

Let a woman talk and she cares not who does the thinking

Few things cost less than encouragement, and fewer still are worth more

Give the doctor his due. It might have been an undertaker who investigated the quick lunch.

A Baltimore doctor wants to know "what we shall do with our old men." Try kindness on them.

Farmers along the Mississippi are feeding claims to their hogs. Thus has the honest farmer at last taken to the shell game.

When the czar thinks of the zemstvo he feels, perhaps, as Mr. Cleveland did when he had Congress on his hands.

It is rarely that a murder mystery ever measures up to the beautiful theories advanced by the police and newspaper sleuths.

One of the most discouraging signs of the times is found in what the magazines can print about prominent people without being sued for libel.

Sir Edward Clarke evidently is one of those perverse persons who can't see why blood should be any thicker than water when there's no money in it.

King Alfonso refuses to give more than eight hours a day to royal business. Alf is not going to take any chances of losing his card in Council No. 1, King's Union.

Probably Mr. Thomas W. Lawson feels that he has had \$250,000 worth of satisfaction out of the bunch of capitalists he is showing up, let that libel suit go as it may.

A dispatch from Washington says money is plentiful. The great trouble, however, is that no matter how plentiful money may be it is always necessary to do something before one can get any of it.

Dowager Empress Tsi Ann is having her Chinese soldiers separated from their pitfalls and put into European dress. In China the soldier will not only have to fight for his country but give up his hope of heaven for it. The price looks pretty big.

The treatment accorded to the native millions of the Congo Free State by King Leopold's agents is now a matter of spirited controversy. There is apparently as much need of a "humanity society" among the nations as there is of looking after the defenseless classes of a great city.

A light heart is a great help to working hands. A New Orleans newspaper prints a talk with a man who says he has known a great many cotton planters who would not hire a negro cotton picker unless they were satisfied that the negro sang as he worked. The best pickers are generally the best singers.

The grafter is indeed a traitor—and of the meanest kind. He takes advantage of a place, given him by the grace of the people, to rob the people. His philosophy that he is in public position to levy toll on public funds is the philosophy of a traitor. His practice of dividing up or taking money on the side is the practice of a traitor. And this grafting strikes at the vitals of American principles. It makes a government of the grafters, by the grafters, and for the grafters.

For some time trolley cars have been running out from Cairo to the pyramids and we have become hardened to hearing the station agent at Joppa shout: "All aboard for Jerusalem!" So perhaps we should receive with stoicism the news that the City Council of Venice has bought several electric launches for use on the Grand Canal. Did not the pope the other day remark that if he were a little younger he would buy a bicycle, and is not a London company threatening to set up stamp mills at King Solomon's mines?

We need line upon line and precept upon precept as to what constitutes real success in life. Especially do we need this in our day when nearly everything is measured by dollars. And we may start out by saying that society's standard is wrong—that the narrowest, meanest, least satisfactory life is the life devoted entirely to successful money-getting. The man whose life is given up to the small aims and small strivings of accumulating dollars is to be pitied. He does not succeed in life. He is the slave of low ideals. He makes himself hated through his self-centered life. Such a man is mad because his neighbor has more than he. He works not because he needs money, but to display that which money buys. That is not life. It is misery spelled with a big M. Yet the man who devotes himself entirely to such a life is called successful. It is a lie on the face of it. Successful life is something full and wide and deep, not something narrow and shallow. It is something within rather than outside. We really live one must know the story of humanity's strivings in the past; must be in sympathetic touch with his times; must be in harmony with self and God. One must have the wider vision. The successful man is the man

who lives most, whose interests in life are most vital, whose sympathies are broadest, whose charity is widest, who sees most, feels most, loves most, enjoys most. Success along any other line is only successful failure. Anything less than this abundant, full life costs more than it comes to. Almost anyone can make a living. Not one can make a life. It is easy to pick up dollars. It is not so easy to keep the dollars from becoming a barrier to the glorious vision of real living.

