### FOR THE OLD SOLDIERS.

#### Interesting Reading for the Veterans and Their Children.

"Garcon! You-you Snared along with this cursed crew? (Only a child, and yet so bold, carcely as much as ten years old!) Do you hear? Do you know Why the gendarmes put you there is the row. You, with those Commune wretches

With your face to the wall?"

"Know? To be sure I know! why not? We're here to be shot; And there by the pillar's the very Fighting for France, my father fell;

Ab. well! That's just the way I would choose With my back to the wall!"

("Sacre! Fair, open fight, I say, is something right gallant in its way, And fine for warming the blood; but

Wants wolfish work like this to do? Bah! 'tis a butcher's business!) How? (The boy is beckoning to me now; I knew that his poor child's heart

would fail, · Yet his cheek's not pale.) Quick! say your say, for don't you see, When the church clock yonder tolls out Three.

You're all to be shot? . What?

Excuse you one moment? O, ho, ho! Do you think to fool a gendarme so?" "But, sir, here's a watch that a friend

(My father's friend), just over the Lent me, and if you'll set me free-It still lacks seven minutes of Three-

I'll come on the word of a soldier's Straight back into line when my errand's done."

"Ha, ha! No doubt of it! Off! Begone! (Now, good Saint Denis speed him on! The work will be easier since he's For I hardly see how I could have

braved The ardor of that innocent eye, As he stood and heard. While I gave the word. Dooming him like a dog to die.")

"In time! Well, thanks that my de Was granted; and now, I am ready-

One word!-that's all!

was Ney?) Ha! France will hear of him yet one

Man Who Saved Lincoln Dies. Captain George W. Conrow, who saved the life of President Lincoln at



the siege of Petersburg, died in Philaselphia recently at the age of 58. During the civil war he enlisted in Republic of Indiana have been Company I, One Hundred and Nine- wrought up over the prospect of Conteenth regiment, Pennsylvania volun- gress granting pensions to Mrs. Mcteers. During the slege of Petersburg, Kinley and Mrs. Harrison, as the Lincoln, while visiting the lines, al- widows of Presidents, and a regular though repeatedly warned that the against the proposed measure. The advanced as far as the outposts, where takes of the nature of an endless Courow was on duty, and stood with chain, consisting of resolutions which his back against a tree. Mr. Conrow, one Grand Army post adopts and then perceiving a sharpshooter on the transmits to other posts, asking for fortifications leveling his rifle at the similar action. The resolution depresident sprang toward the latter and clares that: vigorously pulled him to the ground "We have been humiliated for years only an instant before a bullet was by special legislation giving greater buried in the tree in front of which he pensions to officers and their widows had been standing.

John Porus, a full-blooded Penobscot Indian, a veteran of the civil war, ing in Congress to pension Mrs. Mehaving served in the Twenty-fifth reg- Kinley and Mrs. Harrison and an outiment Connecticut volunteers, is dead rageous bill to give ex-Presidents a in his lodge on the Penobscot reserva- pension of \$25,000; therefore, be it tion. Indian island, near Oldtown,

While there were a few other Maine encourage such legislation and hold indians in the union ranks, as far as is them responsible for thus aping at the known Porus is the only one who at- traditions of effete monarchies and tracted any attention by gallant con- thereby insulting the intelligence and duct or who was seriously wounded. heroism of the soldier in the line who Porus lost a leg at Port Hudson and fought the battles and received mea-

At the first call for volunteers he tried to enlist in Oldtown, but was refused. He went to Massachusetts, and very dark, and was also refused an troops in South Africa to supply smok- trogen, will be a public benefactor, opportunity. Nothing daunted, he ers with a practical substitute for and doubtless will reap an ample

found carefully wrapped in deerskin. methods of kindling fire is a revival of In this was a roll of carefully selected, the old industry of "flint-knapping" in Persons desiring corn analyzed should thin birch bark, upon which was elab- Norfolk. orately written in Indian dyes his autobiography.

The manuscript is embellished with rude drawings of war scenes. It will be sent to the adjutant general of the state, to be placed in the collection of war relics in the state house.

In addition to the birch bark mannscript was a much worn paper which the old veteran cherished with great care and rarely showed to any one. It is a letter from the colonel of his regiment, and reads as follows: Hartford, Conn., Nov. 28, 1866.

