

We are assimilating immigrants instead of digesting securities.

Uncle Sam has more forests to burn nowadays than he will have a few decades hence.

The Harvard professor who has discovered the germ of smallpox has our permission to keep it.

Mrs. Wigg, of cabbage patch fame, is a heroine of fiction who does not appeal to the gentlemen who invent new names for cigars.

Many a man puzzles over the proper place for "shall" and "will." After a while he learns that when a woman says he shall, he will.

Now Monroe D. Conway says he was misquoted. He didn't call Lincoln a scamp. This must be a great relief to Lincoln's descendants.

Whitaker Wright's claim that he would have been worth \$50,000,000 if he had operated in this country is a tribute of which American has not reason to be proud.

That boy who tried to eat fire after the fashion of the fire-eater at a theatrical performance will never be as handsome as he was, but he will have a good deal more sense.

Mrs. Burdick has her \$25,000, but even that will hardly make her forget that some of the papers were mean enough to say at the time of the inquest that she was homely and looked her years.

It is simply wonderful, all the things that can be done with cotton-seed oil. In December we shipped 2,900 tons of cotton-seed oil to Marseilles, France—and it will soon come back to us as pure olive oil.

Peking, written Peking in United States Government publications since 1897, is to get back its "g." If current developments may be taken as indication, the ancient capital of China may yet be written Pekingsky.

No, troubled reader, those alleged adornments which women wear in their hats resembling miniature feather dusters are not badges of an order of housemaids. They are just a development of freak millinery.—Boston Transcript.

When you take into account all the varied forms of healing and the number of people engaged in ministering to minds and bodies diseased isn't it a wonder that anybody can get sick enough to die? Or is it more to be wondered at that anybody is alive?

Mr. Mangum says the women of the future will be "more creative and imaginative and less passive and subservient" than is the woman of to-day. There are married men who will pity the man of the future if Mr. Mangum is right concerning the imaginative part of it.

Chicago business men, having discovered that time is lost in eating that might be devoted to getting money, will form a quick-lunch club. Why not arrange some mechanical contrivance that would feed them while they are busy at their desks? Just think of stopping for a 50-cent meal, while in the same time a man might make at least \$1.53 in his office!

A West Point cadet has been dismissed for violating the rules and then lying about it. Secretary Root, in indorsing the decree of the court-martial, wrote: "It is of the first importance that the cadets of the Military Academy should discountenance and abhor falsehood, however disguised," and that the quibbling evasions of the defendant would be "more natural in a police court than in a company of officers and gentlemen." One might add, while echoing the Secretary's opinion, that quibbling evasions are out of place even in a police court.

The struggle for success in life is more fiercely competitive than it ever was and the preparation for this struggle is becoming more and more exacting. The school curriculum shows this to be so. The tendency to overload it seems to be increasing to such an extent as to evoke the earnest protest of parents. A system which requires the young pupil to spend many hours in school and more hours in home study to maintain a standing in the classroom and to prepare for nerve-racking examinations naturally provokes the criticism of parents, who are just able to judge of its baleful effect upon the minds and bodies of their charges. The youth whose time has been frittered away on too many studies may be easily beaten in the life struggle by the boy who has been confined to a few essential studies, and who has made them a part of his intellectual outfit.

The Detroit conference of the national congress of mothers favored uniform groups laws and denounced polygamy in Utah. It failed to define polygamy law which it would approve for the entire country. It must be pointed out that American method of polygamy is a law abolishing in the States of the Union the counter-law of the Mormon legislature in Utah. The Mormon polygamy outside Utah is not subject to the laws of the States.

nation as simultaneous polygamy with in Utah's boundaries. Until we have a divorce law in every State forbidding remarriage of divorced persons during the life of a divorced partner polygamy will continue to flourish throughout the country. Statistics have frequently shown that more than three-fourths of the divorces in the United States are secured for immediate remarriage to another person already selected. Mothers may well look with dread upon the future of their children while a morality so lax prevails outside Utah and is finding its victims in annually increasing thousands in every plane of society.

