

No negro and no Chinaman has yet been found who was an anarchist.

A Chicagoan hurried so in going to his work that he died of heart disease. He was not a messenger boy.

One of the Sandwich Islands is used as a leper colony. Why not take one of the Philippines for an anarchist colony?

A diet of horseflesh observers say, tends to reduce the weight. It certainly would have a tendency to reduce the weight of the horse.

The new woman is in the medical profession to stay. The first of the class obtained her diploma in 1849. There are now 6,000 women graduates in medicine in this country.

There are people who remark that most of the exploring expeditions on their way north at present are looking after the remains of exploring expeditions that started out a year or more ago.

The author of "Ups and Downs of a Young Married Man" has just been divorced from his fourth wife and is getting ready to be married again. There ought to be plenty of local color in his story.

After much talk the project to build a railroad from the United States up through Alaska has materialized into an organization. It will be urged that the road will not pay, but such talk has been heard in this country when other successful lines were proposed.

It is sometimes said that God condemned man to work. "Absurd!" declares Monsieur Legouve, the oldest of the French "immortals." "God condemned man to live, and gave him work as a mitigating circumstance." At 94 Legouve works still, scoring the idea of an "age limit."

A Chicago contemporary points out that justice is much surer and swifter in military courts than in civil courts, but omits to explain why it is so. There are two reasons. The military code is much simpler than the civil code, and the court martial does not permit itself to be hampered by the tricks and technicalities of justice-cheating lawyers.

The widest possible publicity ought to be given to the action of the magistrate who has held for manslaughter a person who "rocked the boat," and thereby caused the death by drowning of some of those who were with him. The class of those who think it is funny to frighten timid people by this dangerous trick is large and perennial, and anything which will warn or educate them is a public service.

When athletics become the chief end and aim of student life they have gone beyond their legitimate function. That they are already tending in this direction is the opinion of many of the best educators in the country. At any rate the countrymen of Hawthorne, Longfellow, Holmes and Lowell might at least show a decent-speaking acquaintance with the best English books before becoming overwise in football and baseball.

It is not anarchism as a political doctrine that concerns the United States, but anarchism as an incitement to violence and murder. It is probable that we have laws now which, if properly enforced, would reach the offenders who conspire to commit murder and incite to violence. Laws could be framed increasing the penalties for crimes attempted upon the public officials and incitement of such crimes without impairing the constitutional guaranty of free speech.

An interesting investigation of the cost of food cooked at home and food bought outside has been made by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor. Bread bought of the baker was found to be slightly cheaper, quality aside, than the home-made article—about one cent a pound. On the other hand, there is a saving of about one-third upon meat cooked at home. The saving is much greater in the case of entire dinners. One family which made the experiment found that the meals prepared in their own kitchen cost on an average sixteen cents for each person, and when brought in from the outside ready cooked twenty-five cents. These figures are, of course, of greater interest to families in cities than in the country; but if the tendency to specialization and combination which is so conspicuous in other industries extends also to housekeeping, investigations of this kind will be of value to every one.

A figure which, like that of Alfred the Great, still looms large upon the vision at the end of a thousand years, is, indeed, that of a giant. It does not matter whether we regard Alfred as warrior, lawgiver, ruler, religious teacher, educator, or simply as a good man. He was great in all. He conquered the Danish invaders of his country, created a national army in place of tribal levies, founded a navy, summoned scholars from abroad, gave his people good books and began to realize the dream of universal education. But it was his revision of the old laws and the character of the new ones which he promulgated that give the greatest luster to his name. Religion to him was not a formality, but

a vital force. He ruled by its guidance, and his real life-work was in the maintenance of the truth—that the laws of man must be in accordance with the law of God. Freedom, equal justice for rich and poor, and the moral responsibility of every man were his foundations. They stand to-day stronger and safer than when he laid them. The superstructure of our national life as well as that of England rests upon them; and in the memorial exercises with which the millennial anniversary of his death has been commemorated in England, we, too, acknowledge our debt to a great king and a good man.

