People who have no sense of humor are never aware of the fact.

The world is full of people who imagine that the paolic cares for what they think.

The man who likes to work must have a lot of things on his mind that he wants to forget.

It is a mistaken notion to imagine that you can amuse a busy man by telling him what fun you had while on

If the details in the now celebrated Yarde-Buller divorce case in London are all true it should be another warning to American girls as to marrying fortune-hunting Englishmen. She deposes that leaving the church on their wedding day he asked her how much money she had and on her answering. "Only seven pounds," he said that he had none and struck her in the face, thus starting out their honeymoon in a pleasant manner.

Crawfordville, Ind., has a wild man who lives in the woods, goes on all fours, barks like a dog, catches chickens with his teeth, eats grass and grain, and does a variety of other strange things that do not seem amusing or profitable. A strong party is to be organized to try to catch him in the belief that he will prove to be the half-witted son of a neighboring farmer. This boy ran away to the woods twelve years ago, being 10 years old at the time.

The surrogate of New York decided the other day that George Gould "earned" the extra five millions given him by the codicil of his father's will, and consequently is not forced to pay the inheritance tax thereon. This money was "due" him, according to this decision, for his labors in the interest of the estate for the twelve years prior to his father's death. This may ure to get a stand of common red clovbe all right in this individual instance, but it is rather a dangerous precedent to make apparently.

The report of the Navigation bureau shows that during the year ending June 30, 1896, 709 vessels of 204,000 gross tons were built in the United States, and officially numbered by the Bureau of navigation, compared with 682 vessels of 133,000 tons gross for last year, an increase of 71,000 tons. Steam vessels built numbered 322 of 135,000 tons, compared with 283 of 75,700 tons for the previous year. Steel as chief material of construction has increased to 106,-900 tons, from 47,700 tons for the pre-

Canada is not followed by a "clean oughly with disk or spading harrow, sweep" of office-holders. As the civil sow, harrow again with a tooth harrow service in the provinces is practically and roll. on a non-partisan basis, there will be little disturbance of public positions. After being in the minority during a period of eighteen years, the Liberals assume power; but no "spoils system" will drive out, and drag in, men who lose and gain office for political reasons, irrespective of merit. To these victors belongs toil, and not spoils. Responsibility to the people for a proper use of power, rather than a rich opportunity to profit at the expense of the country, is the chief fruit of this triumph. True patriotism demands this in any country.

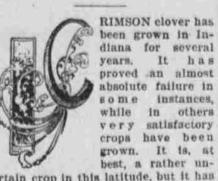
C. L. Marlatt, assistant entomologist to the department of agriculture, says that the grape is distinctively an American plant as indicated by the fact that our indigenous wild species number nearly as many as occur in all the world besides. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that this continent is responsible also for the chief enemies of the vine, both insect and fungous, as, for example, the grape phylloxera, which, in capacity for harm, taken the world over, outranks all other vine evils together, and such blighting fungous diseases as the two mildews and the black rot. Upwards of 200 different insects have already been listed as occurring on the vine in this country, and the records of the department alone refer to over 100 different insects. Few of these, however, are very serious enemies, being either of rare occurrence or seldom numerous. They are the grape phylloxers, the grapevine fidia, find this nitrogen in all cultivated farm both chiefly destructive to the roots; the cane-borer, destructive particularly to the young shoots; the leaf-hopper, the flea-beetle, rose-chafer, with its allies, and leaf-folder, together with hawk moths and cutworms, damaging profit in growing them for market .foliage, and the grapeberry moth, the principal fruit pest. The extent of the loss that frequently results from these insects may be understood by reference to a few instances. The phylloxera when at its worst had destroyed in France vome 2,500,000 acres of vineyards, representing an annual loss in wine products of the value of \$150,000,-000, and the French government had expended up to 1895 in phylloxera work over \$4,500,000 and remitted taxes to the amount of \$3,000,000 more,

A 7-months-old baby, residing in Williamsburg, N. Y., fell out of a fourth-story window and the father and mother rushed down stairs sobbing, to bring up the little mangled corpse. They found the baby sitting on the bricks cooing and laughing and apparently trying to tell some startled bystanders that falling out of a window was the greatest fun on earth.

