

Notes on the various news items and second-hand discoveries.

The girl who dresses to kill frequently ends by killing herself.

About the time a man gets a pair of patent leather shoes broken in the patent expires.

If the world owes you a living all you have to do is pull off your coat and proceed to collect it.

Now that W. J. Bryan is a grandfather his enemies will have to cease calling him a "boy orator," sayhow.

How will the average man regard the rapid growth of the movement to increase the world's supply of milliners?

The up-to-date young woman now goes in for athletics, so she may be prepared to jump at an offer of marriage.

Mr. Rockefeller is a conspicuous example of what a man can achieve by close attention to business after he has passed the age of 35.

Experience has shown that when a Japanese army "disappears" a Russian army somewhere or other is likely to find it unexpectedly.

A New York woman resents her husband's insinuation that she can't play a good game of poker. The only game a woman can't play is "whist."

There is complaint that the spelling of those Manchurian names is changed frequently, but it may be said in compensation that any change is for the better.

In exempting representatives of foreign governments from the provisions of the law its framers evidently believed they would not voluntarily violate it.

Stick close to your desk, young man, and some day you may be the president of a railway company with a chance to resign and draw a salary of \$75,000 for several years after your resignation.

William Waldorf Astor owns \$31,000,000 worth of property in New York. There is no reason to believe that he hopes for the immediate destruction of this country, even if he doesn't consider it fit to live in.

Without knowing what would be the punishment upon conviction, it is suggested that a fitting penalty to impose upon a man who puts iron in his belt should be to equip him with one of his pieces and toss him overboard in midocean.

A man in Missouri who swallowed a 3-cent piece back in the days when silver coin of that denomination were sometimes seen has just coughed it up. We all of us have had experience with individuals who required a very long time to cough up very small amounts.

Official approval has been stamped on the brow of that social tyrant, the tip. According to a recent order of the Navy department, officers traveling on department business are entitled to 50 cents a day for tips in the United States, and a dollar a day outside the United States. The allowance for food and lodging is the same abroad as within the country. The distinction in the tip allowance shows that this country is better off than others in the vexed matter of "voluntary" fees which are obligatory.

The establishment of the Chinese consular post in the province of Hunan has been attended by some incidents of an instructive nature. When they first got the postoffice at Kai-feng there was a fist fight between clerks and buyers of stamps over the question, Who is to lick the stamps? Herks, said the purchasers; but the clerks refused to be the moisteners. The police had to interfere. First was the official at Tai-kang. The first customer at the new office was greeted with the command, as he took the stamp, "Now lick it and put it just here!" The precedent is fixed. Buyers must lick and stick, or go stampless.

Routine is a blessed thing when something happens to reduce the moral driving power which keeps us going—the courage, purpose and good sense that give life present joy as well as meaning. It is good in moments of depression or weariness that there is a path marked out ahead each by which men follow because it is there; that there is time which custom has set for them to get up, to go to work, to rest, to read, to go to bed. They move along the groove of habit and get all the benefit of their inheritance and their experience. The general may quit the field when he chooses; the army has a standing plan and knows what it is doing.

A good time to remember the various rival nations as well as the various parties. Few are mischievous schemes made by politicians at the best of a campaign; but it is always remember that they are engaged all the time in the struggle for the crown, and

that their politicians are continually seeking to influence public opinion in the community of nations. If one were always well informed about the national rivalries one would not be misled by the foreign dispatches in the newspapers. Doubtless much of the present unpopularity of Russia is due to the fact that for years the greater part of the "news" about the empire has been written in countries or by men politically hostile. The Russian government is aware of this, and last year expelled from St. Petersburg the correspondent of a London paper on the ground that he was doing his best to stir up trouble. The charge was well founded, even though the punishment was not one which would have been inflicted in America. The great parties in world politics just now are British and Russian. The Japanese, in attacking the Russians, have the sympathy of the British, their allies. France sympathizes with Russia, its ally, and Germany, through its emperor, is anxious to be on the winning side. If the foreign news in the daily papers is read in the light of these facts much misapprehension will be avoided.