To the Authorities of the State of "I take great pleasure in stating that John Porus (Indian), now of Oldtown Me., served in the Twenty-fifth regiment. Connecticut volunteers, under my command, in the years of 1862-2. He was a faithful, good man, a soldier which I particularly liked for

his coolness and bravery. "He lost his leg by a canno while fighting at the very front, and A dog's tail never

which any brave, wounded soldier it the state of Maine is entitled to, and I hope he will receive state aid. "He is an Indian, it is true, but I would like to command a regiment of Many Bared Corn.

spectfully. (Signed) "George P. Bissell, "Late Colonel 25th Regt. Connecticut Volunteers.

just such good men as John Porus

was when he was in my regiment. Re-

Identifying Dead Soldiers About the most grewsome and unwelcome duty a soldier can be called upon to perform is that of identifying the killed and wounded after an action. It is a difficult task, too, in many cases; as, for instance, when the bodies of the dead have been stripped of their uniforms by the enemy, for then all marks are missing save those of physical features, and these are most unreliable guides, for the features are usually more or less distorted.

There is little wonder, then, that mistakes occasionally occur, and homes are plunged into mourning for a son who is alive and well, or that men long dead and buried are regarded as living. Even in the case of officers errors now and then creep in. There, too, are frequent cases of errors in transmission of names. Rolls compiled in a hurry by weary

and excited men are dispatched by over-worked operators in a remote field telegraph office, who not infrequently drop a "dot" here and insert a 'dash" there, rendering the message unintelligible. Under these circumstances the ingenuity of the war office clerks is called into play. "Kylor" is discovered to mean Taylor, the Morse signs for "Ta" being identical with those for "K." Similarly "Cocor" is found to mean Connor. Sometimes initials and surnames are not separated, and the name reported as "Skelly" is verified as S. Kelly.

During the civil war many mistakes were made, and even at this late period occasionally errors made at that time come to light. Were the United States to be drawn into some great war she would be compelled to modify her means of identifying the soldiers that would fall upon the field. As she has been at comparative peace for so long a time, little or no attention has been paid to this problem.

There is a movement on foot to give to the American private soldier an Come out! (Who said that his name allowance of smoking and chewing tobacco, and a bill has been introduced in the house of representatives which provides for supplying regularly enlisted men with this commodity.

"Give it to them," said an officer of the army yesterday. "I have been in the service for more than thirty-five years, and in this time have seen a great deal of enlisted men. My duties have taken me abroad occasionally. and I have seen the enlisted men in the armies of other nations. This inspection that I have been able to make has convinced me, if I needed any convincing, that the American soldier is the best that the world produces, Nothing is too good for him. But, in the discussion that is bound to follow the introduction of the bill. I hope there will be nothing said about our enlisted men that will make them appear like paupers. They are a fine body, sometimes a little rough, but in no sense men that either need or desire more than is coming to them. "When I say they are the best paid

of any soldiers in the world I am not arguing against giving to them a little more than they are now receiving. The fact remains, however, that we pay our enlisted men better than any other country under the sun pays its soldiers, and that there are very few mechanical trades where the pay is so large as that received by an enlisted man in the United States army." Old Soldlers Protest.

Members of the Grand Army of the derate sharpshooters were active. method which has been adopted par-

than to the private soldier, and it is wrong and against the theory of our government to favor a distinctive class; that there are now bills pend-"Resolved, That this post will for-

ever condemn those who vote for and ger pay."

went to Connecticut, and there was matches, which it is said, soon be- financial reward. It is probably needcome worthless because of the damp. After his death a small packet was One result of this resort to ancient

> Monuments on Shiloh Battledeld The Indiana Shiloh Park Commission has let the contract for twentyone monuments to be erected on Shiloh battlefield to a Louisville firm for \$21,000. The designer of the monuments is John R. Low of Indianano-

Schofold May Accept Honor. Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield nas Commander of the National Order of provide the best possible resistant by the President of France.

The house committee on pensions has reported favorably a bill granting a pension of \$25 per month to the last surviving soldier of the war of 1812. Hiram Crok, of Oneida county. N. Y., aged 102 years.

A dog's tail never deceives

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRI CULTURISTS.

From Farmers' Review: If I were o call at your office and found some size of clusters; others, very large Illinois farmers there, when it was berries; others, small and few seed; learned that I was from Northwestern all of great vigor and resistance to dis-Minnesota, on the line of the Northern | case and adaptability to our variable Pacific railroad, the conversation would quite likely be about crops and shows that all species can be interfarmers' chances and prospects in my mingled at will by the intelligent hysection of the country. As the Illinois farmers raise corn with profit, they would want to know what we are doing in that line of farming, and the esults. I should tell them that durfold, and that the results have been great satisfaction, both as to feed and fodder for the stock, and from now on

their land to corn. Corn has been raised in this vicinity -in small patches and fields-ever since settlement, twenty-five years ago, and showed remarkable productive ness, but as in all new countries where wheat can be raised the farmers paid their whole attention to wheat. Bu now, since two or three years ago, they wished to go more into stock and diversified farming, they have naturally turned to corn and clover as the two crops necessary in the new sty

of farming. At the Tri-States Grain Growers an Stock Raisers convention, held s Fargo, N. D., January 7th to 10th, inclusive, it was not uncommon to hear a farmer talk about his 300, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 acres of corn. I, being only small homestead farmer, can only talk about five to seven acre fields, and say that eighteen or twenty years ago I had one stalk of corn that had five cars on it. Three of them were good size, sound and perfect, and the other two would be classed as nubbins.-D. L. Wellman, Becker County, Minne-