Peaches are so plenty in Harper county, Kan., that they are left to go to waste on the ground, there being no demand for them at any price.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof -Horticulture, Vitleulture and Floriculture.



grown. It is, at best, a rather uncertain crop in this latitude, but it has several characteristics which make it a desirable acquisition where it can be grown successfully.

Characteristics of Crimson Clover .-It is a true clover, but earlier, smaller and usually less hardy than the common red clover. It starts promptly and more vigorously from the seed than common clover, and this feature adapts it to mid-summer seeding. It comes into full bloom at this station, early in May, and is ready to be cut for seed about the 1st of June. It is an annual, the parent plant dying when it has matured its seed.

Crimson Clover a Catch Crop.-Being an annual and unable to endure winters, crimson clover cannot take rank as a staple crop in Indiana. It is, however, well fited to be a "catch crop," because, under favorable conditions as to moisture, a "catch" can be secured in July and even in August, in which case it will furnish winter and early spring pasture, or if preferred, a very early crop of hay or seed. If cut for hay a crop of corn could follow the same year. Crimson clover is especially commended as an inter-crop between two crops of corn, the seed being sown when "laying by" the first crop of corn and the clover turned under the following spring, with or without pasturing, as a green manure for the succeeding corn crop. In case of failer in wheat, crimson clover may be sown to advantage as soon as the crop of wheat is removed.

Crimson Clover as a Forage and Fertilizing Crop.-This clover has proved excellent for pasture in the late fall, winter and early spring, and judging from its chemical composition, it will doubtless prove a better food fertilizing crop than the common red clover.

Time and Manner of Sowing .- Crimson clover should be sown in July, or early in August, to insure a vigorous fall growth in which case it will probably pass the winter with slight damage. If it is to follow corn, sow just before the last cultivation, using a fine tooth cultivator to bury the seed. If it is to follow wheat burn the stubble The recent political revolution in if possible, pulverize the ground thor-

> The methods described above were successfully used last year in sowing crimson clover on the station farm. It is well to sow thickly-say ten pounds to the acre-as many plants

may be killed by drouth and frost. W. C. Latta, Indiana Experiment Station.

Turnips for Early Use.

Market gardeners make much larger profits out of the turnip crop than do farmers. If they did not they could not grow them at all. The reason is that they grow the turnip early, having it ready for use, sweet and good by midsummer, at which time the farmer is just ready to sow his crop. The gardener sells most of his turnips done up in bunches for a few cents each, but making a price per bushel that would make a farmer's eye bulge out. Why is It that farmers do not grow more early turnips? We don't mean every farmer, of course, or we should have a worse glut of turnips than there was of potatces last year, when Secretary Morton urged all farmers to go into potato growing. Still, more farmers might begin in a small way the growing of early turnips in amounts that they could easily market. To do this, they must do as the gardeners do, fertilize the early sown roots with some available nitrogenous manure. The turnip needs a good deal of nitrogen to make a quick growth. The late sown turnips land after midsummer. That is probably the reason why turnips are so generally sown late and as a catch crop, and why, also, the price of late turnips is always so low that there is very little

Mulching.

A bulletin of the Minnesota Experi-

ment Station says: It is not generally understood that a mulch may with benefit be applied to cultivated ground. The usual method of applying coarse litter and manure to trees and small fruits is falling into disrepute with some of our best horticulturists. This method causes the root system to form too near the surface of the ground, so that when the mulching becomes thin or a protracted drought ensues, the trees quickly succumb. Moreover, cultivation is not possible with the thick muich, and consequently coarse weels grow up, and quack grass finally takes possession, to the total destruction of the trees or small fruits. Many horticulturists are now advising the abanhas disadvantages also. Under it the

FARM AND GARDEN. Serce, direct heat of the sun's rays, Nitrification is retarded since it progresses more favorably when the surface of the ground is partly shaded. Again, the cultivation method, to be effective, must be frequent and thorough-conditions not always easy to meet. Earth-litter mulching as practiced by this writer obviates most of the difficulties named. Short-fibred de Medicine by Dr. Baraduc is so asmanure or litter is spread evenly over the surface of the ground to a depth of one or two inches. In a few days the ground is cultivated, thoroughly mixing the mulch with fine surface earth. In the case of small patches, this may be done with a hoe, but in the majority of cases it is best done with a cultivator. After some time, when the appearance of weeds or when other causes make it necessary, the cultivation is repeated. The advantages of this method are:

1. The moisture is more effectually conserved, and the root system takes

its proper position. 2. The soil is better protected from the direct heat of the sun. The earth-

litter mulch is a good non-conductor. 3. The manure thus applied keeps intact the supply of humus, thus increasing the soil capacity for moisture and maintaining fertility. Nitrifica-

4. The best features of both old systems are retained, and the method is applicable not only to trees and small fruits, but to any cultivated crop.

tion is also favored.