A great deal is said nowadays about the education of the boy on the street or in the school. The best thought of education is given to the boy. In the day schools and in the night schools the boy receives more than his share of attention. In the belief that the making of the man depends largely upon the school, Walter L. Hervey in the *Chauntiquan*, dissects from this view. He says: "Home is par excellence a unifying force in the life of a boy. Home is his point of departure, his point of return, his headquarters." He estimates that out of the first fifteen years of a boy's life five are usually spent wholly at home. Out of 8,700 hours in a year 7,700 are, as a rule, spent by children under the care and guidance of home. That is to say 7,700 hours are spent at home and 1,000 hours in school. Therefore, he contends, we are in danger of belittling the home as an educational institution. It is a common saying that thousands of homes exert no educational influence upon children, or that if they do exert any influence, it is injurious rather than beneficial, and therefore, even more attention should be given to the schools. To these schools, it is assumed, the children of ignorant parents will come and then carry back an educational influence to the home. There is undoubtedly a measure of truth in this, and because there is a measure of truth in the theory, our public schools are of great benefit. But there is another side to the question which Mr. Hervey presents as a principle in our educational system. The first duty of the parents, however poor or ignorant they may be, is to make a home for the children, a home where the boy will have his own corner, if not his own home; where he will grow up with a focal center necessary to his normal development as a boy. Mr. Hervey admits that it may not be possible to provide such a home among those who fit from flat to flat or from cottage to cottage, but he insists that the ordinary home, be it ever so humble, accomplishes its ends educationally not mainly by preaching, still less by studying lessons, but simply by giving old and young a chance to live and learn together." In other words, a home fulfills its destiny as an educational force when it is a home with home life. Any one can have such a home. Mr. Hervey is right in assuming that home is receiving too little attention from educators, and that home as a school is not sufficiently considered by parents.

CORSETS FOR THE NOSE.
Beauty Doctor Much in Demand at Present in London.
The "smart" set in society—and their followers in humble life—will do almost anything to "improve" their personal appearance, according to the *London Daily News*. Cutting dimples has been quite the rage for some time past, and the writer knows that "dimple cutters" in the west end have been doing quite a big business during the present season. Ladies who never dreamed of having dimples before have now got what they think admirable specimens upon the face and neck. What will happen when dimples go out of fashion it is difficult to surmise, but no doubt the "beauty doctors" will be able to make the necessary repairs.
Our contemporary, the *Medical Press and Circular*, in its current issue, deals with another of the latest novelties in this direction. It emanates—like other things of the kind—from Paris, and is a "special corset for the nose." It is readily conceivable that prolonged and severe pressure for the correction of a supposed malformation may be most injurious under certain circumstances; while it is questionable if mere alteration in position would have the slightest effect in removing a "bottle" nose or in overcoming a chronic rosacea. To the practice our medical contemporary applies this sledgehammer denunciation:
"To lower the art of surgery to the level of mere facial beautification may be sometimes undignified, but to tamper with the anatomical outlines of the human countenance is one of the most insidious forms of quackery when undertaken by unskilled hands, and for the sake of pampering a foolish vanity."

The fashion is coming back wherein a woman leaves on her dressing table at night more hair than she takes to her bed.
Some people are too insistent on the right to be fools in their own way.

SOLDIERS' STORIES.

ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Graphic Account of Stirring Scenes Witnessed on the Battlefield and in Camp—Veterans of the Rebellion Relate Experiences of Thrilling Nature.

The year 1862 presented, for the Union cause, some dark pictures in the War of the Rebellion.
McClellan's operations against Richmond were a failure, ending in the disastrous retreat to Harrison's Landing. Fremont's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley was fraught with calamity. Pope's movement against Lee's rear resulted finally in his own defeat at the Second Battle of Bull Run, and the invasion of Maryland by the Confederate army under Lee, Jackson and Longstreet. This invasion was characterized by the sanguinary contest at South Mountain, the capture of Harper's Ferry, with some 12,000 Union prisoners and immense commissary and ordnance stores, and the terribly severe but fruitless battle of Antietam.