Prof. W. A. Henry, in his book or "Feeds and Feeding," says: At the Wisconsin station the writer kept records of the birth-weight and also weekly gains of twelve litters, numpering 86 pigs in all, for a period of ten weeks, at the close of which they were weaned. After weaning, the records were continued with eight litters, containing 62 pigs in all, for seven weeks. The dams were purebred or high-grade Poland-Chinas or Chester Whites. The results are with the Northern greenhouse lettuce. ducers to jealously guard the reputashown below:

Before Weaning.

-	Week.	Av. Wt.	Gair
	At birth	2.5	
	The second second	4.4	1.
	2	7.0	2.
	3	9.8	2.
	4	12.5	2.
	K	15.6	3.
	6	18.6	3.
	7	22.6	4.
	2	27.8	5.
	9	33.1	5.
	10	38.5	
	After Weaning (62 Pigs.)		
	Week	Av. Wt.	Gain
	10	41.5	
	11	46.7	
	19	52.0	5.
	10	58.3	6.
	13	64.2	5.
H	12	69.8	5.0
	15	76.5	6
	16	84.1	7
	ENGLISH AND PROPERTY		
	The hea	viest pig in th	ese litter

weighed 3.6 pounds at birth and the set in the frames and protected durlightest 1.6 pounds, the average for the lot being 2.5 pounds. During the on at a time when it will command a first week after birth the pigs made a good price. Or a hill of cucumbers gain of 1.9 pounds. Overlooking ir- can be planted under each sash from regularities, we may say that the pigs plants started in pots in the greenmade a weekly gain of three pounds per head the fifth week after birth. four pounds the seventh week, and five and one-half pounds the tenth week. At the end of the seventh week after | for the drying of fruit in summer than weaning, when 119 days old, they were gaining more than seven pounds each weekly, or over a pound a day.

Improving Kaness Corn-

Prof. J. T. Willard, of the Kansas Agricultural College, says: The station is making efforts to establish improved varieties of corn, selections being based, in part, on the percentage of nitrogen, and with as much success as could reasonably be expected, in riew of the almost total failures of the crops on account of drought the last two years. The ease with which corn cross-fertilizes makes these experiments very difficult, especially when any effort is made to obtain a considerable quantity of a given variety in a state of purity. To assist farmers in the state who wish to improve the chemical composition of their corn. the chemical department has arranged to make determinations of the percentage of nitrogen for them at cost. Although on account of the scarcity of home-grown corn this season, the time is not as opportune for starting the development of improved strains of corn as would be desirable, it is hoped that some will avail themselves of the offer. Analyses of the same kind will be made of seed corn offered for sale where desired, and the department is making such analyses on its own account also. That corn would be an appreciably more valuable grain for feeding, if it were richer in nitrogen, there can be no reasonable doubt, and the farmer who will systematically set The British war office is sending about developing a strain of an otherons of old-fashioned flints to the wise good variety that is richer in niless to state that corn that is being thus developed should be planted at a considerable distance from any other. write the station for instructions and

terms before sending samples. Developing New Grapes For more than twenty years T. V Munson of Texas has given his attention to the subject of improving our native grapes-collecting the best wild and cultivated varieties, testing them side by side, and intermingling them by crossing and hybridizing for the purpose of producing new varieties of received permission from Congress to the best possible qualities, adapted to accept the decoration of the Cross of different parts of the country, and to the Legion of Honor conferred on him stocks upon which to graft the Vinifera (wine grape) varieties.

His work has necessitated a careful study of the botany of the grape and a thorough knowledge of every native, introduced and cultivated species and variety. In his work with these, more So many a deed of wrong for right is birds are fattened in close confinethan 75,000 seedlings, mostly hybrids, have been grown, and of this number scarcely 100 have been considered worthy of introduction for market. When, however, it is remembered that no variety with fewer berries than Lukfata nor smaller berries than Tala-

qual ner faferior in quality to Concord has been considered worthy of introduction, some idea will be obtained of the rigid system of culling

and selection observed. Mr. Munson considers the results ob tained in his experiments with native and the field of future det along this line practically unlimited Our native species excel in many points the Old World grapes. "8 have rare, delicious flavors, unknown in the Vinifera varieties: others, great climate. And our experience clearly

