hold our sacred dead aloof. We put them by like treasures old, No more for them or hearth or roof, But narrow dwellings lone and cold.

The dear, warm hearts that fell asleep Why shun them in our secret thought Why ever at a distance keep, As if some change were in them

They cease not from their constant love. They are not strange and far away; Their presences about us move Closer than presences of clay. How it must grieve them, when they con

Heart-close, and find no welcome there.
Or whisper love, and find us dumb,
Forgetful, hedged with servile care! Oh, let us hold our dear ones close Closer and closer, when they move Beyond the veil! For no one knows
The preciousness of human love!

James Buckham in Christian Advocate

The honor of having been the youngest regularly enrolled soldier of



the civil war is claimed by Gilbert The Only Pensioned Veteran of 1812. Van Zandt of Kansas City, Van Zandt was 10 years old when he enlisted as | the War of 1812, and the last surviving a drummer boy August 6, 1862, in pensioner of that struggle, was 102 Company D. Seventy-ninth Ohio Vol- years old April 29. Heretofore the day unteers, in the little village of Port has been celebrated in some appropri-William, Clinton county, Ohio. His ate manner by the relatives and discharge at the close of the war de- friends of the old veteran, but owing scribes his as a "soldier 13 years old to the advanced years of Mr. Cronk



Port William, Ohio, December 20, 1851. He is a member of the Farragut-Thomas Post, No. 8, Department of Missouri, G. A. R.

Mrs. Lincoln's Pension Petition. Col. Walter H. French, file clerk of the House, has, perhaps without exception, the finest collection of scrap books of any public man in the country, says the Washington Times. Not only scrap books, however, but autographs of statesmen long since passed away, and rare old public documents, the history of which is most

fascinating. Among his collection is the original petition of Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the martyred President, to the Congress of the United States, asking for a pension. The petition is signed "Mrs. A. Lincoln."

A copy of that petition was printed a few years ago. Just now it is of necultar interest, the statement having been I cently made that the widow of no President had ever applied for a

Little Creeky in Civil Was. "It was not necessary," said the captain, "to restrain the boys from cruelty. It was not in the soldiers of forty

years ago to be cruel. I served from first to last in the same brigade with General Jacob H. Smith, now in the Philippines. He was an Illinois boy and I was an Ohio boy, but we both enlisted in the Second Kentucky volunteer infantry, mainly because it was reported that Major Anderson. just arrived from Fort Sumter, was to command the brigade. "Our first experience of war was

in the mountains of West Virginia, but our first great battle was Shiloh. seld wounded. He recovered rapidly, however, and was soon with his company. At Stone River, I saw that brigade meet the charging rebel lines in a crash well calculated to develop all the ferocity in soldier nature. "I remember that as I koked at the bees of our men as they went over the first rebel line and into the second. f had a feeling of dismay at what might happen. Every face was ablase with fury, and the men as they sprang seward into the melec looked like so many demons. That was a time for trucky. That was a time for brutal estant, it seemed to me, two or three adred confederates threw down dr rifles, unbuckled their belts, and hrew their cartridge boxes to the ound, and there, in the midst of the attle, I mw our men offer their canns to and shake hands with the m who, ten minutes before, they had m striving to kill."—Chicago Inter

The Tousgost Spp. Heary S. Garr, now a deputy at the county jall, was one of the youngest with. At the age of 10 Mr. Garr re-civil war veteran. He just had been appointed custodian of the new state It was the year that the Lou

forts were built. The order for all able-hodied men of certain ages to assist in the construction of the forts had been issued, and many Southern sympathizers were looking about for some way to evade the edict, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. Judge 8 A. Garr, father of the deputy jailer, openly declared that he would do no work for the soldiers from the North He also declared that his negroes should not help build the forts, and the officer in command of the federal troops heard of it. A squad of soldiers was dispatched at double-quick time to

the Garr homestead, which was within a hundred yards of Western Park. When the soldiers arrived they found a barefoot boy sitting upon a fence post. He was swinging his legs and whistling as only some boys can. A lieutenant was in charge of the soldiers and he drew rein when he saw the boy. He inquired for Judge Garr. The boy shook his head and answered that he did not known him.