That the United States should be a leader in the great movement for international arbitration is fitting. The movement is the most vital one in world politics, and its success up to the present is due very largely to influences from this country. The progress of arbitration during the last year has been remarkable beyond the expectation of its most sanguine advocates. A year ago, the international court at The Hague was an untried tribunal. In twelve months it has received three great cases—the Pius fund case between this country and Mexico, settled last fall in our favor; the Japanese house tax case between Japan on one side and Great Britain, France and Germany on the other; and the Venezuelan question of preferential treatment, the settlement of which will establish an international principle of the utmost importance. Besides these, five other international disputes have been arbitrated during the year, and half a dozen or more are still pending before special tribunals. Numerous friendship treaties that have been negotiated and the fact that the Venezuelan episode with all its intricacies led to no further international complications still further attest the spirit of peace that is growing among the nations. It ought to be a matter of pride to every American that this country is taking a leading part in this movement. Not only has it been a party to four arbitrations during the year, but its attitude in the recent Venezuelan difficulty has given this country high rank among the peace-makers. The appointment of the Alaskan boundary tribunal is still another evidence of our desire to settle our disputes with our neighbors peacefully.

The action recently taken by the various State Legislatures with reference to a constitutional amendment for the direct election of Senators by the people shows not only the widespread interest in the reform but the strength of opinion in its favor where the issue has been brought to the test of a vote. It appears that thirty-six State Legislatures have had the proposal before them, and that of these twenty-one have indorsed it, while fourteen have failed to indorse it. In only five States, Massachusetts, Maine, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, has the proposal been voted on without carrying. Maine, however, did not finally reject it, but postponed it to the next session. In most of the other States that are listed against it it was buried in committee, and will surely be heard from in future Legislatures. In one State it passed one house and in another it passed both houses but was vetoed by the Governor. Of the twenty-one States that have indorsed the proposal nine went merely so far as to ask their Senators and Congressmen to vote for the submission of an amendment. The other twelve, however, took the radical step of demanding that Congress call a constitutional convention to submit the amendment. These twelve States are:

- California, Nevada
Illinois, North Carolina
Minnesota, North Dakota
Missouri, Oregon
Montana, Utah
Nebraska, Wisconsin

The Federal Constitution has existed one hundred and fourteen years without the need of a constitutional convention to revise it. Such a convention will not be necessary now, but it will only be when almost all of the required two-thirds of the States have demanded it that the privileged Senate will be induced to yield to popular will and permit the submission of an amendment direct to the States. The time is doubtless not far distant when the twelve States that have made the call will find eighteen more arrayed at their side, and the reform will be assured.

Museum is 2,500 Years Old. A museum of the sixth century, B. C., has come into the possession of the University of Pennsylvania. The museum is not big, being contained in a large earthen jar, but the contents are very valuable from a historical point of view.

Whether the specimens were excavated or purchased is not known, but they undoubtedly represent a collection which must have been made during the time of Belshazzar, since it was found in one of the upper strata at Nippur.

The best specimen in the jar is an inscription containing the titles of Sargon I., who lived about 2300 B. C. There is a black stone tablet of Ur-Gur, 3700 B. C., which tells that this king built the great wall around the city of Nippur.

Then there is the terra cotta brick stamp of Bur-Sin, which is the first yet found of that king. Another tablet states that the large hall of the temple was called Beshazzar, and that there were twenty-four other shrines to gods in the temple besides the one that has been found of Bel and his consort, Beltis.

It's a rare man who darts into a guest to dinner without first consulting his wife.

FARMS AND FARMERS

Do you know that fish killed as soon as taken from the water by a blow on the back of the head will keep longer and be better than those permitted to die slowly?

Do you know that birds destroy millions of bugs, mosquitoes and harmful insects, that without the birds we could not live on the earth, and that every little insect-eating bird you may kill and every egg you may take from its nest means one less bird to destroy insects?—Live Stock Journal.

Feeding The Grass Crop. One of the most successful growers of hay in the country ascribed his success to the proper preparation of his fields in the beginning and the proper culture afterward, as well as the proper manuring at the time of seeding. During the two months preceding seeding the soil is plowed and harrowed so frequently that he claims it is gone over at least fifty times. This process makes fine all the vegetation that is available as plant food and let it sunshine to the soil. Before seeding stable manure is used in as large quantities as he can afford, but after seeding only bone, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda are used, and this is used on every crop; that is, he is not satisfied to let the fertilizer used in preparing the seed bed answer for all time, but prepares and applies the commercial fertilizers named each season or twice each season, if, as in his case, two crops are taken from the meadow each season. This sort of treatment is expensive, to an extent, but it pays to apply it in any section where the hay crop is a paying one.