In an article in the Independent on the "Vaine Rank of the American People," Edward A. Ross looks with some concern on the flood of immigration which now "taps lower human levels than the earlier tide." He thinks that the immigrants from Croatia and Dalmatia, Sicily and Armenia, even though they catch step with us, will nevertheless impede our progress. He speaks of them as the "beaten members of beaten breeds." This is much the same kind of talk that was heard when the Irish immigrant came to this country in such swarms as to alarm the "thoughtful student" of race destiny. It might have been heard when train loads of Scandinavians were pouring into the West. Now the complaint is that they have ceased to come, and they are spoken of as the "human pliers that support our civilization." The Jew might have been considered a "beaten member of a beaten breed," but the "typical American" now finds his closest rival in business, professional life and art in that same beaten breed. As to the Armenians, place a native American, even a simon pure Yankee, in the same conditions which the Armenian finds himself in when he arrives here and the chance, about one to three that he will be outstripped in business by the beaten member "from the lower human level." The country need feel no great alarm from the present immigration from southern Europe. The wonderful transformation which the beaten breeds undergo when they have half a chance to show their mettle, and the dissipation of all the former fears over similar conditions which Mr. Ross now admires, should make the Anglo-Saxon American speak with extreme caution of the present immigrants. Especially when schools are more plentiful than ever and Americanizing influences more potent than in former times.

Curious Quest of the Owner of a Correggio Fragment. In a private house in the west of London is a very beautiful picture, reputed to be by Correggio, and of such high quality that there is every reason to believe it to be either by that master or an excellent copy of one of his lost originals by Lodovico Carracci.

Although apparently a complete picture in itself, this exquisitely painted figure of a beautiful woman, gazing intently at a ring, is only a third of the original picture, and the present owner is endeavoring to trace the missing parts in order to restore the work to its original condition. A document attached to the back of the frame, and provided with a seal which bears the inscription, "Quo Fata Vocant," gives the curious history of this picture. It reads: "The Queen of Candaulus, a King of Lydia, with the Magic Ring of Gyges, by Correggio. It is part of a larger picture which descended to three brothers of the name of Moore, in whose family it had long been, but not being able to agree as to its possession, it was cut into three parts. This portion was purchased by Anthony Lord Faversham, and from him it came into the possession of his daughter, the Hon. Frances King, wife of John Bowater, esq., at whose decease it was sold by auction in July, 1810, to Mr. John Long, of Woolwich."

Then follows in another handwriting: "It remained in Mr. Long's possession till his decease, and was purchased by me at his auction, 27th August, 1823." The signature is difficult to decipher.

The present owner, Mr. W. Jacobs bought this interesting canvas four years ago at the sale of the contents of "Thornleigh," Avenue road, West Hill, Wandsworth, the house of a Mr. C. T. Taylor.—London Mail.

Women Cross Chasm on Log. A hazardous feat was performed by Mrs. John Ahl, wife of a pioneer, who lives at the mouth of the Homi-Homi River, and a young woman from Boston, says the Tacoma News.

The two were sightseeing up the Homi-Homi and had arrived at the great waterfall at the foot of the upper canyon. Seeing that a tree had fallen across the canyon above the waterfall, making a rude bridge, and desiring to cross to the other side, the two climbed around the falls to the top of the canyon and walked across the log.

The Boston girl took the lead and the log swayed dangerously as they crossed. The distance from the log to where the foaming waters beneath pitched over the precipice is between 300 and 350 feet. Both the women passed safely over, and did not realize until later that they were the first persons, so far as known, who had made the perilous trip, where a slip would mean instant death.

Since Mrs. Ahl and her companion made the trip the ranchers have been bantering one another to follow suit but no one has yet made the attempt.

Human Hair. The finest human hair is golden, and red is the coarsest.

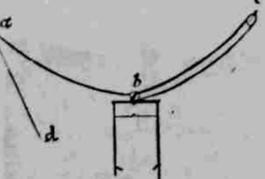
The trouble with a man marrying the only daughter in a family is that he also gets all the enlarged pictures on her father's walls.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Hay Unloading Rig.

Here is a plan for unloading hay with horse fork in barn or on stack which I find is very convenient and is cheaper than any set of haying tools and I believe just as good. We have used it for two years and realize its value. Fasten pulley blocks at a and c, a cone of barn. Then with an open ring fasten another pulley to ring in fork. Then the one end of rope open ring, after it has been closed, and then through the pulley at c, then down through pulley at b, which is on fork, then through pulley at a, then through a pulley at d, which is down in barn floor. All that is necessary to change the fork so as to drop hay in either now is to pull rope from fork and the opposite end there. This method

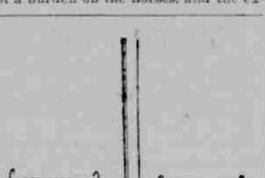


GOOD HAY HOOKING.