In the West, the condition of the latter part of the year was not more satisfactory. General George W. Morgan, with 12,000 troops, was compelled to retreat from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio river, and General E. Kirby Smith, with a veteran army which defeated Generals Mansson and Nelson near Richmond, Ky., approached distressingly close to Cincinnati and compelled the concentration there of thousands of "Squirrel Hunters" from Ohio and Indiana under General Leavelle Wallace.

General Bragg, with veterans who fought at Shiloh and Corinth, had a footrace of several hundred miles from Southern Tennessee into Kentucky, his competitor on parallel lines being General Don Carlos Buell, with the Army of the Ohio. Buell reached Louisville first, compelling Bragg to move toward Frankfort, where he spent some time in reorganizing the State government and recruiting men for his depleted ranks.
While Bragg was receiving accessions from Kentucky, Buell was securing thousands of men from the Western States, the fruit of the enlistment made in response to President Lincoln's call for 60,000 recruits for three years, or during the war. Finally Buell moved against his adversary, and at Perryville, Oct. 8, with but a portion of each army engaged, crossed swords in a bloody engagement. Bragg retired from the State, carrying with him immense plunder and took a strong position at Murfreesboro, Tenn., ready to contest the field with Rosecrans, the able successor of Buell in command of the army, whose name had been changed meanwhile from that of the Army of the Ohio to that of the Army of the Cumberland.

To complete matters, the elections in a number of the loyal States were not favorable to the Union cause. This period was emphatically dark, as will be remembered by the battle-scarred veterans of those troubled times.
One of the regiments organized under President Lincoln's call in the autumn of 1862 and placed under the direction of Brigadier General Quincy A. Gilmore at Lexington, Ky., was the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Thos. J. Henderson, afterward a Brevet Brigadier and a member of Congress for ten years, being its commander.

Colonel Henderson had been in North Central Illinois a prominent lawyer and Republican politician. He was well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. In fact, he had as a member of the State Legislature supported him several times for the United States Senate, notably so in the celebrated race made in 1853 against the "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic oracle and idol of the State.

Though Colonel Henderson had been in the service but a few months, serious illness in his family induced them to request his return on leave of absence, even for a few days. He presented the request to General Gilmore, his superior officer, but was informed by him that recent string-out orders from the War Department absolutely prohibited the granting of any leaves of absence. General Gilmore, however, suggested to Colonel Henderson that he write to President Lincoln and present his case direct.

Colonel Henderson finally wrote to his friend in Congress, Hon. William Kellogg, who presented the matter to Mr. Lincoln. The reply, which was not written by a secretary on a type writer, is a characteristic one. It shows, on the part of the great war President, a recognition of past support, but indicates what is still greater—a supreme regard for his obligation to bring to war to a speedy close by using effectively the means provided for its vigorous prosecution. The letter is a historic document, and now meets the public gaze for the first time, its use having been granted to me by General Henderson:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 20, 1862.
"Hon. T. J. Henderson:
"My Dear Sir—Your letter of the 8th to Hon. William Kellogg has just been shown me. You can scarcely overestimate the pleasure it would give me to oblige you; but nothing is operating so ruinously upon us everywhere as 'absenteeism.' It positively will not do for me to grant leaves of absence in cases not sufficient to procure them under the regular rules.
"It would astonish you to know the extent of the evil of 'absenteeism.' We

scarcely have more than half the men we are paying for on the spot for service anywhere."
"Yours very truly,
"A. LINCOLN."

A faithful soldier, Colonel Henderson did not seek or receive a leave of absence until after the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1861, when, owing to serious personal illness, he was compelled by Generals Schell and Cox to return to his home for recuperation. He honors President Lincoln for his official firmness in refusing a leave of absence under critical conditions in the nation's history.