Ethelle Gordon, an English actress of some note, who has been in New York six weeks, says she does not like American men. Her words are: "I have not a great admiration for American men. Perhaps I have not studied their idiosyncracies. They cannot, as a race, compare with English men. Of course, there are the usual exceptions, but in general I find them just a bit rude, perhaps brusque. They also lack the sang froid of the Englishman and the natural courtesy of the Frenchman. Their conversation is careless and at times jars the nerves. But I suppose you call it 'American.'" The usual thing, she says, is to see a young man and a young girl together, and a verdict is rendered respecting American manners and morals. Some one has been rude to Ethelle and she generalizes. Of course the manners of American men are different from those of Europeans. There are no class distinctions here, there is neither condescension nor servility. There is equality. Men approach each other without either fear or favor. The artificial distinctions that maintain in Europe do not hold here. Nevertheless, if our young girls will study the manners of American men more closely, they will discover that the politeness of this country is of a genuine quality. It is more than the veneer of the Frenchman, and proceeds from good motives rather than from a study of good form. She will also discover that American women are more highly considered and treated with more consideration than the women of any country in the world. When Kipling pictured the average American as an unlicked cub he had not studied the genus to any degree. Kipling knows better now. Stay with us awhile, Ethelle.

Unless the present tendency toward tabloids is soon checked there is danger that we will press all the juicy joy out of this life. We will become a tabloid people, taking all our pleasures and all our mental and physical nourishment in concentrated form. A Chicago woman of fine accomplishments and scholarly attainment has invented a "pork and beans" tabloid which is said to be the most palatable production of this kind that has been evolved by culinary chemistry. A few pounds of these tabloids, it is said, will give a person that "Boston feeling," and before he knows it he is soaring toward the mountain tops of poetry. The nutritious quality and dynamic power of the bean are unquestioned. Salt pork is also high in the scale of dietetic values. It is easy to see, therefore, that the pork and beans tabloid has its uses. For long marches through desert and barren country it may easily become a sustaining food for the soldier until he is permitted to eat with the accompaniment of chewing, as Nature intended. It may also become invaluable to the man who is roaming around among the icebergs searching for the north pole. But the "tabloid" idea, whether in gastronomy or art of education or literature, is against Nature. The all-wise Maker did not build the human race on the tabloid plan. He provided plenty of space and time for everything. Tabloids will not suffice to supply man's mental or physical necessities. Man was built to masticate and savor his food as a prerequisite to perfect assimilation. If the food does not appeal to his appetite and does not excite the salivary glands its digestive value is small. The tabloid may have its place in human economy. But it is only an "emergency ration," whether in food or in literature. The man who tries to subsist on "vest pocket" nourishment, when he doesn't have to, is cheating Nature and storing up regrets for his old age.

Old Man's Tribute to McKinley. One of the deepest mourners over the death of President McKinley is J. M. Silliman, an old man of Vineland, N. J. He had known the late President from infancy and had many times held him on his knee and patted the head of the youngster who was destined to become the chief magistrate of the nation. Mr. Silliman says that the McKinley family then lived at Niles, O., and that he first knew the martyred President when the latter was only about 1 year old.

I can still see in my mind's eye, says Mr. Silliman, the bright little chap in swaddling clothes that I used to give hobbyhorse rides on my knee. Little Willie was an exceptionally bright child and I always predicted great things for him, but little did I then dream that he would become the chief magistrate of the greatest government on earth. I never heard him say an unkind word to his parents. He was a good boy to his mother.

Look at the Labels! Every package of cocoa or chocolate put out by Walter Baker & Co. bears the well-known trade-mark of the chocolate girl, and the place of manufacture, "Dorchester, Mass." Housekeepers are advised to examine their purchases, and make sure that other goods have not been substituted. They received three gold medals from the Pan-American Exposition.

### Science AND Invention

Shrubs growing in a poor soil seldom produce bright, high-colored flowers. Iron filings and scales collected about a blacksmith's anvil have a tendency to intensify the color of many plants, if dug into the soil about their roots.

The flowering of potatoes has been found by Mr. M. Michalet to withdraw much starch from the tubers, and experiments in France have convinced him that the product of the plants may be improved by removing all blossoms.

