

**One Ship Anchored on Another.**  
It is not usual for a ship on the high seas to elect to cast anchor on the deck of a passing steamer, but that is what young schooners did recently in the Atlantic. The two vessels grazed in the fog, and the "catted" port anchor of the schooner caught in the steamer's deck "by a fluke." It fastened to an engineer's state room in such a manner as to bar his exit, but fortunately the chain parted just as the noon-watches slipped into fragments. The schooner followed the steamer to its destination to recover her anchor.

**Her Landlubber Ambition.**  
Colonel G. B. M. Harvey, the publisher, tells of meeting the young bride of a well known Kentucky family, who said: "I'm glad to meet you, because I'm thinking of writing a book." "What sort?" asked the colonel. "Oh," was the answer, "something like 'Les Misérables,' only more lively."

**How She Headed Off Sharpshooters.**  
William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., does not intend that Idle Hour, his new home at Oakland, L. I., shall be photographed without his permission. He has accordingly had pictures taken from every possible point and copy-righted the results.

**Couldn't Work Here for a "Temple."**  
A civil engineer employed in Salt Lake City received recently from the cashier at the works at which he had been engaged his first week's wages, less 10 per cent. He asked why, having worked a full week at agreed rate, there should be any deduction. "It's the title for the Temple," was the answer, and on further inquiry he was told that it was in Salt Lake City for every citizen or workman to pay over to the elders a sum representing a tithe, or 10 per cent of his earnings or gains. The engineer said that he knew nothing about the Temple or the elders, and that he cared less. He added that he would have his full pay or know the reason why. "Oh, it's entirely optional," said the cashier, pushing over the bill.

**Wanderlust Case in Indiana.**  
Buck Creek, Ind., July 15th.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rorick of this place had Rheumatism. She says: "All the doctors told me they could do nothing for me." She was very, very bad, and the pain was so great she could not sleep at night.

She used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and she is well and entirely free from pain or any symptom of the Rheumatism.

"Are you still using Dodd's Kidney Pills?" was asked.

"No, I stopped the use of the Pills some time ago, and have not had the slightest return of my old trouble. I am sure I am completely and permanently cured."

Many in Tippecanoe County who have heard of Mrs. Rorick's case and her cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills, are using the Pills, and all report wonderful results.

**Royal Pistol Shot.**  
King George of Greece has lately taken up pistol practice as an amusement and is developing a considerable talent in that direction, so that he will be able in a recent tournament to defeat some of the best shots in the kingdom.

**Are You Using Allen's Foot Ease?**  
It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores. 25¢. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y.

Teach your child to hold his tongue; he'll learn to speak fast enough.

Clear white clothes are a sign that the housekeeper uses Red Cross Bell Blue Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

An innocent playboy is more worthy than a vicious prince.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.**  
For children, restlessness, colic, diarrhea, etc. Send 25¢ for sample.

Do good to thy friend to keep him to thy enemy to gain him.

**The Cost of War.**  
During the last century the art of war has shared in all improvements. But improvements in the art of war have not reduced the cost to those indulging in it; they have rather increased it. This fact, though, has not lessened the number of wars in the nineteenth century. No other ten decades of history cover so many great conflicts. Recall the Napoleonic wars of the early part of the century; the Crimean war in the middle, our own great Civil war, the Franco-Prussian war, the Turco-Russian war, the Chin-Japanese war; and then read the names of some of the "little wars": The long Algerian war, the civil war in Spain and Portugal, our war with Mexico, Great Britain's war with China and with the tribesmen and hillmen that Kipling tells of, the Spanish-American war only three years ago; Italy's war in Abyssinia. Think of the Seminole war, and the yearly conflicts with the Indians. There is no doubt of the century having been war-like, and its total cost is very close to \$20,000,000,000. Just how much is a billion? It is one thousand millions; but that fact is not expressive. There are only 3,155,673,600 seconds in a century—that is, six dollars have been spent on war for every second of the century. If we take Archbishop Usher's chronology, and consider the world to be 5,904 years old, we find that the nations have spent on war during the nineteenth century at the rate of six dollars a minute since the creation. The most costly building in the world is the Church of San Pietro in Vaticano, known to us as St. Peter's, Rome. It has cost not less than \$70,000,000 since its foundation; stone was laid, yet nearly three hundred other churches of equal cost could be built out of what the world has spent on wars during the nineteenth century. The world spends upwards of \$300,000,000 a year on education. If it spent thirty-seven times as much, it would not equal the war expenses of the past century. The world has spent on wars during the nineteenth century, at the rate of six dollars a minute since the creation.

**Evils of the Military Step.**  
Dr. Colin, of the French army, has published in La Salud the results of his investigations regarding the effects which the regulation military step, which the disciplined soldier produces on his health and on his constitution. The regularity of the military step causes an indefinite repetition of the shock affecting the bones and the brain which is much more prejudicial than that produced by an irregular walk. Dr. Colin attributes to the regular and uniform repetition of this shock on the same parts of the body much of the pains and diseases peculiar to the soldier. During the march of a single day this shock is repeated 40,000 times, and the strong men, who can walk a long distance without fatigue when using the ordinary step, yield to the tension caused by the military step after two or three days.

**Gen. Pittsburgh Lee's Decision.**  
General Pittsburgh Lee has decided to enter into business in Richmond, Va., where he will henceforth make his home. He has not decided as to the nature of his future work, but it is believed that it will be of an industrial character. He does not hesitate to admit that it will be hard for him to keep out of politics, and in a talk with an interviewer who asked him if he would ever become a candidate for office he was noncommittal.