5. Labor is saved, the required cultivation being materially reduced,

Small v. Large Lungs.

Professor Playfair said recently before the Royal Agricultural Society of England that small lungs in proportion to the total bulk, are helpful to the fattening of animals. The order of the smallness of the lungs of our domestic animals is: 1, pig; 2, sheep; 3, ox; 4, horse, and as a remarkable proof of the importance of small lungs as indicative of a tendency to fatten, the order of the aptitude to fatten of the animals just named is exactly the same as the order of the smallness of the lungs. Thus the pig has the greatest tendency and the horse the least tendency to fatten of all our domestic animals. Thus, for instance, a Chinese pig has small lungs, an Irish one large; the Chinese pig fattens much more quickly than the Irish. The "disappearance" of food from the system of an anima! is owing to the combustion of the food by means of the air inspired by the lungs. The oxygen which has once entered the system never again escapes from it without being united either with part of the body or of the food. This statement may be quite correct with reference to the deposit of pure fat. But the health and constitutional vigor of any animal depend very much upon healthy and regular waste through the skin and lungs. Excess of fatty deposit in proportion to lean fibre is the very thing to which pork curers object. The same thing holds good for over-fed beef.

Developing New Plants.

We select seeds of certain plants which come the nearest to our standard of perfection. No two breeders of prevent them from dancing if they did any kind of stock have the same idea! standard in all particulars, so with those who improve plants. Our choice shorthorns, draft horses, Merino sheep, Essex swine, light Brahma fowls were not brought to their present state of perfection by mere good luck or accident, but by the long and patient study and experience of able men. The same is true of many plants, more especially of plants which are raised for the beauty of their flowers or foliage. It is not by accident that our green houses and gardens are so well sunplied with choice roses, orchids, rhododendrons, azalias, camelias, pansies, petunias, phloxes, dahlias, gladiola, hyacisths, tulips, pelargoniums, calceolarias, asters, fuchsias, chrysanthemums. These and many others have been produced by judicious labor in breeding and cultivation. The poorest and those of medium quality were weeded out; only a few of the choicest were saved. The work was divided. One man devotes years of patient work to certain strains of pelargoniums; another to asters, roses or pansies, and so on through the long list of "Flora's sweetest treasures." Burbridge says: "From a houseful of fuchsias, Mr. H. Cannel, who is well known for his new varieties of this favorite plant, only obtains about a quarter of an ounce of perfect seed, the value of which cannot be calculated, as it is never sold." One man raises 10,000 pelargoniums, and each year for ten years or more, and only gets half a dozen a year fit to send out under a name, and many of these are soon replaced by others. Choice strains of cineraria and calceolaria and primula seeds are worth \$50 or \$75 an ounce, or \$900 or even \$1,500 per pound .- Pro-

Bagging Grapes.

fessor W. J. Beal.

Correspondent of "Green's Fruit-Grower" asks for information on this subject. We have purchased paper bags, he says, such as are used in groceries and sold by the thousand at 20 to 40 cents. These bags are longer and larger around than the largest cluster We have of grapes when matured. placed these bags over a cluster of grapes when the fruit was about the size of bird shot, or sometimes when the grapes were as large as peas, pinning the mouth of the bag around the base of the stem of the fruit as closely as possible. No great skill is required in this operation. It is not necessary to arrange for the entrance of air in the bag, but it is well to pick a pin hole in the bottom of the bag to allow water to escape. The clusters of grapes that we have bagged seemed to ripen earlier than those not so operated upon, and donment of the thick-litter mulch and the clusters were of marvelous beauty, prescribing instead only cultivation or coloring beautifully, the bloom, of the dry-earth mulch. But this method | course, being undisturbed by wind, or bird, or insect. Whether it is possible land becomes impoverished owing to on a large scale, depends upon the cir- the soap converts the green to blue the exposure of the bare soil to the cumstances.-Ex.