There has been a marked decrease in the population of French India of late. In five settlements, with a total of 273,185 inhabitants, there has been a decrease of more than eleven thousand in the last ten years, though they have been free from famine and plague.

Beginning with the present year, Spain has adopted Greenwich time in the place of Madrid time, which was previously used as the Spanish standard. Madrid being west of Greenwich, the change involved, the setting of clocks 14 minutes and 46 seconds ahead.

The labor cost of scientific research is not easy to realize. A British entomologist has just shown a series of about thirty pictures illustrating every stage in the metamorphosis of a dragonfly from the nymph to the perfect insect, and relates that he took over one thousand photographs before getting his complete set. Constant watching was necessary, as after the first indication of change the dragonfly might emerge at any time within the next three days, the emergence being so rapid that three pictures were taken in six seconds.

H. F. Witherby, a recent traveler on the White Nile, describes the sacred bird of ancient Egypt, the ibis, which, he says, very few travelers in that country ever see, because it only visits Egypt during the period of inundation; but the dragomans, knowing the desire of all foreigners to see the famous bird, point out to them, as a substitute, the buff-backed heron, which is really totally unlike the ibis. The head, neck and legs of the latter, all bare of feathers, are jet black, in sharp contrast with the pure white plumage of the body. "The wings are edged with black like a mourning envelope, and from each shoulder droop green-black feathery plumes. When flying toward one the bird seems to be streaked with blood, for the wing bones are bare of feathers on the under side, and the skin which covers them is of a rich, vermilion color."

The unusual optical phenomenon of a rainbow produced by the sun shining not on raindrops, but on particles of sand suspended in the air by wind, was witnessed over a part of the Great Salt Lake recently by Prof. James E. Talmage of the University of Utah. The colors were very brilliant, and there was a secondary bow visible. The main bow was fully double the width of an ordinary rainbow. Only a segment of it was seen. The sand was oolitic, consisting of calcareous spherules of fairly uniform size, ranging between the limits of No. 8 and No. 10 shot, which are polished and exhibit a pearly luster. Prof. Talmage points out that the production of the bow must be due to reflection from the outer surfaces of the spherules, and cannot be explained on the principle of refraction and total reflection, generally applied to the explanation of the rainbow.

### BABY LEGALLY CHRISTENED

Justice of the Peace Formally Swears Parents and Child. "There used to be some funny ones down by the Rio Grande," remarked the tall, broad-shouldered Texan when it was his turn. "Yes, there were some mighty funny ones. I remember particularly an old Justice of the Peace down there, who performed all sorts of offices, particularly those of a religious or semi-religious nature, in the absence of a minister. He made some awful breaks in his time; but he didn't reach the height of his originality until the day he christened the newly born child of a cowboy named Wilson. 'I'll tell you about it.'"

"In these days we never worried much about christenings and such in Texas. We simply slapped a name on a kid and if a minister happened along we had him go through the regular form; if not, we let it go at that and the kid never knew the difference. This Wilson, however, was strong on religion, though I reckon he didn't know so very much about it, and when his pretty little wife presented him with a son he set about to have the child regularly branded by some one in authority. There was not a minister within negotiable distance, and so he brought the child, accompanied by its mother and the intended sponsors, to our justice of the peace and asked him to perform the ceremony. Now, old 'Bill' Scroggins—that was the Justice's name—had never witnessed a christening. He remembered having seen a book about the house years before with a form of christening in it; but where it was he could not remember. A man with less nerve would have faltered; but not the Justice.

"Hats off in the presence of the court" he commanded. "All being uncovered, he said: 'I'll swear you in first. Hold up yer right hands.' " "Us too?" asked the sponsors. "Of course," said the Justice. "All witnesses must be sworn in." "Then, looking at them all with comical dignity he began the strangest christening ever performed: 'You an

each one of you do solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give in this case, shall be the truth, the whole truth, an' nothin' but the truth, s'elp you Gawd!"

"You, John Wilson, do solemnly swear that to the best of yer knowledge an' belief, this yer child is yourn an' yer wife's to have an' ter hold for yerself, yer heirs, exekutors, administrators, an' assigns, for yer an' their use an' behoof forever?"