It saves one the cost of track and car, and will pull almost directly straight upwards until the fork full of hay gets pretty well up, then will travel over now. Those who have hay to stack can use this plan by using two tall posts, or one if stack is near a tree which can be used to fasten one pulley to. Set post far enough away so you can drive load of hay between post and stack. This rigging will not take any more rope than a track and car, and is very convenient in small barns.—C. D. Bosworth in Ohio Farmer.

A Wagon Tongue.

It is not always possible to have a two-horse wagon sufficiently light for long distance driving where it is best to use two horses. The illustration shows a tongue which may be easily made by a local blacksmith at small expense, for use on a light one-horse wagon. The illustration needs little description, the main points being to have the pole made of tough lumber and about two inches square at the small end and three and one-half inches square at the large end. The circle should be made of two-inch wagon felloes. Bolt the shaft couplings to the circle, the double-tree resting on the tongue where the circle is bolted to the tongue. This wagon pole is quickly attached and is very light, hence not a burden on the horses, and the ex-



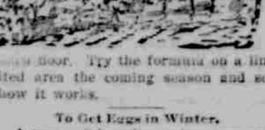
A WAGON TONGUE.

troubles of horses. In the winter season of the year, when most farm horses have rather an easy time of life, there is likely to be more or less liver and kidney trouble among them, due, to some extent, to the liberal feeding and the inactive life. Oftentimes these troubles develop in an attack of acute indigestion, frequently mistaken for colic. The first thing to do with a horse that is not eating well is to give a dose of six vomica three times daily until it recovers its appetite. The dose is twenty drops of the tincture given on the tongue, just before eating. The oats given the animal should be ground and in the grain given in the morning should be placed a half ounce of powdered nitrate of potash. Then prepare the following general condition powder, which acts well on both kidneys and liver, and give the animal a heaping tablespoonful once a day, preferably at noon. In two pounds of ground laxative mix four ounces of powdered gentian, five ounces of ginger, three ounces of powdered sulphate of iron and two ounces of powdered charcoal, see that all the ingredients are mixed thoroughly. This powder will tone up the system of the horse generally.

Good General Fertilizer.

One of the best general fertilizers for a soil rather sandy and loamy is composed of 900 pounds of acid phosphate, 300 pounds of fish scrap, 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and 400 pounds of muriate of potash to the acre. For use on vegetables, where the crop is the top, such as cabbages, the potash is reduced one-half and the nitrate of soda doubled, while 1,000 pounds of acid phosphate is used. This plan of fertilizing is followed after the plot has received a fair amount of stable manure the season before. It is as good as any complete fertilizer on the market and costs much less by buying the ingredients and mixing them on the

HOUSEHOLD TALKS

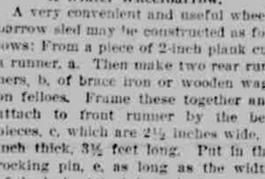


To Get Eggs in Winter.

A successful poultry raiser was once asked how to successfully get eggs during the winter season and his reply was, "hatch winter chickens from winter-laid eggs." While this is by no means the only thing to do, it is, beyond question, the foundation of the whole matter. It is impossible to have pullets that will lay eggs during the winter season, in profitable quantities, when these pullets are hatched from late spring or early summer-laid eggs. Notice we say "in profitable quantities," for the late-hatched pullet will lay some during the winter, but its tendency is toward laying at the same season as the egg was laid from which she was hatched. Here, then, is the start for those who seek winter eggs, and if the reader is out for this sort of business he should plan for an incubator to be set at work in early February. Then it must be remembered that the early-hatched bird, especially in the colder sections of the North, will require unusually good care, so that comfortable brooding houses must be provided, with room for exercise, and in places where there will be no danger of the chicks getting damp or wet. If the brooder room is cool it will do no harm, for the chicks will have the brooder to go to for warmth but the room must not be damp or wet. Chicks raised in this manner and given a good range during the following summer will go into winter quarters in fine shape and produce eggs at a profit in the winter.

A Winter Wheelbarrow.

A very convenient and useful wheelbarrow sled may be constructed as follows: From a piece of 2-inch plank cut a runner, a. Then make two rear runners, b, of brace iron or wooden wag on felloes. Frame these together and attach to front runner by the box pieces, c, which are 2 1/2 inches wide, 1 inch thick, 3/4 feet long. Put in the rocking pin, e, as long as the width of the bed. Attach it to the bed pieces



WINTER WHEELBARROW.