Farmers' bulletin 144: Under above caption the point is made by ing the last two years we have in- W. F. Massey of the North Carolina creased our corn area more than ten station, that market gardeners in the South Atlantic coast plain do not sufficiently intensify their operations. The area cultivated is generally too farmers will plant about one-fifth of large for the most satisfactory results. Not enough glass is used. North Caroline is as near New York city as Vermont is, and much better adapted to growing crops under glass because of the simpler structures needed, the less coal required for heating them, the absence of long-continued cloudy weather, and the greater abundance of winter sunshine. Yet Vermont competes with North Carolina in the New York market. Crops like lettuce, grow in the North in the hothouses. can be grown in the South in simple frames under loose glass sashes in the greatest perfection, an advantage which Southern planters should not be slow to avail themselves of.

> lettuce in the South under cloth, for market, is discouraged. Glass should be used instead. It is more efficient and much cheaper in the long run. With glass other crops besides lettuce like beets and radishes, can be grown in the winter, and seedlings of eggplants and tomatoes forwarded in the spring. After skill has been attained in handling sashes on a cold frame, the transition to the greenhouse and heated hothouse follows naturally. Crops which require little skill in their production in the open ground can be grown by anybody and are cheap. The greater skill which is necessary in growing crops under glass limits competition and increases the profits.

The common practice of growing

The lettuce, for instance, which is grown under plant cloth, goes to market usually in barrels, and is sold as "Southern field lettuce" by the barrel. Lettuce grown well under glass and wanted. Ayrshire bacon has an envishipped in handy boxes is sold by the able reputation in the market, and it dozen at a higher price, and competes is for the interest of all bacon pro-The gardener with glass gets his lettuce into market at the Christmas the kind of pig that yields the best holidays, and is ready at once to replant for a crop to compete on more favorable terms with the crop of the man who is using cloth, and as the spring crop usually sells for more than | was from 51/2 to 61/2 stones of 24 lb. per the midwinter crop, his lettuce, being stone; and the curers at the Kilmarin better condition, brings more nock meeting unanimously agreed to money. I have gotten three times the give the top price for well-fed pigs of price for lettuce on the 1st of April | this weight, all pigs above that weight than I got during the winter months, to be bought at a corresponding rethough the first paid very well. The duction on that top price. Pig feeders many uses to which glass sashes can should therefore take steps to ensure be applied is another argument for that their porkers are marketed in fit their use. After the lettuce crop is condition before they come to be over shipped the tomato plants are hard- the age at which the top price is given ened off in the frames, and as after the by the curers, and this can only be 1st of March in this climate the lettuce | done by having the animals well fed does not need the glass, an extra set | from the first, so that they never get of frames can at once be used for the a back-set in their progress. The same tomato plants that have been started | rule holds good in regard to cattle and in hothed or greenhouse. And after sheep as well as in regard to pigs. the tomato plants are removed to the field the very tender eggplant can be ing the chilly nights, and thus brought house and brought on earlier than those in the open ground far south of us. Then after all the plants have used the glass there is no better place under these same sashes. Those whose interest is in the strawberry crop can use the sashes to cover straw-

berry plants set for this purpose in frames, and if the sashes are put over them the 1st of March or a little earlier, the crop is rapidly advanced and the blooms protected from frost, so This is suitable for localities where that the fruit goes to market far ahead | cats, rats and other animals do not of the open-air crop. Volunteer Plame.

From Farmers Review: In your issue of January 15th I notice an article on the Wild Goose plum. I have something remarkable to say about that plum. Ten years ago I purchased plums began to ripen about the 25th of in small quarters. One point that I and I saved them. In three years they bore fruit, which was a little late in ripening. I began to save other sprouts that came up, and now I have plums till the first of October. These trees bear heavy crops every year, and the fruit is of a fine quality. How can this be accounted for? I have never transplanted, but have just saved the sprouts as they came up. I would like the first two weeks after they are to know if any of the readers of the hatched, but after that period they Farmers' Review have had a similar grow very rapidly and mature quickly. experience with the Wild Goose plum: I have experienced no difficulty in disor is this some other kind? The plums are bright red in color and large in size.-J. M. Fidler.

From the Farmers' Review: One of the principal wastes on the farm is the neglect of farm implements. None of our farmers look close after their machinery, which has cost them so much money. Another great waste is | year the following totals are given for the care of live stock in winter, both some of the principal countries; Southas to shelter and feed. Frequently farmers will feed twenty-five, thirty, or more head of stock out in an open lot. They haul out the fodder and scatter it over an open lot for the cat-

tle to pick up as best they can. They do the same with hav. Another great waste is neglect to save the droppings from the cattle and get them back on the land. All of these wastes could be avoided if the farmer would give them the consideration to which they are entitled. Altogether, probably 99 per cent of the waste on the farm is due to neglect and carelessness.-Mark Whittaker, Johnson County, Illinois. only for the table.