J. FRAISE RICHARD, Historian Army of the Ohio.

At a Cannon's Mouth.
"By the way," said the Major, "the Twenty-third Ohio made one of the best long distance marches on record. In August, 1862, it was ordered from West Virginia to Washington and it marched 104 miles in three days, arriving at the point at which it was to take boats for Parkersburg on schedule time, and after a journey on foot, by boat, and by rail, reached Washington in nine days from its remote station in the mountains.

"The Twenty-third, however, was a good, all around regiment. Its first Colonel was W. S. Rosecrans, its second E. P. Scammon, its third Ruford B. Hayes, and its fourth James M. Comly. Its First Lieutenant Colonel was Stanley Matthews, and among the Captains were William McKinley, Jr., and Harrison Gray Otis. Rosecrans became Major General, Scammon a Brigadier General, Hayes and McKinley Presidents of the United States. Matthews went to the United States Senate and to the Supreme Court, and Comly and Otis became editors and publishers.

"There never was in any regiment of the war a group of officers who in the years after the war stood together as did the field officers of the Twenty-third, and from Rosecrans down they had many stories to tell of the men of the regiment. On one occasion General Hayes, while Governor of Ohio, expressed a preference for the appointment of a certain man. His political advisers were at a loss to account for this preference and pressed the Governor for his reason. 'Well,' said the Governor, conclusively, 'he was a Twenty-third Ohio man, you know,' and that settled it.

"Again, when Hayes was President and there was a vacancy in the Supreme Court, he turned from other candidates strongly urged by his political friends to Matthews, a Twenty-third Ohio man. The Senate at first refused to confirm the appointment, but Matthews went to the Supreme bench through the initiative of his old friend, Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio. I met Matthews in Washington during the discussion over his appointment, and he was not disturbed as to the outcome.

"General Comly was a student of human nature and he told many stories to illustrate the peculiarities of men under fire. One of them related to a young recruit named Kosht, who joined Company G a short time before the battle of Cloyd Mountain, in May, 1864. Kosht was not more than 18 years old and in impulse and general conduct was a regular boy. The older men wondered how he would act in battle and he answered the question to their satisfaction at Cloyd Mountain.

"The Twenty-third Ohio was ordered to charge a battery, and went forward at a run. The rebel artillerymen stood their ground, however, and after blazing away at the charging line, began to reload their pieces when the boys of the Twenty-third were not ten steps away. This quickened the steps of the men in the charging line to a pell-mell rush on the gunners. Among the first to reach the guns was Kosht, and his first act was to hang his hat on the muzzle of one of the cannon and give a boyish whoop of exultation. He was as unconcerned as to what the rebels might do as a school boy playing football, and not many men of Company G ever forgot how his hat looked on the cannon's mouth."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

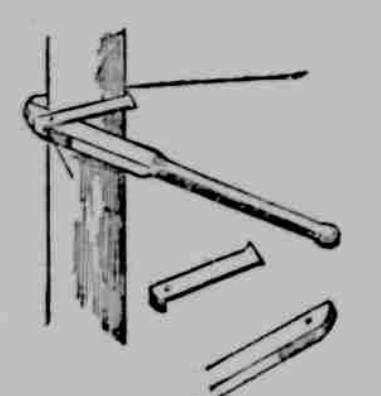
Nostalgia.
"A great many soldiers died of nostalgia in the beginning of the war."
"What is that, sir?" asked the old mother, simply. "Homesickness," replied the pompous old surgeon, with something like a tear in his eye: "the same malady that attacks the Swiss soldiers whenever they hear the 'Ranz des Vaches.'"
Yes, that is his peltured face, my dear. A soldier of '62, you see. And only a boy; tho' the face is soar. It is not with age he died, ah, no! In the flower of youth, neither shot nor shot.