The soldiers passed. An hour later they returned and the boy was still upon the gate post. All day the soldiers searched in the woods and all day the boy sat upon the gate post. The following morning the soldiers returned and again the boy was upon the gate post.

"I sat there for about four days." said Mr. Garr. "My father and several neighbors and all of their negroes were hid in the woods, and by means of a signal code we were able to communicate with one another.

Two or three men were stationed in the treetops. We all had white handkerchiefs. I watched the soldiers. One wave meant that they were in the neighborhood, two meant that they were leaving, and three meant that they were not in sight and that all was well."

Hiram Cronk of Ava, a veteran of and 4 feet high." He was born at and the fact that he has been some what feeble for some time past, it was deemed unwise to mark the occasion

this year by any special event. Mr. Cronk was born in the town of Frankfort, Herkimer county, April 29, this county and lived for some time at Wright Settlement, the family later moving farther north and locating in the town of Ava. During the last months of the War of 1812 Mr. Cronk, then a mere stripling, enlisted with his father and two brothers and served about 100 days at Sackett's Harbor. For a long time he received but \$8 a month pension, but within the past few months, by a special act of Congress, his pension had been increased to \$25.-Utica Daily Press.

At Gettysburg. As the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York was making its glorious record, the Iron Brigade swept forward and entered the woods just as Reynolds was being carried to the rear dead. The West had in that line its noblest sons, there to defend and to crimson the soil of our state with their blood, and what a fight they made on that July morning! Of this brigade the Twenty-fourth Michigan lost 60 per cent killed and wounded. and, in addition, 83 missing; the Nineteenth Indiana lost 56 per cent and 50 missing; the Second Wisconsin 43 per cent and 20 missing; the Seventh Wisconsin 41 per cent and 43 missing. This regiment had 10 officers and 271 men killed in battle during its term of service. Taking the five regiments of the Iron Brigade as a whole, we find the killed and wounded to have been 49.5 per cent, with 249 missing, many of whom were

among the dead. The otter, as is well known, will ear none but the choicest portions of the fish it catches, and will, for preference select even those choice portions of the plumpest and best-tasting vareties. It is this trait in its character which leads it to play such havoc in trout streams and other preserved waters. In order to provide for itself a meal of perhaps two or three dozen mouthfuls, the otter will not infrequently catch and kill nearly as many fine fish, contenting itself with a small portion from the back of each victim immediately behind the gills. When an otter kills a moorhen—which is no seldom when these birds abound near its habitat-it devours the neck only, leaving the body intact, and devoid of every drop of blood.

A collection of war mementoes owned by Corporal John Maurer, who is in charge of the recruiting station, at Terre Haute Ind., tells of the world-wide movements of Uncle Sam's soldiers. Maurer has been in the army for seventeen years. He has several hundred articles obtained by himself and they include Indian blankets, pipes from China, shells from Cuba. photographs and guns from Borneo. bolo knives and photographs from the Philippines, Among the photographs are pictures of the Gilmore party, taken at the time they were rescued. after a long captivity, by the Filipinos. Among the many articles Corporal Maurer has is a drum he himself took

General Jack. Old Hickory was a sobriquet conferred upon General Jackson in 1813 by the soldiers under his command. The name was not an instantaneous inspiration, but a growth, First of all. the remark was made by some soldier. who was struck with his commander's pedestrain powers, that the general was "tough." Next it was observed he was called "Hickory." Lastly the affectionate adjective "old" was prefixed, and the general thenceforth rejoiced in the completed nickname usually the first won honor of a great

heart disease in the lobby of the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Helena, Mont. Mc-Quaid was an early settler and reported the Custer massacre for the Associated Press. For many years he was editor of the the service of either side in Helena Independent, and was also a groachment of modern methods. war between the North and the well-known mining man. He was a

Hugh McQuaid dropped dead of



In different parts of the West there sition in the subsoil and accumulated ting of the fields and orchards has brought about this very thing, as the of the crop and of evaporation. Had the water been sufficiently abundant to have supplied a good quantity for soil. As it was, the water in three lead pencil. feet of soil was gradually drawn upward by capillary attraction and took the alkali with it. Thus the alkali was brought to the surface and deposited in a thin layer. A continuance of this process increased the alkali to a point where it destroyed all vegetation. The Arisona station has apparently solved the question for all localities that are subject to flood of grasses. So do certain kinds of bacwaters. These should be used to flood