An Enormou: Wheat Crop. Our wheat crop in 1901 was nearly 450,000,000 bushels in excess of the crop of Russia, which is our nearest

So many a right one done with ill in

We cannot judge—then why not kindness give -Isaac Bassett Choste

Good Points of Charlet Shoop. NEW FURE FROM RUSSIA. From Farmers' Review: In selectas of Peoples and Calves for the by ing Cheviot sheep I did so with the bethat I was not choosing & breed that had been inbred to such an extent

as to weaken the vitality, which in-

lots are active and will get feed for

ly on their owner for feed. In connec-

tion with my cattle. I carry a small

flock of registered Cheviot sheep. The

Cheviot is a Scotch sheep, its native

home being the Cheviot hills of Scot-

and. Dr. Stuart in writing of these

theep says: "The Cheviot is a close,

middle-wooled and heavy-muttoned

sheep and carries more muscle and less

adipose tissue than any other mutton

sheep of either England or Scotland."

Their points of excellence are: First,

their extreme hardiness, which enables

them to become adapted to almost any

condition of climate or keep. They

are what might be called natural rus-

tlers and will be found feeding when

other more sluggish and lasy kinds are

sleeping. Their second excellence is

the fleece, which is a thing of beauty

being of a clean, white color, running

from 5 to 6 inches long for one year's

growth of fine quality. This wool fur-

nishes the material for the noted chev-

iots and tweeds, and brings the highest

price in the market. Their third excel-

lence is, that the ewes are noted as be-

ing excellent mothers, caring well for

the lamb and giving a large quantity

of milk, thus saving a large per cent of

the lambs. As a breed they are very

prolific. The rams when crossed or

common ewes produce a large per cent

of twins and the size of the progeny

is much increased. No breed of sheep

rank higher as mutton-producers hav-

ing the largest per cent of dressed

meat in proportion to carcass and of

Bacon Curers and Pig-Fooders

Heavy weights are not in demand

now in the cattle, sheep, and pig sec-

tions of farm live stock, says North

British Agriculturist. On the other

hand, "baby" beef and mutton are in

demand, and "baby" pork, too. At the

recent fat stock shows heavy-weighted

cattle and sheep were meeting a very

dull sale, whereas cattle and sheep of

nice handy weights were in sharp de-

mand at very good prices. In the

same way, pigs of heavy weights are

not in demand by bacon curers and

they consequently meet a dull trade

Last week the Ayrshire bacon curers

held a meeting at Kilmarnock for the

purpose of taking concerted action in

the way of inducing pig feeders to aim

at producing the kind of pig that was

tion of their product, and to produce

meat, and commands the highest price.

According to the unanimous finding of

the Ayrshire bacon curers, the kind of

pig that was wanted for bacon curing

A Common Coop.

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12 8 E

menace the chicks.

Colored Muscovy Ducks.

Male and Female Immigrants

onsidered in good health. A bird

that has developed a tendency of that

kind is very likely to be troubled with

it frequently. Such a bird should not

A poultry raiser says that poultry

n confinement do not fatten as well

or as quickly on grain as on a mash.

This is probably true, as the birds re-

quire exercise to help assist in grind-

Because of unwillingness to wear

glasses, women suffer more from their

Small men have big opinions of

ment, only soft food is used.

eres than do men.

themselves.

males, 9.981 females.

12

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THE

Knox County, Missouri.

excellent quality.-A. E. Burleigh.

themselves when other breeds will re-

eding has been carried to extremes

the case of some breeds. The Chev-

Russia is sending us a couple of very novel pelts, the skins of ponies and of calves for making motor-car dresses and coats, and the Russian es wealthy women are wearing so nuch this winter. The skins of the ponies are not very large, and are forwarded, manes and

all, to the furriers, but so far manes have not been made useful. Perhaps the toy trade will eventually profit by them, and the flery nursery teeds of the rocking-horse and Gray Dobbin persuasion be equipped with the long silky hair of these creatures. Any one who has traveled in Russia will know the pale, tawny shade of

the native pony, almost lion-like in color. It is also the commonly met hue of the little Scandinavian horses driven in Norway almost exclusively. and much seen, too, in Sweden and Finland. The skin dyes brown and a lovely jet black most successfully, and is so strong that it is uncommonly suitable for rough-wear wraps. Nor is it outrageously expensive. A Russian blouse made of it comes to 81/2 guineas. Motorists in the feminine

world are wearing enormous coats still, but newer than these are short. jaunty fur skirts and pouched boleros to match. Russian pony suits are certain to lease them, and fur caps of the pelt are sent out with the toilette, so that

the whole picture is complete. The Russian calf makes very pretty snow-white coats, tufted with black. and charming reveres, cuffs, ties and muff for cloth redingotes. To some eyes this pelt will resemble miniver, but there is a huge monetary difference betwen it and ermine, as well as a visible one, especially as miniver which is really ermine tufted with black tips of the tails only instead of the tails themselves—is daily going up in price, in view of the coronation and its requirements.