THE LATEST WONDER.

Photographing Thought Is Said to Be An Accomplished Fact.

It may be rash to announce that anything is beyond the photographer's art, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Standard, but the communication just made to the Paris Academie tonishing that if he had made it before Dr. Roentgen had rendered his discovery public, very few people would have been inclined even to inquire into the matter, Indeed, Dr. Baraduc affirms that he has succeeded in photographing thought and he has shown numerous photographs in proof of his assertion.

His usual method of proceeding is simple enough. The person whose thought is to be photographed enters a dark room, places his hand on a photographic plate and thinks intently of the object the image of which he wishes to see produced. It is stated by those who have examined Dr. Baraduc's photographs that most of them are very cloudy, but that a few are comparatively distinct, representing the features of persons and the outlines of things. Dr. Baraduc goes further and declares that it is possible to produce a photographic image at a great distance.

In his communication to the Acade mie de Medicine he relates that De Istrate, when he was going to Canpana, Ceclared he would appear on photographic plate of his friend. Hasden, at Bucharest. On the 4th of August, 1893, M. Hasden, at Buchares went to bed with a photographic 111 at his feet and another at his her Dr. Istrate went to sleep at Campaat a distance of about 300 kilom or from Bucharest, but before closing his eyes he willed with all his might that his image should appear on the phot graphic plate of his friend. According to Dr. Baradue that marvel was account plished. Journalists who have com ined the photograph in quentlop sinte that it consists of a kind of luminous spot on the photographic plate, in the midst of which can be traced the profile of a man.

THE BICYCLE'S LATEST CRIME.

Adds to the Woes of Mothers of Mar

riageable Daughter . The "Schatchens" of London society are adding their wall to that sent up against the bicycles by tallors, theater managers, publishers of dime novels and others. A paragraph in the Graphic, signed "Marmaduke," says that "the mothers of marriageable daughters have to struggle with a new and very serious difficulty. They cannot inducyoung men to attend their evening partics. And the bicycle is responsible for it. At one great house a few lays ago, we are told, only six mon put in appearance, and the women were compelied to dance with each other.

"Other causes are assigned for this melancholy state of things. It is said that nearly all the west end young men work in the city. But that would not not spend their leisure hours on the wheel. The truth is that cycling is at the bottom of the mischief, and the only chance for mothers who wish to get their daughters off their hands appears to be to allow them to pariake of the delights of "a bicycle made for two."

How Awkward It Will Be in 1900! Did you ever think of it? A great problem is soon to occupy the minds of the people of the world. In four years the sweep of time will carry us into a new century, and the figures which indicated the century of 1800 will be exchanged for 1900. When this time comes, can we abbreviate the year in writing and printing, as we do now in 1896? If we may abbreviate, how shall it be done? How will it look, '00? Or this, '19? When you write at the top of your letter to the editor, March 14, '96, it looks all right! but March 14, '00, will not be at all satisfactory, Did you ever before think what an inconvenient time 1900 is going to be? If so, just consider how lucky your stars are that you will not be living on this mundane sphere in 2,000!-New York Home Journal.

A Little Child's Compliment. Some time ago, when staying at a hotel, where she was studying an operatic part which contained many trills and tremolos, Madame Melba was singing this part exquisitely, as though inspired. A little child, playing near her rooms, heard her, and, after listening to the marvelous trilling, not knowing that the voice was human, or whence it came, ran to his mother, saying softly: "Mother, listen to the dear birdie!" Madame Melba, on hearing of this afterward, told the mother that she had never had such praise before, and valued it more than all the critics' praises.

A Boston Poser.

In a Boston exchange I read the observation, "Classicists say that they never expected to hear of shirts of Nessus being worn by Boston fire-

men." Who is Nessus? Does he live in Boston and does he make shirts? If he does, and his shirts are all right, why should not the Boston firemen wear them? It's a pity that those Boston writers cannot make their jokes so lucid that people of ordinary learning can understand them.-Buffalo

Does Away with Bluing

An ingenious Frenchman has done away with the need of bluing in launincorporates a solution of aniline green in strong acetic acid. The alkali of , and there you are .-- Buffalo Courier.