Several years ago, when Mr. Camptry the wonderful things that his sys- the miscellaneous bacteria increase tem of soil culture would do, he re- and seem to have possession. But in ceived small attention. We thought twelve hours the lactic acid bacteria then, and think now, that his system have increased enormously. In a few is of no particular use in Illinois, hours more the miscellaneous bacteother states where the supply of soil go on and the cream ripens the lacmoisture is ample in most years. The tic acid bacteria become as high as 98 system seems to be particularly adap- per cent of all and in some cases 100 ted to the lands in the more arid regions, especially where those lands have the soil water long distances from the surface. For some years now the system has been tried in Western Kansas, and favorable reports are received from it. Professor H. M. Cottrell, of the Kansas Experiment Station, is particularly enthusiastic in support of it for Kansas. He relates many circumstances where it has given good sized crops where all others have failed, and says that every farmer in Western Kansas should give it a trial. Mr. Campbell has purchased a farm at Hill City, Graham County, Kansas, on which he is showing what his method can do. The farm was one of the most unproductive ones in the county, the crops generally failing on account of drouth. Mr. Campbell has changed all that. The crops grown on his lands last year were good ones. while crops grown by other methods failed. It may be that the Campbell

of eight inches or more. The result

would be the carrying away of much

portions into the subsoil.

profitable farming further west. Seasons in Porto Rico. The question "when to plant?" is a puzzler to the Porto Rico agriculturist. It seems to make no great difference when a crop is planted-the resuit is always the same a good harvest. Some years ago, one of the Isiand's most enthusiastic agriculturists, in endeavoring to force Nature to divulge her season secret, planted a patch of corn each month consecutively for a year with the result that sixteen months from the time of the first planting he was rewarded with his twelfth good crop. There was a slight difference in the height of the December crop from the other eleven and it was a few days longer in ripening, but aside from these two differences, there was nothing to show that Nature favored one crop more than another. Another prominent grower, in experimenting with pineapples, produced an abundance of this fruit in March, fully three months before its "season." These two citations of the many like experiments that have been made on the island, make it easy to understand how it is possible for the people in the United States to have fresh fruit and vegetables 365 days in the year .-

Porto Rico Agricultural Journal. The Lamb's Worst Enemy. Mr. John Howat, in an address said: The lamb has its enemies and the shepherd that can succeed in constantly getting a crop of lambs on the market without serious loss is deserving of a statue. The stomach worm is the werst enemy of the lamb. We have read and studied and experimented with all or nearly all of the so-called remedies, worm powders, gasoline, turpentine, and so forth, but the conclusion of the whole matter is that in the long run they do not pay. The damage to the lamb's thrift is not compensated for in results. Our strated by practice, is to feed the ewes and lambs grain until the lambs are in the habit of seeking grain on their own account, then feed corn in berian and Russian butter. They ara creep with a tonic that will aid digestion and keep the stomach in the most vigorous condition. This is graphical position of New Zealand the only cure or preventive against the only cure or preventive against by any European nation. Her location on the discovery in them of deleterious stomach worms that is practicable in the southern hemisphere makes it substances are practically impossible

and profitable. frequently works in to advantage with | in the southern bemisphere. other crops, and wherever it can be advantageously used will pay well. It s of great value to the men that have have the temperature in which they so siles and have to feed dry hay all live for the first week or ten days uniwinter. It adds succulence to the ra- formly high. Many chicks are lost by ion, and in that is like fresh silage. The practice of pasturing rye is an old one, but may yet survive the in-

The woman who has a front porch | cleaned and trimmed once every day. to her house now begins to set out This is a requisite for the better con. | more fully investigated than in this



has been harped on now for a good has been much complaint of "alkali many years, but, we are sorry to re- but have never been popular in this soils." In all cases complained of late, she still remains in the land. A sountry. They are bred for exhibition these soils have been under cultiva-tion, the alkali at first not seeming to the farmer is concerned, half of the affect the crops. The rendering bar- cows could be sent to the butcher size, and in carriage are particularly ren of the soil has occurred after the application of irrigation water, and public would of course be the loser, back being almost always at an angle usually after a number of years op- for a definite amount of milk would of forty-five degrees. Their plumage erations. Year by year these barren be taken out of trade, and the remaintracts have increased till it has beder would be in such demand that the come a question of some moment as to price would be enhanced. On the the broad shoulders to the tail, which what should be done to reclaim the farmer's side, however, the result iroops almost in a straight line with icst areas and to prevent other areas from becoming also infertile. On careful investigation it has been found cheap as at first, for the poor cows distributed through the soils at first that it was not harmful to plants.

