabbage worms that appear late in the season pyrethrum or salt-peter at the rate of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water can be used with good results.

# Women's Doings.

## NEW WOMAN VERSUS THE OLD.

THE new woman is still a personage who agitates the old woman and causes many ominous shakes of the head. "Not cook? Nor do her own laundry work? Not make her own gowns?" she expostulates, and holds up her hands in holy horror. "Live in an apartment house, buy her own and her children's clothes ready-made and put her clothing all out to be washed with everybody else's in general laundries! What are we coming to?"

Better times, I hope. Did it ever strike the "old woman" that the proper training of a child is enough for one woman's head, hands and heart? And suppose there are several children, each with his own individuality, his own temperament, and each needing constant and almost prayerful study to develop and perfect into the highest type of men and women. One child is timorous, faint-hearted and weak. He is the kind who yields to temptation when he grows older. He must be strengthened physically, mentally, morally. Another is rash, reckless, headstrong. He must be held back, taught caution, led to think before acting.

Is not such constant study and oversight enough for a mother, without stopping to make bread and clothes; to wash until back and head ache? All such purely mechanical, machine work should be done for her; done well to be sure—scientifically, hygienically and as inexpensively as is consistent with good work.

But surely in this, the twentieth century, it is time women stopped laboring at drudgery with her hands and devoted the major part of her time and attention to the moral and mental training of her children.

Not that their physical welfare should be neglected. I do not mean that in any sense. A sound body is as necessary as a sound mind. But now that the world's work is looking so well after these lower needs, do not condemn women for dropping such tasks and moving on to higher and more essential ones. A conscientious mother has her hands full in simply training and developing the character of her little ones. And she needs much study and training herself to be ready for the task.

The new woman is recognizing the importance of this task and earnestly preparing for it. And though she also knows how to make good, wholesome bread, she doesn't spend her days nor achieve a reputation for the latter work. If the bakers strike, she can make it. But otherwise she passes such tasks on to skilled labor and devotes herself to the higher work of building character.

## Wishing Away Her Husband.

Why should not a woman wish away her husband, as is reported from New York? Under present existing arrangements she exercises the privilege of superintending his feminine relations during her life, and it is fitting enough that she should make a bequest of him to a suitable party in the event of death. The will may be broken, or the gentleman may be released by another woman under a writ of habeas corpus for good and sufficient reasons. It is an interesting question, with good legal principles subject to limitations. We assume, however, that the beneficiary of the will is not obliged to accept the bequest, but may nobly turn him over to charity. Why not assume that a public-spirited woman may bequeath her husband to the Art Institute or the Historical Society or the Lincoln Park Zoo, or the department of fossils at the Columbian Museum, according as her experience and his qualifications may suggest?—Chicago Post.

## Funk for the Kaiser.

An American girl who has won fame abroad is Miss Mary Muenchoff, of Omaha. She has just finished a four years' tour of the principal European cities and was received everywhere with enthusiasm. Three times she was summoned to sing before the Kaiser—a compliment which has been extended to but few singers.

Miss Muenchoff, a handsome and charming woman, with just enough simplicity and of independent American spirit to render society sought after and keenly appreciated. Her singing is pronounced by critics to be of the finest quality.

A Housekeeping Experiment. One housekeeper last year tried the experiment of running her household on the co-operative plan. She consulted with her cook, who was the general housework girl as well, and entered into an arrangement with her by which any surplus over the stipulated weekly allowance for household expenses was to be equally divided between the two. It was thought that an allowance of \$2 a day for a family of five was sufficient, and by careful, systematic watching the weekly expenditures often did not reach the allotted \$14. Whatever less they were was scrupulously divided between the two. Often there would be a dollar to the good, though 50 cents to each was the more

common allotment. If, through company, sickness or some unusual demand the sum was overstepped, the next week was started in debt that needed care to eliminate.

The experiment proved highly satisfactory, though it must be admitted that the girl was one of unusual intelligence and adaptability. Undoubtedly, however, it could be successful in many households, even under somewhat less favorable conditions. It gave the maid a strong incentive to watch all leakages, and it effectually prevented the fault-finding on that score, which is a large cause for discontent between mistress and maid in almost every family. A stipulation in the contract was that the table should be kept up to its usual standard, and both parties to the agreement felt stimulated to make the food attractive through service and flavor rather than by outlay.—New York Post.



WITH THE DRESSMAKER.

The short skirt is gaining steadily abroad—indeed, it is the favored style if not on parade.

Alluring cravats are made of soft silk, loosely knotted, having lace lapels crossed over and pulled through antique buckles.

Bariste chemisettes are frequently introduced. These are preferably of white, laid in lingerie tucks or the most delicate embroidery "velveting."

Narrow belts are coming into fashion again, and some lovely jeweled belts are being worn, but this does not mean that the high-draped ceintures are out of date.

Much shorter skirts are a feature of the latest corsets, some being scarcely three inches below the waist in the back, while the height above the waist has perceptibly increased.

An extremely dainty petticoat to wear with afternoon house gowns is made of sheerest batiste muslin or dotted swiss, adorned with a number of tiny taffeta ruffles, over which falls a full flounce of embroidered muslin.

"Calochons" of pearls, windmill and cockade rosettes, motifs of passementerie are all much in vogue. Ball dresses are trimmed with incrustations of Venetian point and many evening gowns are made in the new butter straw and champagne tints.

The note of black is still quite indispensable and a sea of black tulle is being used up in Paris. Long black rosettes with a piece of tulle to tuck into the waist are seen on nearly every bodice, and the hitherto fine-art flat boas are quite discarded for ruche boas of black and white tulle, with long black velvet loops and ends.

## The Art of Playing Hostess.

The Englishwoman is said to be the best hostess in the world—because she is mistress of the art of letting alone. It costs little time and no money to find out what one's guest wishes to do with her day, and to permit her to be happy in her own way. This surely is the truest hospitality. A hostess who invites people to visit her has two very important duties to perform, two serious extremes to avoid—one, not to neglect her guests, and another—quite as important—not to weary them with too constant attention.

Never give a guest the impression of "being entertained," which is more than sufficient to reduce a sensitive woman to the very depths of misery. Just follow the daily routine of your household, taking care that your guest is neither neglected nor treated with discourtesy. The hostess who allows a guest to feel that she is the cause of inconvenience violates the first law of hospitality.

## For the Children's Lunch Box.

Cookies are always in demand for the children's luncheon boxes. A delicious sort for "extra occasions" may have an admixture of nuts and fruit. Cream together one and one-half cupsful of sugar and a cupful of butter. Add three well-beaten eggs and give the batter a vigorous beating. Stir in a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of hot water, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Sift three and one-fourth cupsful of flour and beat in alternate portions of it and of chopped English walnuts, half a cupful of currants, and half a cupful of chopped and seeded raisins. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered pan, leaving a space for expansion, and bake in a moderate oven.

## Stockings.

There are silk stockings in two shades of a dark but rich green which are pronounced the "latest" thing in Paris. Another kind of green hosiery is for the golf girl. It is grass green decorated with golf clubs and balls. It is also shown in red with the clubs and balls in green.