"I does," answered the father. "You, Mary Wilson, believe this man an' boy; to wit, John Wilson an' son to be yer husband an' child; an' you do further swear that you are lawfully seized in fee simple, are free from all incumbrance, an' hev good right to sell, bargain an' convey yer own an' husband's name to the principal in this case; to wit, yer son an' heir, his heirs, administrators an' assigns."

"I does," answered the mother solemnly. "Well, John," said the Justice, wiping the perspiration from his brow, 'that'll be about three dollars."

"Ain't the child christened yet?" "Not yet he ain't," replied old Scroggins; "but this is where the fee comes in."

"The money being paid over, the Justice put it in his pocket and went on as follows: 'Know all men by these presents that I, Willium J. Scroggins, Justice of the peace of Waco, in the State of Texas, being in good health an' of sound an' disposh' mind, in consideration of three dollars to me in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do, an' by these hev declared the child's name to be Willium J. Scroggins Wilson, during good behavior an' (ill otherwise ordered by this court, which now stands adjourned.'"

### DESICCATED VEGETABLES.

Dried Garden Truck Will Be Used by Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

Desiccated vegetables are coming on the market, for use especially by prospectors and hunters, who are obliged to economize every ounce in the weight of the provisions they carry. Necessity compels them to select such foods as combine the maximum of nutriment with the minimum of bulk and avoid dupes. This implies water-free substances, and dried fruits and vegetables are especially adapted for the purpose. Of late the War Department has been experimenting with products of this kind; it has found them wholesome and in all respects desirable, and is likely to use them largely in future years.

White potatoes, carrots and sweet potatoes have been found particularly available for desiccation. The sweet potatoes are cut up into little cubes, while the white potatoes and carrots are sliced. When wanted for use, they have to be soaked in water before cooking them; as sold, they are supposed to be absolutely water free. What a saving in weight and bulk they represent will be realized when it is understood that fresh white potatoes contain 80 per cent. of water and fresh carrots 90 per cent.

Experiments have proved that the drying process causes no loss of nutriment and that the product furnishes a most valuable addition to the food of people who are unable to get fresh vegetables. The desiccated white potatoes are as rich in muscle-forming element as the best wheat flour, though consisting mainly of the starchy material which is so useful as fuel for the body machine. The same thing may be said of the carrots and sweet potatoes; but a notable fact is that dried eastern vegetables are richer in starch and poorer in muscle-forming material than those grown in California.

### The Troubles of Br'er Williams.

"De ways er providence," said Brother Dickey, "is past findin' out. Take Br'er Williams, for instance: Fer six days en dat number er nights he constant prayed fer rain, en w'en de rain come hit drowded de only mule he had en washed his house sideways! Den he lit in fer ter pray fer dry, en de sun shine so hot dat his co'nred wuz burnt ter a frazzle, en de new mule what he buyed on a credit wuz sunstroked, en what wuz left er his house ketchted fire, en sence de well done dried up he didn't have no water ter put it out. Den he got so mad he gone off in a corner ter swear in private, en de preacher, comin' dat way, hearin' 'im swearin' en had 'im up befo' a speshul committee, en turned 'im out de church! En de las' time I seen 'im he wuz settin' in de place whar his house use ter be a-readin' er de book of Job!"—Atlanta Constitution.

### No Ground for Hesitancy.

Frette—Do you know, it's got so with me now that when I start out in the morning to go down to business I have to stop at the corner to study which route will be the least apt to confront me with a creditor.

Callous—Thank goodness, I am no longer a victim of any such sensation as that.

Frette—What! You surely don't mean to say that you don't owe anyone.

Callous—Far from it. I simply mean that there is no direction I can take that will insure any such exemption and as a consequence it doesn't pay to hesitate.—Boston Courier.

### Chinaman's New God.

I asked a Chinaman the other day what they would do now, as the idols were getting so scarce. What, would they worship? "Mexican dollars," he replied, without a moment's hesitation; "and," he added, "it's genuine worship, too, mister!"—North China Herald.

It is terribly wicked for a cat to catch a bird; it mutilates it in such a way it can't be used to trim a hat.