Had harmed a hair of his cunning head:
Ere one of his valorous comrades fell
We heard that our soldier boy was dead.
No outward visible hurt he bore,
And the hospital surgeon wrote to say
He had never known such a case before,
That the boy had faded day by day;
That he often babbled his mother's name,
And asked for a sister left behind,
But never a thought of soldier fame
Disturbed the peace of his dying mind.
And I knew that my boy was stricken
then
By the deadly aim of a cruel foe,
That he died a soldier, as brave as me
Who into the heat of battle go.
When the final reveille bids them meet
On the camping ground beyond the skies,
My soldier will haste with valorous feet—
"Dear Lord, sweet life was my sacrifice."
—Mrs. M. L. Rayne.
Last year Japan imported feedstuffs exceeding over \$23,000,000 in value.



Handy Wire Stretcher.

On most farms there is more or less wire to be handled either in the way of putting up dividing fences or trellises for grape vines. A poorly stretched wire is always making trouble, but here is no need of having this annoyance when the tool illustrated may be easily made with the help of a blacksmith, and at small cost. The handle is two feet long of one and one-half inch stuff, but hard wood must be used. On the heavy end of the handle, which should be formed as shown, fasten a piece of strap iron with screws to prevent the wire from cutting into the wood. The short strip shown just above the detail drawing of the handle and in the cut, is a piece of iron seven inches long, one-half inch thick and seven-eighths of an inch wide; one end is bent over seven-eighths of an inch and a hole is bored in the flat side one inch from the bend. This piece of iron is then bolted on to the handle as



GOOD WIRE STRETCHER.

down so that it will swing easily and the tool is complete. It is readily made and works to perfection.—Indianapolis News.

Select Your Seed Corn.

The farmer who has a uniformly good corn crop is generally the man who looks after his seed himself. He does not buy from any dealer whose circular happens to fall into his hands and plant the seed without testing. The careful farmer picks out his seed from the best of his own corn or that of his neighbor, sees that it is properly dried and cared for during the winter and tests it before planting in the spring. The careless farmer does not do these things and then kicks because his crop is a failure. He ought to have a man to apply some good lusty licks to his person. The seedmen are not always to blame. Some of them are honest. The farmer should test his seed for himself, and if it be good give the seedman his due; if on the other hand, it be bad, let him dispose of it the best he can. A failing that growers have is to delay securing their seed until too little time is left to obtain an adequate knowledge of its real value. I cannot too strongly urge corn growers to see to it now that well-matured ears of a desirable type and the product of a variety noted for successive large yields be secured for next year's seeding.—Clinton M. Schultz.

Good Pig Pen and Trough.

We like the two compartments in a pig pen, one for sleeping and one for feeding, says a writer in *Ohio Farmer*. Place the trough across the end of

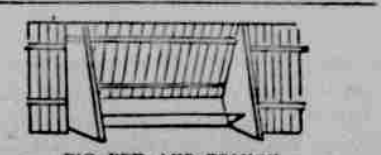
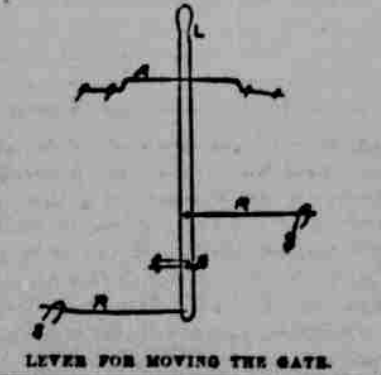


FIG. PEN AND TROUGH.

Feed room, next to feed alley, with a swinging partition, so you can push it back to put swill in or clean out, and the pigs cannot interfere. A cement floor is all right. We prefer a solid wood trough, V-shaped, and secured so that pigs cannot loosen it by their rooting. A few years ago we gave the following illustrations of an improved hog trough. Fig. 1 shows the swinging partition or gate pushed back, leaving the trough outside, for putting in feed. Fig. 2 shows the latch and ever to be attached to swinging gate or partition, by bolt, B. The rods R, I, run through staples, S. A is a guard in which the lever L slides, push lever to left and the door swings



LEVER FOR MOVING THE GATE.