Thus, in a layer of earth three feet does there would be a careful and scanty of hackle, the skin of the grant there would be a careful amount. that the alkali in these soils was so would no longer produce poor cows, deep there would be a certain amount tain sum of money in the way of feed throat is a bright red, and the scantiof alkali, enough to be decidedly into his cow and gets back the same ness of the plumage causes the red to harmful if it were moved from its po-sum. He throws in his work. Most show distinctly, and this is a characof the men that are doing this do not in the first foot of soil. The trriga- know it, for they have never kept an account of what they are doing. They have no idea as to the results from amount of water applied was not suf- their milking operations. They take ficient to more than supply the needs it for granted that the hard work they are putting in is profitable. Little by little the poor cows are being weeded out of the herds, but progress is slow. drainage the alkali would have remained largely distributed through the milk scales, the Babcock test and the A Bacterial Was.

Investigations have shown that becteria wage a fierce war among themselves, just as do the grasses and weeds that clothe the surface of the earth. It is a common remark that blue grass will drive out other kinds teria destroy or drive out other kinds these lands, covering them to a depth of bacteria. Not that the one kind feeds on the other kind. But one kind takes possession of the food supplies of the alkali and the washing of other and the others perish from lack of sustenance. In milk, when it is drawn there appear numerous bacteria. The lactic acid ferments are few in number, yet these are the blue grass that is to drive out all other kinds. For bell was publishing through the count the first few hours after milk is drawn widely explored.

A Good Illustration Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, in speech before the United States senate recently said: A circumstance has come to my personal knowledge which occurred in the city of Washington, and indicates the way the business has been done under existing law. I was appointed last year as one of the visiting trustees of the government reform school located in this city, and when there upon a visit I learned that soil culture will yet push the line of it was the custom of the officers of the school to advertise monthly for the supplies needed during the next month. They did this upon one occasion. They advertised for oleomargarine. They advertised also for butter They procured both, as they supposed. Before the month was gone they were in doubt and caused both samples to be examined at the department of agriculture. One was found to be oleomargarine and that which was bought for butter was also found to be oleomargarine, and the government of the United States had been paying 14 cents for oleomargarine bought as oleomargarine, and paying 23 cents for exactly the same article furnished under the name of butter and in answer to the contract which they had made

> with the grocer to furnish butter. The Pure Milk Problem Frank Dewhurst: If the milk held for some hours before delivering to the factory, the storeroom should be clean, and if running water is not present the water in the tank should be changed frequently. Milk should not be stored near manure hears or any other strong smelling material, as it is so very susceptible to taints. In hauling to the factory a cover should be placed over the cans. This will keep out the dust, and in hot weather be some protection from hot sunshine. The cover must be clean, or it will be useless to prevent the entrance of dirt. The whey from the factory may be responsible for poor milk. The whey tank should be scrupulously clean-in fact the entire factory should be an object lesson to the patron in cleanliness. All cans should be emptied at once on reaching the farm and the cans cleaned. This precaution is too often neglected, and the fermenting whey stands in the hot sun for hours. It is very difficult to clean such cans so that they shall be odorless.

The New Zealanders are preparing other European markets with their butter. They say they are not afraid of the presence in the market of Sigives her an advantage not possessed possible for her to be turning out fresh of enforcement. A judge must depend grass butter when Europe is buried in on expert testimony for the determinasnow. Winter dairying is not a great tion of the points involved. If a scien-A correspondent of the Farmers' factor in northern Europe and will Review mentions the fact that last not be in this generation, New Zealand that he was "tough as hickory." Then year he had twenty acres of rye and needs only follow summer dairying. will get a good crop from it this She can ship her butter to Europe and spring. He says that in addition he have it reach there at a time when saved \$50 worth of feed by pasturing butter is at its highest price on acit in the fall and spring. It came par- count of dry feed and winter conditicularly handy this past winter when tions. In other words at the season hay was selling at \$8 per ton and corn of the year when butter sells highest at 55 cents per bushel. The rye crop in Europe it is being made cheapest

In raising chickens it is necessar the temperature being permitted to fall too low.