GOOD CAMPAIGN LITERATURE FROM THE WORLD-HERALD.

'Anarchy Has No Place in This Country"-The Secret Bond Deal Exposed -Defender of the Persecuted Salvationists-To the Bankers.

Editors are not as a rule great orators and vice versa. Candidate Bryan combines the two forces as witnesseth some of his famous editorials which have appeared from time to time in the Omaha World-Herald. Here are a few of them.

Anarchy Has No Place to This Country." The following editorial, which appeared on Nov. 11, 1895, was written by Mr. Bryan

"The Anarchists in Chicago did not hold memorial services over the graves of those of their comrades who were executed for participating in the Haymarket riots. For seven years it has been their custom to hold exercises of this character in Waldhelm Cemetery, where the remains of their misguided friends are buried, but the directors of the cemetery this year refused to permit it. It seems harsh to prohibit a tribute by the living to its beloved dead, but in this case the action of the directors was justifiable. These annual gatherings have not been those of genuine mourning, but the participants have used the place and occasion to teach their doctrines and to stir up an animosity against the law and its officers.

"Anarchy has no place in this country, either in the busy walks of life or in the quiet city of the dead. Anarchy is an enemy to peace, to society and to happiness. It is not to be tolerated in any country. Much less has it any cause for

existence or toleration in this county. and its friends and devotees cannot use the sacredness of the grave as a means for spreading their unwholesome doctrines and to stir up new strife against the law that accords to even the teachers of arson and assassination a fair and impartial trial before a jury of their peers."

The Secret Bond Deal of February, 1895 Editor Bryan attacked the secret

bond deal arranged by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle with J. Pierpont Morgan in an editorial on March 4, 1895. He said: "The enormous bonus that was given

the Rothschild syndicate to take the last issue of bonds may prove, after all, to be one of the best investments the people have made in many a day. The deal reveals the cloven foot of a political syndicate which undoubtedly has for its purpose the expenditure of foreign money to carry the next presidential and subsequent presidential elections in the interest of foreign and home capitalists, and the money the people have paid to get a glimpse of this enemy of our institutions will have been well and profitably invested if it causes them to rise in their might and send the American end of the conspiracy to its political grave. There is no doubt whatever that the Rothschild syndicate will make its bond holdings an excuse to employ agents to influence nominating conventions that neither p rty shall designate a man for the presidency who cannot be brought under the syndicate's influence. It is apparent that not a stone will be left unturned by Wall street and London to fasten upon the country at the next election an administration that is committed in advance to the gold standard. Every move of the monometallists in this country and Europe indicates as much, and when once monometallism is firmly fastened about the necks of the people, eastern and foreign capital will be the people's taskmaster. Farmers, mechanics, laborers-the common people-think they already have greater burdens than they can bear, but if these bond syndicates get control of the government the people will have to make bricks without straw. As an eye-opener, therefore, the bonus paid the Rothschild combine is not too great if the people will act now that their eyes are open."

Advocated the Initiative and Referendum.

On April 28, less than three months ago, Mr. Bryan editorially advocated the "initiative and referendum." Here are Mr. Bryan's words:

"The principle of the initiative and referendum is democratic. It will not be opposed by any aggra-scion of the tendency which has been observed for the last generation. Great inequality in wealth fosters social and political inequality and arouses class prejudices when great accumulations are found to arise from unjust legislation. The main contention of some our financiers is that we should so arrange our monetary system as to continually increase the investment of foreign capital among us. The World-Herald believes that it is better for the government to furnish a sufficient supply of money to do the business of the country than to depend upon borrowing abroad and paying interest upon it. There is an economy in exchanging that which we can produce at a low cost for something which we can only produce here at a high cost. That is the principle which lies at the foundation of all commerce between individuals and between nations. But there can be no justification for a financial system in this country built upon the theory that the more money we borrow abroad the better we are off. and which permits the sale of a few American securities in London to create a panic in this country."

Mr. Bryan closed bis editorial by dedering. He makes a soap in which he | claring that the only remedy for our present financial ills was independent get is silver. Give us more silver. I and free coinage of silver and the issue am a Democrat; not a Jim Smith or by the federal government of whatever | Brice or Gorman or Hill Democrat. , paper money is needed to preserve sta-

BRYAN'S EDITORIALS. billity in the purchasing power of the

Defense of the Salvation Army.

