

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN



Mr. Wraggs invites contributions of new and interesting information on subjects discussed. Address M. J. Wraggs, 300 Good Block, Des Moines, Iowa.

HORSE TALK.

It is of great importance that the young colt starts in life with full vigor. To do this it must get a good supply of the dam's milk very soon after birth.

The first milk contains purgative properties and cleans the bowels naturally. If any inclination to constipation is noticed, a little castor oil should be given.

If the bowels are too loose, feed the mare sparingly, and draw some of her milk by hand.

The mare should be kept in a quiet box stall and fed carefully for at least a week after foaling, after which time she can be turned in pasture, but only for a few times at first.

When the colt is two months old, it is well to get it out extra food. It soon learns to nibble from the mother's feed box and acquires a taste for grain, and then it is well to give it a regular ration in a separate box.

Take time to clean the mud off the horse's legs after they are done with their day's work. You wouldn't like to go to bed with your old muddy boots on. If you did, there would be a ramping before when your wife found it out. And that surely would not be comfortable.

There is no speed in hay. If you want your horse to move on the road and do it easily, do not feed more than a small forkful of hay during a whole day. Bright hay, too, it must be.

Oats are the material which the good roadster will turn into travel. A little careful observation will enable one to determine how much grain the horse ought to have.

To make the horse's coat shine, feed him a bit of oil every day. Begin lightly. Not more than a tablespoonful at first. Gradually increase until he will take a pint, then hold at that for a while.

The dairy farmer, who has his cows fresh in the spring, will soon begin to have his crop of calves. He should seriously consider which ones to keep, and which ones to veal. It is wiser than folly to raise calves, except from the best cows. It is a waste of labor to do otherwise, as well as a disappointment to find after you have raised the calf to conclude that she is unprofitable. This result is almost sure to follow if care is not exercised in breeding, as well as selecting the mothers because of their ability at the pail, from which to rear calves for the dairy. Commerce now.

THE NEW AND THE OLD.

New discoveries are sometimes nothing but verification of old methods. In some sections half a century ago it was customary to allow the land to "rest" for a year after producing two or three crops. During the resting year the land would become covered with weeds or other growth which remained, thus serving as a mulch. Recent experiments show that when a crop of crimson clover, grass, or any other growth is allowed to die down and fall upon the land without mowing, or mowed and left in place, the shading of the soil promotes the formation of humus, especially in summer, as the dampness, darkness and protection from the direct rays of the sun place the land in the same condition as forest land. There is, however, a loss of a year's time, and the condition of the soil affects the results. The main point is whether such a system would be economical.

When we notice the vast amount of fertilizing material going to waste, we reach the startling conclusion that more is wasted than is rendered available as plant food. There is waste from the first to the last, in most cases when an attempt is made to save it, and there is more or less waste generally after it is put on the soil where it is needed. Not only soil saps leach badly, requiring that the plant food should be kept near the surface and judiciously mixed with retentive material, but too often it is put on the soil and plowed under, when the crop is a surface-feeding one and its roots do not get down to the food that is buried beneath them.

Some urge that every farmer should raise one or two horses at least every year. In a general way the advice may be good, but it may be carried too far. Some farmers are not satisfied with raising horses, and would be better off at the end of a term of years if they bought them when required. It is only those who have some adaptation for growing horses that should raise them as outlined in the advice given.

BEST TYPE OF FARM HORSE.

The profitable farm horse must have size and weight to give him that necessary strength to perform the heavy work required of him, and he must have good bottom and powers of endurance as well. And yet power and strength are not his only requirements. He must be a good horse, and the best of his kind. It is all that we can expect of our profitable farm horse was to draw a heavy load and for deep plowing, this would be the horse, but the most profitable farm horse must be one that can be utilized in more ways than one. For this reason the profitable farm horse must be a general utility, with not too heavy a body to carry, as well as other qualities. More than this, he should be thrifty and easily kept in good order, while at the same time doing good work.

The man who can look after the farm and his horse, and keep the spring work going, and meet with any less is a general. We have recitals of this kind, but not enough.

WHAT THE OTHER FELLOW'S DOING.

A man may farm successfully by continually watching and studying his own efforts, but success is more notably greater when the methods of the other fellow—your neighbor—are closely observed. Work hard and conscientiously. If you will, but occasionally take a day off and see what is going on around you. Perhaps one of the greatest drawbacks to a man—not only farmers, but others as well—is that they know too little of the methods of their fellow men. Close observation will educate when nothing else will. It will broaden a man's ideas, sharpen his intellect and increase his ability. It will do more than anything else to get a man out of a rut or to prevent him from falling into a rut.

The eastern farmer who has never crossed the Alleghenies may think and believe that the methods of the westerner will teach him nothing. The latter who toils on the vast prairie of the west, may hold a like opinion of his fellow man down east, but there is something, no doubt, in the experience of both that will improve the conditions of the other, something perhaps that will aid success and bring luxury into the life of each.