The man that is running an incubetor must see that his lamps are hairs and hang up the hammocks. | troiling of the temperature.



the parent stock of the Black Javas, maky, the brows over the eyes heavy



ear lobes are slight in development shanks and toes are bright yellow. The Malays are large and hardy. and are used for crossing with other breeds to infuse vigor and size. In disposition they are reputed to be very savage and in battle literally tear their opponents to pieces.

systematically about learning from of the abdomen. others. This will cost him something in the way of time and money, but it will be the best investment he can

Poultry Points Picked Up. In an experiment to test the loss f moisture in incubator eggs the West Virginia station found that the smaller eggs lost a very considerable larger quantity of moisture than did the larger eggs. This is as it should be, as the relative surface on the larger eggs is less than on the smaller eggs. The result should be that the moisture content of the large eggs should be more constant than in the small eggs and in some seasons this should give

For a good many years now the ad visers of amateurs in poultry raising have been advising to feed the young chicks on hard boiled eggs chopped fine. Now some of the poultrymen are declaring that the practice is not a good one, and that the hard boiled eggs are too hard on the young chicks. We would like to have the opinions of some of our readers on this point If chopped hard-boiled eggs are bad for young chicks we should know it, as the practice of feeding such is evidently very widespread.

One poultryman says that he finds t advantageous to have two sets of drinking vessels, using one one day and the other the next. By this means one set is sunned and sired in the off day. He thinks he keeps down disease germs by this method. Without doubt drinking vessels so handled will be free from slime and other things that may foster the development of disease germs.

Partridge Wyandettes From Farmers' Reveiw: The l'artorably with the rest of the Wyandotte years the Partridge Wyandottes will e the most popular of the Wyandotte

Harmfal Foods Hard to Prove

The pure food bills that are base

on the discovery in them of deleterious tist comes on the stand and declares that a certain drug in food is harmless, that testimony carries weight, no matter how many thousands of other scientists declare that it is harmful. The judge is not in a position to sumby the inspectors and the owner sumthe side of the defendant in the case. tial evidence to prove that the presmos of boracic acid in milk has re-sulted in the death of many children n England, where the matter has been



The man that expects to make money out of raising and fattening cattle for market must do things that other men have to do in order to reach success. Profits cannot be obtained by careless management. The man that is going to fatten cattle in considerable numbers must have sheds for shelter in bad weather, a goodsized feeding yard, racks as well as troughs for feed. Moreover he must be in shape to make the cattle comfortable at night no matter what the weather may be. He must have a sunply of good water, and if he is further fitted to warm this water in winter so much the better. The man that is finishing steers will in ordinary important and serviceable feed. It is then the business of the feeder to see that the cattle get just enough of this to keep them growing steadily. This ley, a 'reasonable' time is allowed the by practice, for the gulf between too it does not care to have on the jury. manner of feeding can be learned only little and too much is not wide. An animal must never be fed so highly as to get it off its feed, and, on the other hand, it should not be permitted to go hungry. Some feeders start in with the intention of fattening their animals in three months. This is not easy to do and there are in this attempt many of the failures recorded. If the process can be spread over a year the work will be found easier to accomplish, and the results more proget his animals on full feed in the shortest time possible, while in the other case the cattle can be brought onto full feed gradually.