MILKING MACHINE.

with a lid, clamped securely in place by simply raising the handle to lift the bucket. All that is needed to make connection is the mere hanging of the bucket on the pipe above the cow by a hook attached to the milk pail for that purpose, as shown in the cut. This is an ordinary pail with a tight lid and glass peepholes down the sides so that the milk can be seen. A rubber tube runs to the cups attached to the cow's teats. Between the cups is a valve and chamber about the size of a hen's egg which really constitutes the effective part of the machine. The machine is set to work by a simple turn of the valve and the suction holds it in place until the milking is finished. It requires from two and one-half to ten minutes to milk a cow. With proper equipment one man can readily handle fifty.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Science and Farming.

If you tell the average Missouri farmer that he ought to use a little more science in his business he will reply that the advocates of scientific methods are mere theorists; that they do very well in their way, but they can't teach a practical agriculturist anything in his line. Robert H. Kern, a St. Louis lawyer, has lately given the conservative farmers of Macon County a lesson in scientific agriculture that has opened their eyes. In settling an estate he came into possession of some almost worthless city property. This he traded for some land in Macon County which seemed almost equally valueless. The larger part of it was under water most of the time, and a good crop never had been raised on it. Mr. Kern called in an engineer and had him make plans for a drainage system. Then he called in a farmer who understood the science of agriculture and put him to work. The land was drained perfectly, a bog became a fine meadow, and where a swamp had been from time immemorial a bumper corn crop was raised. Now that farm, which, when Mr. Kern got it, would hardly have brought \$5 per acre, is worth \$50 per acre. Ten thousand dollars' worth of corn was raised on it last year. It is said half the dwellers in the Charleston bottoms are now talking about hiring scientific engineers as farm hands.—Kansas City Journal.

Profit in Summer Eggs.

It is well understood that the eggs laid during the winter are, to a certain extent at least, a forced production. This being the case, it is hardly fair to expect that the fowl who has turned out a goodly supply of eggs during the winter can keep it up during the summer. It is questionable if it would be advisable to force the winter laying fowl to continue during the summer. If the bird is to be counted as among the layers the following winter she should be allowed the period of rest during most of the summer; that is, she should not be fed so as to force egg production, but her food should be sufficiently liberal and sufficiently varied to keep her in good shape to lay. The poultryman who has not received from his fowls the number of eggs he should have had during the winter ought to make an effort to get even during the summer, the natural season for the hen to lay. This cannot be done by simply turning the hens out on the range, for they must be grain-fed and properly cared for. Handle them as you would the fowls for winter egg production. It will not be expensive, for most of their living will be obtained on the range and, unless eggs are very low in price, you will receive enough from the supply to pay well for the extra food and care.

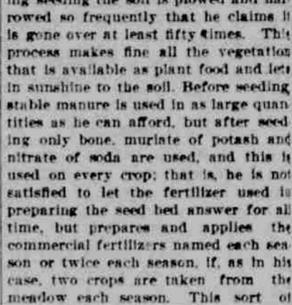
Do You Know?

Do you know that every crusty insect on an animal in killing or just before death poisons to a greater or less extent its meat?

Do you know that birds destroy millions of bugs, mosquitoes and harmful insects, that without the birds we could not live on the earth, and that every little insect-eating bird you may kill and every egg you may take from its nest means one less bird to destroy insects?—Live Stock Journal.

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A LAND-LEVELING TOOL.

This land leveler is a tool that will pay for itself many times over and ought to be found on every farm. The illustration shows clearly how it is made. A heavy plank eight or ten feet long and two feet wide, set on edge, is used for the lever and the wings at the side keep it in an upright position at all times. The wings should be securely fastened by iron straps. Strips of strong board, one and one-half inches thick by three inches wide are fastened at each upper corner of the plank and a small cross-piece at the end is provided with a ring, to which the team is hitched. A small iron rod from the center of cross-piece to the center of the top of the plank gives additional strength. A and A indicate large screw eyes, to which a light rope is attached to enable the driver to raise the lever if need be and to enable him to turn corners eas-

How to Feed Horses.