In July, 1895, the Salvation Army seemed to interest Mr. Bryan and he wrote an editorial defending it. He

"The Salvation Army is not a nulsance. It is 'noisy,' but Satan is a rather noisy fellow himself, and no one can object if these people choose to 'fight the devil with fire,' . . . If it is 'a noisy crowd,' the noise will never induce any man or woman to do wrong, and there are thousands of instances where this 'noise' has induced many persons to quit their meanness. Such an organization is entitled not only to respect but to the earnest co-operation of every good citizen !

When the newspapers of the country announced that President Cleveland and Senator Hill had reconciled their differences. Mr. Bryan wrote a long editorial, in which he used these words: "Whom gold hath joined together let not man put asunder."

Spreading the Truth.

Occasionally Mr. Bryan addressed the readers on the subject of the World-Herald's circulation in this style:

"Will you help to increase the influence of this paper? If you like the paper ask your neighbor to subscribe; if you have a friend who is honest, but in error, send him a copy of the paper. The more readers the paper has the more good it will do. Will you try to secure one new subscriber? If you can secure five or ten, or fifty, so much the better, but each of you can easily secure one. We rely upon you. Do not disappoint us."

Free Silver, Populism and Democracy Perhaps the most characteristic editorial written by Mr. Bryan was his reply to the statement that free silverism and populism had killed the democratic party: It was printed Feb. 16, 1895. "The cry that the democratic party is

dead is the cry of the enemy, of the

coward and of the traitor. The democratic party is not dead, nor is it asleep, When the democratic party dies democratic principles will die, and in the same grave will be buried the hope of humanity, the incentive to work for a broader and better plan of existence and the power to go from strength to strength in advancing and maintaining liberty and freedom. The principles of Jefferson, of Jackson and of Lincoln-the same-all are the heart and the soul of every government by and for the people that now is or ever will be, and, moreover, they are the lifeblood which courses through the arteries of liberty and make the allpowerful agency in the mighty work of lifting mankind Godward. Man may be born and man may go hence, and nations may be established and nations may be overthrown, but the principles of democracy are of God and they must return to him bearing in their arms a perfected humanity. The onward way of these principles has always been and always will be more or less impeded by the Judases of the world but the right always pro vails-the people triumph ultimately. It is true that the democratic partythe custodian and proclaimer of these principles of human progress-is for the moment wrenched and torn by fierce onslaughts from daggers in the hands of members of its own household, who, like Benedict Arnold, were caught in the act of selling their fellows for British gold, but they have made their own graves deep and wide in the morasses of their own treachery, and there is no inclination anywhere to hinder the operations of the law of retribution.'

Bryan and the Bankers. The last editorial written by Mr.

Bryan appeared on July 1, nine days before he was nominated. It was an answer to the charge made by the Atchison Globe that he had advised the people to always oppose the bankers. The following extract contains the germ of Mr. Bryan's argument: "The banker is a man, nothing more,

nothing less, and his opinions are entitled to all due consideration. But noman should permit another man to do his thinking for him. There are many bankers who are sincere and consistent bitmetallists. There are others who are sincere gold bugs. There are some who advocate the single gold standard when they do not believe its preservation will be beneficial to the country, but for reasons best known to themselves they adhere to the advocacy of that scandard. The opinions of all bankers are entitled to unusual consideration because of their experience in financial matters, but the banker must be able to back up his opinion with logic. Because the banker has had wide experience in money matters is no reason that another man should believe the banker's. mere statement that black is white, particularly when the other man knows that black is not white."

A Gold Trust.

To the Editor of the World: I am opposed to the use of the Government machinery to force up the price of gold, because I stand with The World in opposition to trusts and monopolies. The welfare of the masses was never more seriously threatened than it is now by the powerful syndicate which has been operating in this country and in Europe to corner gold and keep it. cornered. A WORKER.

Silver Good Enough

To the Editor of the World: If our silver dollars are only worth 50 cents now I cannot see how free coinage is going to hurt the workingmen, as you say they will be worth 50 cents then. I am a laborer, and all the money I