ture: The mite that causes cattle itch. or mange, is closely related to the mite mite will not attack cattle, nor will for a baby, inclosing plans and specithe cattle mite attack sheep or other fications for the same, which included fant. animals. The itch mites are found to "blue eyes, light hair, girl, anywhere be very numerous upon affected cattle. from 15 months to two years old." and a very small quantity of debrie from an actively infested area of the was received a request for "a boy anyskin will often reveal a surprisingly where under two years, not black. large number of the parasites. These Must be light colored." mites may be removed from an animal and retain their vitality for a long far south as Alabama come the re- years have been kept by her. and kept in small glass bottles in the the parties to be really responsible the looking, oftener with the stamp of the The poultry raiser is too often in- laboratory at the ordinary tempera- foundling does his first traveling. Un- toiler upon him, will ask to see the clined to work out the problem of ture of the room during the winter less the child is legally adopted it is books of the infant hospital for a cerper cent, all other forms having dis- poultry raising rather than to take months varying from 45 to 80 degrees, always under the supervision of the tain year. Running his finger down appeared. Later the lactic acid bacte- from others his information. This is which lived from eight to eleven days organization that indentured it. Rare- the page of entries, he will pause at ria themselves are destroyed by their especially true if the owner of the Exposure to bright sunlight, however, ly does it happen, however, that the a name and ask if there is any record own products. These facts are of in- poultry happens to be a farmer with would kill most of the mites in a few child is taken away, even if it is not of a parental inquiry after the infant's terest as showing a possible increase just a few hens. For when he was a hours. Scables does not appear to afin healthfulness of milk and cream as boy he took care of chickens, and that fect cattle while they are doing well on expensive affair for parents of moderit grows older. It may be that disease germs that get in are themselves of others. But the great world around tion over three years old. The antition the children—and the formality destroyed by the lactic acid ferments. us is full of wisdom that has been mals that suffer most are calves, year of drawing up the necessary papers is It is a field that has not yet been gained by the experiences of a thousand lives, none of those lives running poor condition. The first symptom of to the satisfaction of its foster parparallel to the others. It has been the disease is usually an intense itchents regularly adopted and treated as is, beyond everything else, pathetic to said that a man can learn more in ing of the skin about the neck or such. one year by taking information from shoulders, and it extends more or less others than he could gain in his own rapidly, depending upon the health experience in twenty years. The say- and vigor of the animal, along the ing, unlike many popular adages, is back and sides and down the outside true. The first thing a new man at of the legs, but does not usually afpoultry raising should do is to go fect the inside of the legs or the skin

Bulletin 140, Department of Agricul-

The Work of Jones Wahl. Elihu Burritt, writing of Jonas Webb, says: But what higher honor can attach to human science or industry than that of taking such a visible and effective part in that creation in sending out into the world successive generations of animal life, bearing each, through future ages and distant countries, the shaping impress of human fingers long since gone back to the dust-features, forms, lines. curves, qualities and characteristics which those fingers, working, as it were, on the right wrist of Divine Providence, gave to the sheep and cattle upon a thousand hills in both hatching results in favor of the large hemispheres? There are flocks and herds now grazing upon the boundless prairies of America, the vast plains of Australia, the steppes of Russia, as well as on the smaller and greener pastures of England, France and Germany, that bear these finger-marks of Jonas Webb as mindless, but everlasting, memories to his worth. If the owners of these well-created things value the joy and profit which they thus derive from his long and laborious years of devotion to their interests, let them see that these finger-prints of his be not obliterated by their neglect, but be perpetuated forever, both for their good and for an everlasting memorial to his name.

At Calving Time Prof. D. H. Otis: If the weather is chilly, put the cow in a box stall well bedded and free from draught. When the calf is born, blanket the cow until she regains her normal condition. If sacks, sewed together, will answer, tool of adepts in crime. So is the Give light, loosening feeds and water criminal the tool of necessity at times, from which the chill has been removed. Cold water is likely to cause a contraction of the womb and reten- circumstances. We are not arguing ridge Wyandottes compare very fav- tion of the afterbirth. If the latter from this that every lawbreaker is not discharged in twenty-four to should be set free, but our citizens do family. They are good layers and forty-eight hours, it should be re- not point out a reason why Boggs make good table fowls, their flesh ba- moved. If the udder is hot and caked, should have been absolved. So long ing very juicy. They are early to it is better to milk the cow frequently as "eminent and model man" thieves mature. They breed very true to color | (at least once in two or three hours), like cashiers and bank tellers are and markings and better than 75 per but not dry, as a fresh flow would be dealt with leniently by the law and cent of all birds raised make good stimulated which would increase the breeders. I think that in a very few inflammation and might lead to milk contained in the legal sentence imfancel cloth dipped in as hot water family.-C. F. Avery, Whitley county, as the bands will bear is very desirable, after which the udder should be rubbed dry and treated with camphorated vaseline. Keep the bowels loose. If any signs of constipation appear, give one and one-half to two pounds of epsom salts, dissolved in warm water. Adhering to these points means much the giving the calf a good, vigorous the national government and of the