Horses fed liberally, if not well exercised, will often get off their feed. The skill of the feeder must remedy this. Every one having the care of stock of any kind should bear in mind that all troubles of appetite and of the digestive organs are generally chargeable to the feeder rather than the animal. Regularity, a keen judgment and strict attention are the "medicine" the feeder of stock needs to administer.

Care of the Garden.

Just as soon as any crop of vegetables is finished in the garden, spade the location, and if any seeds are in the soil many of them will sprout. If so go over it again, which will save much valuable time and labor in the spring. Late summer and fall is the proper time to clean a garden, especially if weed seeds are to be eradicated.

Farm Notes.

To use more machinery and conveniences of every kind, or to cut down your acreage, appears the only remedy in sight for lack of farm help. Give the young pigs a low trough and a chance to feed separate from the sow. Add to ground oats or barley or wheat middlings some warm skim milk or water. There is no better egg-producing food than a combination of oats, bran, corn, green stuff and insects, with the average waste of the average kitchen or dairy, and you don't have to pay 5 cents per pound for any of these.

In Denmark they have farmers' co-operative dairy associations of twelve farmers each, who for five years weigh the feed of each of their cows and also the milk, and thus make a record of the returns from each cow.

String beans can be grown as long as the weather is warm. The practice of growing the earlier kinds alone is too general, for a ready sale awaits them whenever they reach the markets. Try some of the late varieties, and keep up a succession as long as the opportunity permits.

On the thirty-seven acres of ground devoted to the live-stock department at the world's fair, at St. Louis, are being built 2,800 stalls. Two thousand four hundred of these are open stalls, 8x10 feet. The remaining 400 are box stalls, 10x10 feet. In addition four octagonal dairy barns will provide 140 open stalls and twenty-eight box stalls.

GROWTH OF NEGRO COLONY.

Calhoun School and Settlement in Lowndes County, Alabama.

At a lantern talk given recently in this city, says the New York Post, the Rev. Pitt Dillingham, principal of the Calhoun School and Settlement in Lowndes County, Alabama, read a paper illustrating the remarkable growth of a negro community which Calhoun is building. He said: "There are seventy-five families in this group and five square miles of plantation country have been broken up into fifty-acre farms. The negroes have paid \$18,000 on the land during the past six years. During the same time \$1,000 in taxes have been paid and over \$700 a year as tuition money. Most important of all, standards of family life have gone up. Yet we are told the negro will not work and cannot save.

"Calhoun is a combination of farm and home and school and church, building a central neighborhood in its own county, and stimulating the growth of other neighborhoods where these four things are being Americanized and taught to pull together. Good farms and homes within sound of school and church bell make its objective. "Calhoun is giving industrial education to over 300 students. It reaches about 500 more annually in the public schools through its graduates and students. In its county there are 12,000 negro children of school age; one in four goes to school. There are 2,000 white children; one in two goes to school. Calhoun is working on Hampton and Tuskegee lines. Its peculiarity is that it combines school and settlement work, like the Speyer School recently established by teachers' college of Columbia University. Its county contains 31,000 negroes and 4,500 whites by the last census, and was selected for Calhoun's experiment by Booker Washington because it was the blackest county in Alabama. A Southern white man helped start the land movement by selling his own plantation, and he still superintends the buying of land."

MACEDONIANS GIVING "RELIGIOUS CAKE" TO PRISONERS



Among the mixed population of Macedonia the Christians, so called, are predominant, although the Mussulman Turks rule the country. These primitive Christians have many curious customs, one of the most interesting being that depicted in the illustration, the giving to political or other prisoners in their jails of what they call the "religious cake." This cake, ornamented with a figure of the cross, is carried to the prisoners on All Souls' day by the sympathetic women of the community in which the jail is situated.

Origin of "Budget."

It is difficult to realize that the term "budget," now so often in every one's mouth, is a term less than 200 years old, the earliest mention of the word dating no further back than 1733. We borrowed it from the old French language—bougette, meaning a small bag, in which in former times it was the custom to put the estimates of receipts and expenditures when presented to parliament. Hence the chancellor of the exchequer, in making his annual statement, was formerly said to open his budget. In time the term passed from the receptacle to the contents, and, curiously, this new signification was returned from this country to France, where it was first used in an official manner in the early part of the nineteenth century. — London Chronicle.