**New York W. H. C. Officers.**  
At the department convention of the Women's Relief Corps, held in Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. Jennie P. Shepard of Seneca Falls was elected department president and Miss Jessie S. Greene of New York, senior vice department president.

**Captain Frederick Stanley Maude.**  
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**Treat vs. Tick Corn Planting.**  
How thick should corn be planted when it is to be used for ensilage? This question is of considerable importance, as the thickness of planting has a great bearing on the yield per acre. No absolute rule can be given that will suit all soil types, as is evident that light and heavy soils will behave differently, and that difference of fertilization also has much to do with the result.

At the New Jersey Experiment Station last year one acre of ground was divided into one-fourth acre plots and planted to Southern White corn, June 8th. The corn was planted in drills on all of the plots, the drills being three feet and six inches apart.

Plot 1 was planted at the rate of six quarts of corn per acre. The stalks stood ten inches apart in the drill.

Plot 2 at the rate of five quarts per acre, the stalks standing twelve inches apart.

Plot 3 at the rate of four quarts per acre, with stalks fourteen inches apart.

Plot 4 at the rate of three quarts per acre, with stalks sixteen inches apart.



**Old Glory.**  
Flag-Day Verse by a Milwaukee Boy  
Twelve Years Old.

The folds of our protecting flag  
Emboss us, when we stand  
To fight for freedom, justice, right,  
In this our glorious land.

We think of battles fought for it,  
As on its stars we gaze.  
O, wave your own, your country's flag,  
Its glowing colors raise.

Great Lincoln and great Washington  
Fought for Old Glory's right.

Great Webster and great Jefferson,  
Great Grant fought with their might.

Give three cheers and one cheer  
more.

Aye, aye, that's what we'll do,  
And wave ours to our noble flag,

The red! the white! the blue!  
—Paul G. Gregory, aged 12, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**Historic Plate Was Out.**

The steel engraved plate from which has been printed every commission to naval officers for the last fifty or sixty years has seen its last service, having become too worn for further use, and will now be laid away with the sacred relics of the navy department.

It has been noticed for some time that the commissions printed from this plate were becoming less clear cut, and when Capt. Sigbee received his last commission his comment on the subject to Secretary Long induced that official to take up again the matter for consideration. After lengthy discussion Secretary Long sent for the officials of the bureau of engraving and instructed them to take a copy of the old plate as nearly as the rules of that bureau in reference to counterfeiting would permit. The engravers wished to change the plate by putting in and improved gun in place of the old "Long Tom" in use in 1839-40, and the new weapons for the old sailing ships, but to this neither Secretary Long nor his assistants would agree. They wished to preserve the style of engraving of the period in which it was made, and retain all the old earmarks of that date. At the matter now stands the new plate will be an exact reproduction, save for some slight changes of shading and so on.

The old plate was made by the American Bank Note Company in New York in 1839 or 1840, and is considered one of the finest and most artistic pieces of engraving belonging to the government.

Having seen service for the heroes of both the Civil and Spanish-American wars, as well as other men of long and faithful service, it is regarded with reverence by the navy department.

The eagle at the top of the commission has a lean and hungry look, and not the appearance of being a near relative even of the well-fed, pompous-looking bird that adorns the bank notes and government documents of today. The flags, guns, boats and other naval equipments are all typical of the period of the navy sixty years ago, while the figures of Neptune and Nereid, plowing the waves with their star horses, beautifully conceived and executed, make it one of the most elaborate and imposing documents of the government.—Washington Star.

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## FARM AND GARDEN.

### MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

**Some Up-to-Date Ideas About Cultivation of the Soil and Yield Thorough Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.**

**How to Sell Fruit.**  
R. M. Porter, the well-known fruit-grower of Michigan, writing in his annual catalogue on the way to sell fruit, says:

Never give the market a thought until the berries are ready but spend your time growing such a grade of fruit that customers will wait for your coming. You will not have to run around to drum up trade.

If your fruit is right you will not have any trouble in arranging with the leading dealer to handle all you have. Get a neat circular letter printed describing your berries and have one left with every family who is a customer of your dealer, telling them where they can be had. Have notices put in the papers to the same effect. Pack your fruit honestly in a nice, clean box and don't forget to put some berries in the bottom. The people will find them and give you a good deal of credit. If you ship to a distant city secure a reliable dealer in the same way and have a trusty label put on the box. Make sure that your label is good and that it is well known to the trade.

If you are sure that some of your berries will disagree with the above, but know that others will succeed, get the conclusions revised. Still want to grow a good proportion of grain with the stalks and such will plant at wider distances. On the other hand, the writer once heard H. R. Gurier remark that he intended to plant closer and raise only stalks, finding it more profitable to buy the grain needed than to raise it, taking into consideration his increasing necessities for silage.

**Bread or Windsor Bean.**  
(Vicia faba).

This is the "beast of history," of

which was earlier cultivated. This bean grows erect, about 2½ feet high, has a square, reddish stem, and the leaves are made up of oval leaflets.

The pods are broad, thicker at the end

and generally curved and pend-

ent, containing thickish, bulging seeds.

Several varieties are grown in Europe

both for fodder and for human food,

but we do not know of any in Amer-

ica.

If you are so fortunate as to have

the seed, it will be a good idea to

try it out.

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