Poultry Pickings. All the non-sitting breeds lay white eggs. The roosts should be low, especially for heavy fowls. Unusually large eggs denote that the hens are too fat. Give one feed of good, sound grain daily. Whole wheat is good. Poultry makes a three-fold return—eggs, flesh and feathers. The greatest layers make poor sitters and indifferent fowls. Never inbreed; change cocks every year and always use pure-bred birds. Old geese are best for hatching and young geese sell for the best price. For young chickens it is a good plan to mix the soft food with milk, no mucking it sloppy. While the guinea is a noisy creature its noise frightens away many enemies of the poultry yard. In putting salt in the food, the quantity should not exceed the amount used in food for the table. The farm offers the advantage of a wide range and fowls thus favored have more beautiful plumage. If any chickens are to be hatched late they should be of varieties that feather quickly and mature early. To secure uniform chicks and have the majority females, the fowls themselves should possess uniformity as regards color, plumage and age, as well as size and marking. Animal manures are most economically used when applied to the soil as fast as collected. Taking care of the tools and implements is one of the best methods of economizing on the farm. The feed is an important factor in stock raising. The breed adapted to the object sought will give better results and at a lower cost proportionately. If the food is diminished and animals become poor, the amount of food required to get them in good condition will be greater than the amount of food saved. During the winter, especially, that can be made a part of the rations of all classes of live stock, but the best results are secured when fed in connection with other grain. Manure may fall to give good results the first year and show well the next. Much depends upon the conditions of the material. It cannot afford food to plants until it becomes soluble. Usually when many want to sell is a good time to buy, and when many want to buy is a good time to sell. For many sellers make low prices, followed in due season by small supply and good prices, and many buyers make good prices, followed in due season by large supply and low prices.

HOUSEHOLD TALKS



Pickled Crab Apples.

Select large ones and wash them well, leaving the stems on. Prepare two quarts of vinegar, six pounds of sugar, stick cinnamon and ground cinnamon, cloves, each two ounces. Boil together. Some prefer to steam the apples and pour the liquid over them; others cook the apples until you can put a straw through them, then put in cans or jars. Use eight pounds of apples for this rule, and cook liquid ten minutes after you have taken the apples out.

Nut Croquettes.

Take two cupfuls of mashed potato, one-half cupful of grated walnuts, one-half cupful of grated cracker crumbs and the same of chopped parsley. Mix thoroughly together, using the necessary quantity of sweet milk, or, better, cream. Season with pepper and salt, add three tablespoonfuls of melted butter and beat in two eggs. Form into croquettes, dip in beaten egg, roll in fine cracker or bread crumbs, and fry in hot fat. Serve very hot with tomato sauce.

Baked Apple Roll.

Roll biscuit crust out very thin; on this spread apples cut quite thin and fine; roll the dough so that it will form a smooth roll and place in a narrow, deep tin, add a little water, sugar and butter, and bake. Serve in slices, and spread with butter and sugar; or make a liquid sauce of creamed butter and sugar, a beaten egg, and a pint of boiling water poured over the egg, sugar and butter; flavor to taste.

Onion Stew.

Peel the onions, slice and let them stand in cold water half an hour. Put them on in fresh, cold water and let boil three minutes, then pour off the water, add more, let it boil the same as before, and repeat this three times. In the fourth water let them cook until tender, strain and put in milk; season with butter, pepper and salt to taste; thicken with a little flour.

Vanilla Wafers.

Cream a cupful of butter with two cups of sugar, add a cup of sour cream, two beaten eggs and three cupfuls of flour that has been sifted twice with a teaspoonful of soda. Flavor with vanilla extract. Add enough flour to make the dough of the consistency to roll out, roll very thin and cut into rounds. Bake in a quick oven.

Sweet Pepper Sauce.

Remove the tops and seeds of six sweet peppers, cook in boiling water for half an hour, then take out and drain. In a small pan put two tablespoonfuls of butter, and when hot turn in the peppers, cover the pan and cook slowly for twenty minutes. Serve them over chopped meat cakes that have been boiled. Arrange on a hot platter and season.

Waffles.

Sift a pint of flour with a teaspoonful each of baking powder and salt. Beat three eggs light, the yolks and whites separately. Into the yolks stir a pint of milk, pour this into the flour, beat for a minute, add the stiff end whites and drop the mixture by the spoonful into the greased and heated waffle-irons.