Seal of the Confederacy.

The great seal of the Confederacy is supposed to be in the office of the Secretary of State of South Carolina. The original design called for an equestrian portrait of Washington in the center, after the statue which surmounts his monument in the capitol square in Richmond; and no doubt that design was executed by Joseph B. Wyon, chief engraver of her majesty's seals, No. 287 Regent street, London. His charge for the work was \$122. Somebody issued proofs of the "great seal" which had Washington wearing whiskers and a Confederate slouch hat. Who has the die from which they were struck? It should be worth a handsome sum as a curiosity.

The Old Quotation Recalled.

Tom—You remember that old tree in the school yard where you and I cut our names on the bark with your jack-knife? Dick—I should say I do. Tom—Well, some vandal has chopped the whole thing down. Dick—Ah, I see. The bark that held the prints went down." eh?—Baltimore American.

An Old Manuscript.

The earliest extant manuscript of the Hebrew old testament is a copy of the pentateuch, now in the British museum and assigned to the ninth century, and the earliest manuscript bearing a precise date is a copy of the prophets, at St. Petersburg, dated A. D. 916, while the majority of the manuscripts belong to much later periods.

Some people are too independent to take a hint.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

Purest of Emollients and Greatest of Skin Cures.

The Most Wonderful Curative of All Time

For Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Humours

And Purest and Sweetest of Toilet Emollients.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases, by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humours, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing and healing the most distressing of infantile humours, and preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp and hair. Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, hands and feet, from infancy to age, far more effectively, agreeably and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients. Its "Instant relief for skin-tortured babies," or "Sanative, antiseptic cleansing," or "One-night treatment of the hands or feet," or "Single treatment of the hair," or "Use after athletics," cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Up Against It—"Is your employer out?" inquired the caller. "Yes, sir," replied the office boy. "How do you know without looking into his private office?" "Because I just heard him growl about the cards he was gettin' and call for another stack of blues."—Philadelphia Press.

THE FACT IS ODD: THE POSTOFFICE SAVINGS BANK OF GREAT BRITAIN ARE TECHNICALLY INSOLVENT.

Their deposits at the end of the year were \$700,000,000 their assets only about \$670,000,000. Nobody worries about a little thing like that: the government is responsible. Of course the discrepancy rose from the high prices the department was forced to pay for national bonds before the Boer war. The lowering the rate of interest allowed is an obvious cure. The postal banks were authorized in 1881 and nearly \$10,000,000 was deposited the first year. Some later developments are curious. By the "slip" system a sum so small as two cents can be deposited. Deposits can be withdrawn by telegraph. School savings banks are recognized, but are not very successful, owing to the superior attraction of sweets as a medium of investment. A feature of the postal banks is that, through their agency depositors can buy small fractional portions of government bonds.

BABY WEATHER.

Little Fellows Don't Like the Hot Days.

Mothers should know exactly what food to give babies in hot weather. With the broiling hot days in July and August the mother of a baby is always anxious for the health of her little one and is then particularly careful in feeding. Milk sours quickly and other food is uncertain. Even in spite of caution, sickness sometimes creeps in and then the right food is more necessary than ever. "Our baby boy two years old began in August to have attacks of terrible stomach and bowel trouble. The physician said his digestion was very bad and that if it had been earlier in the summer and hotter weather we would surely have lost him. "Finally we gave baby Grape-Nuts food, feeding it several times the first day, and the next morning he seemed better and brighter than he had been for many days. There was a great change in the condition of his bowels and in three days they were entirely normal. He is now well and getting very strong and healthy and we know that Grape-Nuts saved his life, for he was a very, very ill baby. Grape-Nuts food must have wonderful properties to effect such cures as this.

"We grown-ups in our family all use Grape-Nuts and also Postum in place of coffee, with the result that we never any of us have any coffee ill, but are well and strong." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. The reason Grape-Nuts food relieves bowel trouble in babies or adults is because the starch of the grain is predigested and does not tax the bowels, nor ferment like white bread, potatoes and other forms of starchy food. Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the \$7,500.00 order certificate, 25¢ money price.