How to Get Rid of Stumps.
In the autumn, bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, vertically in the center of the latter and about eighteen inches deep. Put into it one or two

ounces of saltpeter; fill the hole with water and plug up close. In the ensuing spring take out plug and pour in about one-half gallon of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will smolder away to the very extremities of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes.—Scientific American.

Short horns in America.

The number of Short horns in this country is estimated to be 250,000, but I think there are not more than 100,000, all told. People fail to take account of such periods as 1886-1890, when the pure-bred cattle business was at low ebb. Hundreds of breeders, finding the business of breeding unprofitable, sold their stock as grade cattle, and let them go for beef purposes. Whole herds in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois were disposed of in that manner, and all efforts to keep accounts of pedigrees was abandoned. Thus many were lost to record altogether. Another thing to be taken into consideration in regard to the supply of Short horns cattle in this country is the fact that the life of an active, pure-bred Short horn bull, when allowed to run with grade herds, is very short, usually not over four years. After that time he generally goes to market fat, and his career as a producer ends then and there. It is merely a guess, and a mighty vague one at that, to estimate the number of Short horns in this country.—W. A. Harris.

Best Feed None Too Good.

When cows are tested for records they are not fed on straw and fodder or with the view of saving in the food, but on the contrary, the best foods that can be obtained are not considered too good or costly. Grain, clover, pasture, linseed meal and roots assist, each to afford a variety or change, to promote the appetite and to induce the cow to eat as much as she can digest, hence such cows have great digestive capacity, and can utilize large quantities of food. The fact that they are well bred is simply an evidence that they are from families that have been noted for good records. It is the food that makes the milk and butter, but an ordinary cow does not possess the capacity of consuming and converting large quantities of food into milk and butter compared with one that is pure bred.

Care of Farm Machinery.

The man who leaves his farm machinery out in the wet is looked upon as being shiftless these days. It hurts his credit with the merchants and the banker. Too many farmers neglect to oil the polished parts of plows, spades, sickles, etc., and when he again wants to use them he finds, to his annoyance and cost, that they do not work well, are sometimes out of order, and need slight repairs. Valuable time must then be spent to put the machinery in proper working condition. A few hours spent on rainy autumn days, or whenever outside work cannot be carried on, might have saved him time which, in the busy season, means money.

Poultry Pickings.

New blood should be introduced frequently.
Crowding is a foe to thrift and productivity.
Injurious effects are often produced by inbreeding.
A hen, to be profitable, should lay a dollar's worth of eggs in a year.
A little salt given in the soft food of fowls is very acceptable to them.
Grow a patch of sunflowers, especially to feed to the fowls after moulting.

Supplying lime, charcoal, gravel and crushed bone will assist in feather-making.
In supplying water to little chickens arrange so that they cannot get their feet wet.
It is quite an item in handling a flock of poultry to have them as gentle as possible.
As a rule, it is not profitable to keep hens over two years old, unless they are valuable stock.

While in arranging the poultry house warmth is an essential there, fresh air is equally important.
Raw corn meal is not a good feed for little chickens from the fact that it heats and swells after eating.
Top and side ventilation, arranged so as not to blow directly on the roosts, is just the thing for summer.
Generally the safest rule is to kill a hen caught at feather pulling, as all others will soon acquire the habit.
One of the best ways of renovating a foul poultry yard is to spade or plow up thoroughly and expose to the sun.
It is pretty hard to give a growing cockerel or pullet enough corn to make it lay on fat, especially when running out, as so much of the food goes to the production of bone, feathers and muscle.
Never select a cock with a drooping or "ewe neck," and also avoid one that falls to have a good, strong, wide-spreading tail.
Many a case of indigestion may be traced to a heavy feed in the morning, and the next meal taken from the leavings of breakfast after being trampled over.

Points in Sheep Raising.
Overstocking is usually injurious to the sheep and ruinous to the farmer. Dryness is one of the requirements in the production of the finest grades of wool.
With sheep, rather more than with any other class of stock, care must be taken not to overfeed.
No sheep should be allowed to die of old age, but all should be fattened and sent to market before their vitality has been impaired.