#### PARIS UNDERTAKERS LAMENT. Fewer Costly Funerals New than in

Good Old Times. The last Paris exposition has been plamed for many things, but few people suspected that it has earned a grudge on the part of the undertakers. Such, however, proves to be the case. A few days ago I was informed by a member of this somber fraternity that 1901 had been one of the worst years in his line that he could remember. and official statistics support his state-

During last year the number of will turn again with longing looks to- looked down in the beautiful valleys. deaths in Paris was 2,500 fewer than ward the blue mountains of Tennes- and have seen her winding rivers flowdertakers did £8,000 less business than of undeveloped empire, whose head is on their peaceful journey to the sea. I in 1900, while another showed a de- pillowed where the morning sunlight have seen her fertile fields rich in crease in receipts of £1,600. The kisses the summits of the Unaka the exuberance of her golden harvest, prospect grows less promising every mountains! whose body is clasped in I have seen her green meadows dotted

Every Sunday there is an average of the number was only 160. The reduction in profits is attributed by the undertakers to the exhibition, bad trade. and the increased cost of living, all of which have tended to keep Parisians away from the capital and make them practice economy even in fu-

The cheapest funeral in Paris costs 11 shillings, but, if one feels inclined, one may spend as much as £12,000 on being buried. Among the costliest obsequies that France has known was that of the Duc d'Aumale, which cost £2,400; the Emperor of Brazil, £3,200, and that of the late Mr. Mackay, son of the silver king, the bill for which amounted to £8,000.

The "Petticont Insurrection Perhaps the first "woman's right" A common form of coop for hen and movement in America was connected chickens is shown in the illustration. with the early history of the settlethe century occurred the famous "petticoat insurrection." The French girls who had come to settle in the country under allurements which proved deceptive were particularly indignant at being fed upon corn. Blenville thus reports the matter in one of his dispatches: "The males in the colony begin, through habit, to be reconciled to corn as an article of nourishment, but the females, who are mostly Faold hen is kept in restraint while the chicks have their freedom, being able of Quebec, who, they say, has entired tractable, useless little brutes, consumthem away from their home under the milk and honey of the land of prom-

ise."-Pearson's Magazine.

From Farmers Reveiw: I have had but two years' experience with the Colored Muscovy Duck, but what I To-day we are the same race, with have had leads me to think that it is the same impulse, the same power and, the ideal duck for the villager or subbecause there is no longer a frontier urbanite, who has only a limited a farm in Wayne county, Illinois. amount of room. I find that they thrive cause there is no longer a wilderness There was one plum tree on which the and grow rapidly even when confined to conquer, we remember the old days of wind and limb, or are untamable, men seldom being so useless as to find June. Some plum sprouts came up, consider very much in their favor is the outlet for their activity checked ket. They belong to anybody who Portland Oregonian. the fact that they make no noise. They and rebounding, turned their faces don't seem to have a "quack" in them. eastward, and went down to invade the Another thing in their favor is that Old World. So we. No sooner have they start to lay very early in the we found that our path westward has spring and continue to lay almost conended than, reacting eastward, we are stantly until late in the summer. I at the Old World again, marching consider them more of an ornamental against it, invading it, devoting our duck than any of the others. I have overplus to its subjugation. found them rather hard to raise for But though we are the same race,

with the same impulses, the same

blood instincts as the old Frisian

marsh people we are now come into posing of all I have had to spare .of our century is no longer war but Jas. W. Bell, Cook County, Illinois. trade.-The World's Work. The Chaperon in Samon The annual report of the Commissioner of Immigration at New York ing there during the year ending June 30, 1901, was 453,496. Of the 388,921 steerage aliens who arrived during the

guide, who is appointed to entertain a girl for this office, and it is necessary that she should be the daughter of a chief. Her house is provided for her matics." ern Italian, 86,929 males, 24,396 feby the village, and she is surrounded males: Polish, 25,466 males, 12,170 feby a court of native girls. No man males: Slovak, 19.309 males, 7.622 fewho lives in the village is allowed to males: Northern Italian, 16,202 males, enter the sacred precincts, and the sulation?" 4.158 females; Scandinavian, 14,200 taupou goes nowhere without an elderly woman. If the taupou resigns her office, the chief can appoint another official head. "That would be a con-The hen that is crop-bound had bet-ter be sent to the pot as soon as she damsel of high degree. recovers from an attack enough to be

Learning from America. Frank Roberts, an eminent authority rote. on the erection of steel works, who has been employed by all the first-class be bred from, and is therefore good steel manufacturers in Philadelphia has lately reported on the steel works of the Consett company, of Bolskow

Co., the three largest works in the

United Kingdom. He recommends extensive and costly reconstruction of the furnaces at the Dowlais and Cardiff works of the lastnamed firm, and, realizing that the alterations are necessary for successful competition with foreign manufacturers, the firm is reported to be determined to start the work without delay.