When a widower puts a black band around his hat, the women say: "The old hypocrite."



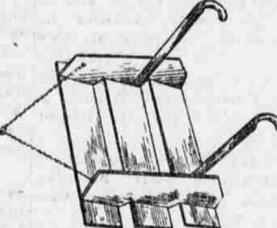
Winter App'es. What cheer is there that is half so good. In the snowy waste of a winter night, As a dancing fire of hickory wood And an easy chair in its mellow light, And a pearmain apple, ruddy and sleek, Or a jenneeting with a freckled cheek?

A russet apple is fair to view, With a tawny tint like an autumn leaf, The warmth of a ripened cornfield's hue, Or golden hint of a harvest sheaf; And the wholesome breath of the finished year Is held in a winesap's blooming sphere.

They bring you a thought of the orchard trees In blossomy April and leafy June, And the sleepy droning of bumblebees In the hazy light of the afternoon, And tangled clover and bobolinks, Tiger lilies and garden pinks.

If you've somewhere left with its gables wide A farmhouse set in an orchard old, You'll see it all in the winter-tide At sight of a pippin's green-and-gold, Or a pearmain apple ruddy and sleek, Or a jenneeting with a freckled cheek. —Hattie Whitney, in St. Nicholas.

For Breaking Clods. A home clod crusher, designed for use with a single horse, answers the purpose better sometimes than some of the manufactured tools that are much heavier. It may be made of larch oak planks which should be eight inches wide and three and one-half feet long. The sideboards are notched three inches deep in order that the proper pitch may be given to the boards forming the drag. The planks



HOME-MADE CLOD CRUSHER.

are fastened to the side with four-inch spikes and the handles, which may be from any discarded plow, are bolted to the side-pieces. The chains are attached to the side pieces by boring holes in the latter, and after the chain is inserted running a spike through one of the links. In using this crusher, or drag, the operator stands on the tool whenever necessary to add weight, using the handles mainly to manage the tool in turning corners. This implement will be found especially useful after fall plowing and for going over the fields at any time prior to setting small fruit plants.

### Saving Seed.

When a farmer has some crop that is particularly good—the individual specimens being large and of good form and apparently full of vitality, it is advisable to save such specimens for seed. Oftentimes, however, the mistake is made of allowing the seed to remain on the vine until it is over-ripe. Of course, the seed is not injured in any way, but the loss comes from the majority of it falling to the ground before it can be gathered. A good way of determining the proper condition is to notice when a portion of it begins to fall to the ground and then gather all of it, putting it in some receptacle where the air and sun can reach it and thus ripen it gradually. Cabbage seed, for example, should be gathered a day or two after the pods begin to look red. The stalks should be put on a tight floor in some place where the sun and air have access. Onion seed should be gathered whenever one-third of the seed receptacles have cracked open and these seed heads should be spread in thin layers on a lath frame in a dry and airy loft. Peas and beans may be pulled when about one-third begin to drop and the vines should be placed in some location where they will have the sun and air and on a tight floor where no loss will occur when the seeds begin to drop from the pods.—Indianapolis News.

### Dual Purpose Cattle.

We believe that every farmer as far as possible in the grazing, grain and forage producing districts should use and breed dual purpose cattle. Where milk and butter are the sole objects, as with those who keep cows in the towns and cities and on the cotton farms, the dairy breeds are of course preferable, but this class constitutes only about one-tenth of the people who keep cows. Farmers, as a rule, should not only breed dual purpose cattle, but should use only such breeds as will, while providing the requisite amount of milk and butter, produce also first-class beef animals. Farmers should supply their local demand with the best beef the country produces.—Farm and Ranch.

### Feeding Wheat to Live Stock.

The old question of feeding wheat as a substitute for corn arises this year. There have been many farm trials from which results have been reported very much in favor of wheat as a food, but such results have not been borne out by the more careful tests carried on at the various State experiment stations. Their results show that wheat produces practically no better results

when fed to live stock than does corn. The common belief that wheat is a "far richer food than corn" is found to be incorrect, though in its average composition it is found to contain more protein for bone and muscle than does corn. In face of this fact it is probably better economy to feed corn until corn almost reaches the price of wheat, and then, if wheat is substituted for it, it should not be fed in bulk as thrashed grain. The feeder must make sure that the wheat is given to the animals in such a form that it may be digested. Grinding or crushing the grain adds to its digestibility. Feeding wheat in the sheaf, or, if for hogs, scattering the thrashed grain over considerable territory, secures a more perfect mastication and better digestion.