Sugar Boot Putp as Food. A government publication says: Eugar beet pulp can be successfully preserved in siles and makes a very fair quality of silage. It is relished by mon all the experts in a nation. An cattle, even the slightly spoiled porillustration of this is shown in the tions not being distasteful to them. verdict of an English judge recently. In Europe the silos consist of trenches Food preserved with borax was found or pits dug in the ground, but the orlinary silo used in making corn silage moned into court. He brought in wit- will undoubtedly preserve the matenesses to testify that borax is a great sial with less loss. As the sugar beet help to the digestion. The judge took | crop is an exhaustive one, and the fertility of the soil can be maintained The natural inference is that milk so by feeding the pulp, it becomes quite adulterated would not be harmful but an important matter that farmers we have a great mass of circumstan- growing sugar beets should combine with it the feeding of the pulp where practicable.

A smile may hide a man's thoughts. just as paint may hide a woman's com-



BLUFF WAS CALLED

riminal bench: farrott; "in fact, I was what might be box will be satisfactory to me. I don't called a green country lawyer, who know any of them and they don't know and never been to the city before. I me.' somewhat nervous when I appeared which to make "challenges." before him defending one of my own and got into trouble.

"A panel of twenty-four jurors had been selected, and all of them had | The case was tried and I won it. I have made their challenges and turned where I was standing. the list over to the defendant's attorlefense to strike off the names of men I welve of the panel had taken seats in came a man.' the jury box, while the remainder occupied chairs near by.

Judge White looked crer his glasses poker player of the first water." and scowled.

"Young man,' he said fiercely, I Three things kill a man-a scorch-

Judge Jarrott of the Seventeenth taking two or three hours to make judicial district, before whom Grant your casilenges. By a "reasonal Noodward was tried and convicted of time is not meant all forencon." ury bribing, tells this story to the "Of course, I was frightened, but I

Cansas City Star of the first time ne acted on a thought that came to me ame to Kansas City and tried a case like a flash. refore the late Judge White of the "'Your honor,' I said, 'I have no de sire to delay the court. The twelve "I was quite young then," said Judge | men who happen to occupy the jury

and been told that Judge White was a "But, your honor,' exclaimed the artar, so you can imagine that I was prosecutor, 'I want a few moments in

"'Can't have it.' saig the judge. 'If country boys who nad come to the city the defendant is willing to take his chances the state surely should be equally as willing."

qualified as being unprejudiced. As cleared my man. Judge White came "'Young man,' he said, 'your're a

poker player, aren't you?" "'No, judge,' I answered bashfully: 'I haven't played any poker since I be-

"'Nonsense,' said Judge White. 'A man who calls a bluff like I made at "Before the list was handed to me you a little while ago is bound to be a

ion't want you to delay this court oy ing sun, suppers and cares,

accomplish, and the results more pro-stable. In the one case a man must EFoundlings in Demand NOT ENOUGH OF THE LITTLE CASTAWAYS TO BRIGHTEN LONELY HOMES.

It is surprising to discover what a Only one instance is on record rushing mail-order business for bables | where a child was returned as unsatcould be transacted. Inquiries for ba- isfactory. That was when a woman, bles come to the State Charities' asso- angered by the visit of one of the

From a colored family in Pittsburg

From as far west as Denver and as

that causes sheep scab-both belong- ciation and the Guild from all over state charities agents, who called to ing to the same genus and species, but the country. Recently the mayor of a make inquiries as to the care that was are different varieties. The sheep scab flourishing Massachusetts city wrote being taken of the child, resented the investigation, and sent back the in-That the foundling never quite gives up the hope of discovering who his

real parents were is shown in many a pathetic incident in the office of Mrs. Dunphy, the superintendent on Randall's island, where the records of New York foundlings for the past 20

It is the foundling come back, with

the haunting hope that he may, after all, find out who he really is.

But the foundling never does find out. And so, even if he rise to be governor or manufacturing magnate, he the end.—Ainslee's Magazine.

Were Not Seeking Death INNEEPER DISCOVERS HIS WATCH ON YOUNG COUPLE WAS ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY.