The blood of an eel injected into

Gigantic Engineering

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e about 750 square miles.

In comparison the Engineerings lews refers to a work in this direction low being carried out along the Misissippi which will reclaim a tract of and 3,500 square miles in extent. The vork of reclaiming the St. Francis bain, which lies on the west bank of he Mississippi between New Madrid, n Missouri, and Helena, in Arkansas, s already well under way, only a few dditional miles of levees being necesary to complete the artificial banks which are to hold in check the flood raters of the Mississippi. The soil is n alluvial deposit, and therefore renarkably fertile and capable of the ighest cultivation.

A comparison of the extent of the it. Francis basin with the combined rees of Rhode Island and Delaware

The proposed draining of the Zuyder I in length. The work has been done ice, which has been under discussion under the supervision of the St. Pranor the past century, is popularly look- els levee boards of Missouri and Avd upon as an engineering problem in kansas, acting in conjunction with the and reclamation without a parallel in United States government. The exontemporary history. The land that penditures of the two boards together rould be reclaimed by this work would to date amount to about \$1,500.000 while the government has expended about \$750,000 addition. Already the reclaimed land has appreciated in value many times its original valuation, and is now held at \$60 an acre. Railroad now intersect the reclaimed area is several directions, numerous industria establishments have been built, the population has been doubled, and a general prosperity has appeared where originally there were only waste

to be Brekend.

It is, however, not only in the tent of the undertaking that the St. Francis basin reclamation is notable. but in the very low cost at which it has been accomplished. The work of reclaiming about 2,500 square miles of the Nile valley in Egypt is now being carried out by the building of dams at Assouan and Assiont at an estimated ;ives a good idea of its magnitude. All | cost of \$25,000,000, while the entire reof this area was recently overflowed clamation of the 3,500 square miles of by the waters of the Mississippi. With the St. Francis basin will not cont he exception of a few gaps there has more than \$5,000,000 all told, or only seen constructed in this work a con- \$1,430 per square mile, compared with inuous line of levees some 212 miles \$10,000 in the Egyptian reclamation.

# **TENNESSEE**

Flowery Oration of a Southerner on Jackson Day

The Hon. J. B. Frazier spoke in re- | in battle array, and with streaming ponse to the toast "James K. Polk" banners and flashing fires, and roarbefore the Tennessee society at St. ing cannons, I have seen them beat Louis on Jackson day. His peroration and storm, and rage against her rockwas as follows:

"To you, sons and daughters of Tennessee, who have left the old nomes and cast your fortunes with of another state it may be that, as these same clouds gathered together tains."

ribbed, but impregnable battlements. I have seen them driven back and with a scream of rage seek their haunts amid the deeper defiles of her mountain gorges. I have seen her again when his splendid and prosperous city, and all was calm as a Sabbath day-when inked your lives with the destinies the morning sunlight was tipping her mountain tops with its golden glory. revolving years bring gray hairs, dim- and gilding the dewdrops from every med eyes and tottering footsteps, you forest, and leaf and flower. I have the sinuous arms of the Tennessee with lowing herds, and I have listened and Cumberland, and whose feet are to the music of the tinkling bells on 200 funerals in Paris, but last Sunday bathed in the turbid waters of the the browsing sheep under her hillmighty Mississippi! Grand and ma- sides. When I have thus seen her in lestic she lies-her bosom heaving all her pristine beauty and loveliness, with the consciousness of undeveloped and have known her people—so brave riches and power, her head crowned and generous and progressive, and with the glory of the Appalachian for- patriotic-I have thanked my God that est! Fair and well-beloved Tennessee! I was born by the laughing waters of I have seen her when her towering one of her beautiful rivers, and that mountains seemed to stand on tiptoe my ancestors sleep beneath the shadto kiss the passing clouds. I have seen lows of Tennessee's majestic moun-

## Canned Horse Meat

REGULAR INDUSTRY CARRIED ON AT LINNTON, OREGON.