Buttermilk Muffins.

Beat well two eggs into a quart of sour buttermilk, stir in flour enough to make a thick batter; about a quart, add a teaspoonful of salt, three of sugar and dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in very little hot water; add the last thing and bake in well greased tins in a very hot oven.

Rag-Muffins.

Roll out cream of tartar biscuit dough into a half-inch thick sheet. Spread with butter and sprinkle profusely with maple sugar. Over this shake a little cinnamon; then cut into strips about an inch wide and roll each one up tightly. Bake in a moderate oven.

How to Wash Milk Jugs.

The proper way to wash milk and cream jugs is always to wash them in cold water first. If they are put straight into boiling water, it has the effect of causing the milk to sink into the ware.

Maple Frosting Without Cream.

One cupful of maple sugar, one-quarter of a cupful of water; boil till it threads. Add a very little butter. Stir till right for the cake. A white cake baked in a sheet and covered with this is fine.

Hints for Washing Day.

Add a few drops of ammonia to the blue water to whiten clothes.



Mrs. Mary E. Meserve, of Salisbury, Mass., was cured of Anemia, a disease in which there is an actual deficiency of the blood, by the use of

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

She says: "The first symptom was an unusual paleness. Later the blood seemed to have all left my body. I had shortness of breath and fluttering of the heart; was depressed, morose and peevish. I suffered for two years. Physicians did me little good but I am now a well woman because I took twelve boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These pills really make new blood and have cured obstinate cases of rheumatism, sciatica and erysipelas. They are especially useful to growing girls.

Sold by all Druggists.

SELECTED PLEASANTRIES.

As To Scribble's Fame—Scribble has turned out a great quantity of stuff with his pen, but has never written anything that will endure. I think he has. I have several of his promissory notes in my possession which I expect to hand down to posterity just as he gave them to me.—Chicago Tribune.

Every truth has its counterfeit, and I have even seen men who mutilated leprosy.

ALL CROPS GOOD IN WESTERN CANADA.

"Potatoes the Finest I Ever Saw."

Owing to the great amount of interest that is being taken in Western Canada, it is well to be informed of some of the facts that are bringing about the great emigration from portions of the United States.

The Canadian government have authorized agents at different points, and the facts related in the following may be corroborated on application. At the same time they will be able to quote you rates and give you certificates entitling you to low rates on the different lines of railway. The following letter, copied from the North Bend (Neb.) Eagle, is an unsolicited testimonial, and the experience of Mr. Austen is that of hundreds of other Americans who have made Canada their home during the past seven or eight years.

"I presume some may be interested to know how we have progressed this year in the Canadian Northwest. We have no complaint to offer. We have had a good year; crops were good and we have had a delightful season. I threshed from my place 8,650 bushels of grain. My oats made 65 bushels per acre and weighed 42 1/2 pounds per bushel. My wheat made 31 1/2 bushels per acre and is No. 1 quality. My barley made about 30 bushels of good quality. My crop is a fair average of the crops in the Edmonton district.

"All crops were good here this season. Potatoes the finest I ever saw, and all vegetables adapted to the climate. We have had a very fine fall, but no exception to the rule, as the fall season is, I think, the most pleasant of the year. We have had no snow yet (Nov. 9), and have been plowing and working the land preparing for an early seeding next spring. Last night the mercury dropped lower than any previous night this fall, and this morning there is a crust of frost on the fields sufficient to prevent field work. No doubt many would imagine that Alberta had put on her winter overcoat before this, and that the people were wrapped in furs, but it is only a question of time when this country will not be looked upon as an iceberg, but a country fit for the best of mankind to live in.

We are now assured of a transcontinental railway, which is to be built to the Pacific during the next five years. The Canadian Northern Road is graded to within seventy-five miles of Edmonton. It comes from Winnipeg, and will reach us next summer, so with one railroad already at hand, the second to reach us in less than a year, and the third to penetrate our city and open up this country to the west across the Rockies to the coast within five years, we surely have reason to believe that the country is progressing. Very respectfully, L. J. AUSTEN.

The pauperism of England and Wales costs the whole population \$2.5 per head annually.

JECOS' CHERRY COUGH SYRUP

cures coughs and colds.

Advertisement for 10,000 Plants for 16c, listing various plants like Begonia, Geranium, etc.

Advertisement for JECOS' CHERRY COUGH SYRUP, describing its benefits for coughs and colds.