### Fall Plowing.

Fall plowing is in order as soon as the crops are off the land. It is often said that the benefit of fall plowing depends upon the character of the soil and its liability to have the surface washed away during the winter or the spring rains. But it will be beneficial on all lands, as they can be sown to rye, which will furnish some green feed for the cattle in the spring if it is needed, and then may be turned under as manure. It will prevent both washing and leaching of the soil, as it takes up the fertilizing elements in it and returns them as it decays in the spring in a form to be readily available for the following crop. It may not add anything to the fertility, or chemists assert that it does not, but it prevents waste, and it gives that humus or vegetable matter to the soil which is needed to make it porous and friable. There are but few soils where rye will not grow well, growing even on a wet soil if sown early enough to germinate before the fall rains. We like in fall plowing to have the furrow slices set on edge rather than turned over flat, as we know then the action of rain and frost is more powerful in bringing about the desired chemical changes in it, and it also drains off earlier in the spring.—American Cultivator.

### Sugar in Fruit.

It is a well-known fact to many, and unknown to many more, that an unusually wet season is not favorable to sugar development in either fruit or vegetables. It is in such a season that we often hear complaints that strawberries and other berries are not as sweet as they should be even when seeming to be well ripened. The same thing has been noticed in melons and proven by analysis in sugar beets. The larger growth caused by wet weather or by copious irrigation may look tempting, but it lacks the rich flavor that is the result of growing on dryer soil. Those who grow only for home use should not select very wet soil if they like rich and high-flavored fruit or berries, and if a new variety is tested in a wet season do not condemn its quality without another trial under other conditions.

### Pasture for Poultry.

For the best results, the range is necessary during the summer for poultry. The best calculations as to the area is 50 by 150 feet for each twenty-five fowls, and even a space like this should be divided so that the fowls can occupy one-half of it for say a week, and then the next week occupy the other half. If a little grain is used occasionally to scatter over its surface, this will permit the unused half to get a new start and be ready for them the next week. In figuring on this space for the number of fowls named, it is understood that the grass is thick and young. Oftentimes, after haying, it is a good time to turn the entire flock on to the meadows. They will pick up an immense number of insects, and will obtain more or less fresh young blades of grass.

### Good Harness Oil.

To two quarts of fish oil add two pounds of mutton tallow, one pint of castor oil, one-fourth pound of ivory black, one-half pound of beeswax, four ounces of rosin, one ounce of Burgundy pitch. Put all together in an iron kettle over a slow fire. Roll and stir half an hour. Then set off and let settle fifteen minutes. Then pour into another vessel, leaving all sediment in the bottom. When cold it is ready to use. If you cannot obtain fish oil, get neatfoot oil. The fish oil will keep mice from gnawing the harness.

### Keep Pigs Warm.

Good, warm houses are necessary for fall litter of pigs, not single sided sheds where the temperature gets very low in cold weather, but good, warm buildings where pigs will be comfortable all the time without piling up four deep to keep warm. Keeping pigs warm and comfortable means growth. If, in consequence of cold quarters, they have to be kept warm by the aid of feed and at the same time kept growing, they will require too much feed to make the business profitable.

### Calling the Cow.

Professor George Hempel of Ann Arbor, Mich., has been investigating the manner in which we call the cow and otherwise talk to her in this country. He finds "co boss" the normal call in the North, and "co mully" frequent in Maine and other parts of New England. In the midland and the South the most common call is "sook" or "sook cow," and in the largest portion of our continent "sook" is the normal call to cows, while some diminutive like "sooky" is used to the calves.

### Amount of Hay to Feed.

When hay or other roughage is in good condition, no more should be placed before the cow than she will consume with a relish. This rule should be enforced and followed with strict precision.