............... The horse-pickling works at Linn- | cares to put a brand on them. They ton will probably resume operations by are wild horses, and nobody wants This coop is easily made. By it the ment of Louisiana, for there early in the middle of next month. This state- them; but each of these animals takes

cayuse ponies are meeting a better demand now than for many years, seems odd, but it is true-and there is good While 10,000 or more cow ponies have gone from the ranges of eastern

been subdued. Hence, they inveigh great numbers of scrub ponies are left sumed. bitterly against his grace, the Bishop on the ranges-ornery, unbroken, ining feed that ought to go to the fatwill find a ready market elsewhere. but they must be sound and well broken to ride. Thousands of the cavuses will not meet these specifications. Not

ment, in face of the fact that Oregon as much range as would be required for the sustenance of a steer that will dress 1,000 pounds. The stockmen want the range for their cattle, and the railroad companies are glad to assist in taking the useless cayuse ponies out of the country, so there will be more room for stock that will vield Oregon this year to supply the needs money to producers and carriers. of the British armies in South Africa | Therefore the railroads are willing to and thousands are yet to go, and the make a very low rate for carrying the risians, have for this kind of food a price paid has been very satisfactory cayuses to the Linnton abattoir, and dogged aversion, which has not yet to the producer, the fact remains that the movement thither will soon be re-The average cayuse pony taken to

the Linnton abattoir yields only about sixty pounds of merchantable meat. pretext of sending them to enjoy the tening of meat cattle. The British the rest of the carcass going into ferarmy will take smaller animals than tilizer, glue, leather, etc. This meat is carefully pickled in tierces, and is shipped to market in France and Holland, where the prejudice against horse meat is not so strong as it is in this only will they not bring \$35 each from | country. These horses bring from the British, but they are not wanted \$2.75 to \$3 each, delivered at the railto absorb our overplus of energy, be- at any price-by the British or any- road. They are mostly owned by the body else. They are either not sound Indians, the animals owned by white when our ancestors before us founded or both. They are a drug on the mar- their best market at the shambles .-

> CIVIC PRIDE. Town Trustee Wanted to Cover Up

> Educational Limitations. The town trustees of Pokeville orlered the building of a hexagonal

chimney for the water works. It was to be paid for by the cubic oot, and, after the work had been ione, the contractor asked the princia changed time and the great world pal of the high school to compute the principal complied, and the contractor presented the bill at the next regular neeting of the town board.

"Wouldn't it be well, Mr. President,"

he board, with a solemn shake of the 'ession that we haven't even one man The bill was allowed by unanimous

Chamberiain Must Have Smiled. John Redmond's recent ironical tribite to Joseph Chamberlain in a pariamentary debate, "You ought to be Vaughn & Co., and of Guest, Keen & nade king," recalls the fact that this s not the first time the colonial secetary has been recommended for a nigher post than he seems likely to each. The first recommendation, lowever, was not made in irony but n the good faith of perfect tipsiness. was at the time Queen Victoria vis-

member of the crowd who had fortifled himself extensively against the labors of the day. "Yer ain't in office now. Joe," ran the peroration, "but I'll tell yer what I sees in the future I sees Hengland and Hamerica unionated into one republic-yus, and you'll be the fust president."

pliant clergy who came to him, "Good

morning; what do you want? No!" has its fellow in a formula the late "How do we know these figures are lord chief justice of England used to a son in Samoa. She is the constant per-"If I may say a word, Mr. Presi- always so brutally frank. He temlent," said the contractor, "he knows pered the wind to the shorn lamb sights. Each village in Samoa elects is well as I do. We've got to take Justice Walton, who was associated Mr. Guffey's figures. He's the only with him, says he cannot remember nan in town that's an expert in math- ever to have received from his leader a reproach expressed in violent language. When once or twice he was tsked the same trustee, "to employ caught napping by Lord Russell the worst he had to hear was, "Oh, 1 thought you were taking a note," or "Oh. I see, you have something else to do." And that was quite enough.

Monks Got Back Their Land. South Germany's oldest monastery, the Benedictine abbey of Wessobrun founded in 735 and confiscated in 1803. has been restored to the Benedictine order by Baron von Cramer-Klett. Protestant, and will soon be reoccupied by the monks. The baron bought all the lands and remaining buildings of the old abbey for 900,000 marks from the Bavarian state and sold them to the Benedictines for a nominal sum.

The Sniary Seeker.

"What have you ever done to de serve the office to which you aspire?" asked the voter

"Nothing," answered the candidate frankly. "If I had ever done anything hamberlain's carriage was blocked to thoroughly qualify me for so imor some minutes and he found him- portant a position I could probably self the object of a fluent and some- make a great deal more money as a

Tales of Lord Russell. The story of the late bishop of Lonsolid contents of the chimney. The don's time-saving greeting to the sup-

some outside expert to make the cal-"I think not." said the president of

n town who is good at figgers."

ted Birmingham, fifteen years ago. vhat disordered harangue from a private citizen."