Arthur Farwell, the musical com- then at hers. We were laughing over poser, whose development of Ameri- this in the morning when the proprie can Indian music is attracting attention, tells a story of how he had once been taken for an intended suicide. "While living in Boppard a few years ago," he said, "I went to Co- said. 'You want to die no longer.' blenz to attend a concert. A German musician, a young woman, accompanied me, and there would be no story

if we had not missed our train home ed to die.' after the concert. We waited in a cafe

to find that it did not stop at Boppard. | night for nothing!" "There was a strange reluctance on the part of the inkerner to whom we he finally gave us rooms at the oppo- Three couples had taken their lives site ends of a long hall. For the rest | within a week, and he had taken us the hall, listening first at my door and | Tribune.

And Now Is Pardoned After an Im

prisonment of Three Years.

Something over three years ago the National Bank of Dover, N. J., was looted. William N. Boggs, the cashier, participated in the looting, his share in the peculation being, it is said, \$200,000. He didn't run away with the boodle, but faced the responsibility for his crime and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Last week, after having served three years, he was pardoned by President Roosevelt. It is said that Boggs was a tool of others. So is the boy on the street, nothing better is available, gunny entering upon a criminal career, the or of passion and evil instincts. Every lawbreaker is the tool, or victim, of Five years for a theft of \$200,000 is certainly a light punishment, but when pardon follows this and the culprit escapes with three the penalty is a farce.

How Farmers Are Swindled. "While agricultural departments of various states are doing good work and their investigations and experiments have been of great value to farmers, gardeners and stock raisers, said a retired farmer the other day. "bands of sharpers take advantage of every official announcement made by

the authorities. "For instance, the department announces the discovery of an insect that destroys the cabbage. Within twentyfour hours the sharpers are advertising a powder that will destroy these insects. A department announces the appearance of the elm pest. In every locality in the country appear smoothtalking gentlemen who claim to be able to prevent damage to the trees by this insect. People believe them and pay them money, only to have their trees killed by the very methods which the sharpers claim will save them from destruction by the pests.

tor entered the breakfast room. He seemed much surprised at our exhibition of spirits.

"'You are happy this morning,' he "We stared at him in amazement. "'Want to die!' I exclaimed, finally, 'What do you mean? We never want-

"Then you are not Lebensmude?" until 3 o'clock for a later train, only he said. 'Ach Gott! I watched all the

"He finally explained that Coblenz was just then in the midst of one of applied for quarters to admit us, but the periodical epidemics of suicide. of the night he tramped the length of for another life sick pair."-New York

CASHIER STOLE IMMENSE FORTUNE | ment at Washington has announced recently that the seventeen-year locusts will appear this year, and following this there have suddenly sprung into existence several unique methods of destroying these insects. or of preventing their ravages."

> When Jefferson Interviews St. Poter. Joseph Jefferson is a firmly estabished favorite at Yale, where he annually delivers an informal address before the undergraduates on the afternoon preceding his evening performance at the Hyperion theater. says the New York Times. Last year Mr. Jefferson was taken by a senior to "Mory's," the orthodox chophouse that is one of the landmarks of Yale. The rooms are mellow with age and rich with tradition and are generally conducive to reminiscences. Mr. Jefferson was discussing the life to come and was asked by his student

"Mr. Jefferson, it is said that we shall have the same character of work in the next world as on earth. Do you expect to be an actor in heaven?" "Well," replied Mr. Jefferson, "I'll tell you. I am afraid that if I reach the golden gates St. Peter will shake his head and say: 'For heaven's sake, Joe, change your roles."

The Enduring Pie. The young women at the University of Indianapolis contended in a debate with the young men that "pie is not of greater service to mankind than ice cream." When these young women become experienced wives they will feel shame that they should have decried the value of pie. When there are big bills for spring hats and spring dresses to be paid, they will fill their husbands with pie, knowing that under its benign influence all the genial and generous impulses will be awakened. The fancy for ice cream is mere passing characteristic of young

womanhood: but the passion for ple which fills the breast of every normal man is an enduring source of happiness to the tactful wife.

Welcome Change. In these days of progress, bloodhounds are set, not on the trail of es caping slaves, but fugitive bandits in Nebraska.

An ambassador is a truthful man sent abroad to acquire the art of "The national agricultural depart-