Experience teaches many things, but it illumines more brightly the path that is behind than the one before; therefore, the success or failure of other men may be regarded as a sort of mirror, in which we may all take patterns and form rules of action to pursue or avoid, in accordance with the circumstances that may surround us. It is well for a man to possess a full appreciation of his own talents, but experience will preach to him in vain unless he also recognizes and values the knowledge of those about him; hence, we repeat, take a day off occasionally and see what is going on around you.

Waterways may easily be grown in the shallows of any pure water stream that has a sandy or gravelly bottom, a steady flow and a moderate current. If the water is seen in early spring in the moist soil, at water level, a crop may be obtained sooner by pegging down cuttings in an inch or two of water till they take root. It needs no cultivation after planting except to be kept free from weeds and aquatic grasses. It is an excellent addition to a meal and sells readily in market.

SALT IN THE POULTRY FEED.

There is a prevalent notion that salt is poisonous to fowls, and this popular impression is based on many unhappy experiences with it when fed too liberally. It may safely be said that salt is poisonous if fed largely. It is not poisonous when fed in moderate amounts, that is, at the rate of one ounce or less to 100 hens per day. It is true that a good many fowls have been killed by eating salt, both in the form of crystals and in fish that have been oversalted, and for that reason through care it may be taken for granted that meat and salt do not too salt for human food would not poison fowls. The most usual way of killing fowls with salt is the careless throwing out of the rock salt in the bottom of barrels that have been used for meat or fish. The birds eat it under the impression that they are eating grit. A correspondent taken into a human stomach would also have a fatal result.

Good seed is essential to good farming, and this is particularly true of grass seeds. It is stated on good authority that \$200,000 worth of seed is imported into Canada from the United States each year, and of which is used to adulterate Kentucky bluegrass. The Canada grass, besides being worthless as a pasture grass, is frequently mixed with the seeds of that worst of all pests, the Canada thistle.

FARM JOURNALS.

How many appreciate a good, clean farm journal? It is safe to say every wide-awake farmer of today keeps one or more farm papers, but very few people get the full value out of them. A farmer who knows his business reads it from cover to cover, advertisements and all, and then studies it all the way back. There are farm papers and farm papers, many good ones, each suited to its own locality, soil and conditions. Farm life does not always give all the time one would wish for reading, but now as the winter is coming on and the evenings are long, you can read to your heart's content. Brother farmers, for the next four months read the farm papers hard. In that time you will find the best possible advice for your next year's work and will have time to get it boiled down ready for application. And right here we want to say, don't let the editor of your farm paper do all the "thinking" for you. As you must do your own work, do some thinking also. Use your own judgment now and then, with a lot of common sense thrown in and you'll win.

Farmers give away many valuable things. It is the nature of the true agriculturist to be generous with all that he has; but the most precious thing he ever gives away is the right to do his own thinking. Take no man's thoughts as your own unless you know them to be God-made and heaven-born.

BEST STYLE OR TREE TO PLANT.

It is essential in planting out fruit trees that you choose only perfect, symmetrical ones, which have a straight body, and not forked, as the forked tree, sooner or later, comes to ruin by splitting of the fork. This can be avoided when the tree is young, or when you cut it out, by cutting out the angle branch, making a smooth cut so that it will heal over and allow the other limb to become the main stem.

If the old thornier roots have "run out" take up, divide and replant. Tipten up the wire fences to-morrow.

THE LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

This is considered one of the best of the blackberry family and decidedly the most productive. At a recent meeting of the Maryland state horticultural society, a member said that he had made \$105 net profit from one acre of Lucretia. The berries are far larger than any other blackberry. They are of unequalled excellence, sweet and luscious throughout, of a bright, glossy black color. Its eminent success in all soils, from Maize to California, from Minnesota to Florida, is something phenomenal in small fruit culture. Its trailing habit renders it less liable to winter-killing.

Dewberries should be planted in rows 5 or 6 feet apart and from 2 1/2 to 3 feet in the row. Planted 2 feet 9 inches apart, in rows 6 feet apart, it will require 2,500 plants per acre. They bear considerably better if staked, which can be done by driving a 12-foot stake between each alternate hill, leaving about 3 1/2 feet above ground and tying two hills to one stake. The vines should be allowed to run on the ground until all danger of winter-killing is over. But tie them up early in the spring before the buds get too large. Otherwise the vines will be rubbed many buds out and thus injuring the crop. Some growers do not stake them at all, but simply keep the vines cut back to about two feet in length. This is a cheap way to grow them, but the berries are hard to find and many are apt to be left until they get too ripe.

A score of years ago it was the traction engine that persisted in scaring horses. The bicycle came, followed closely by the automobile. In the near future we may expect to see all kinds of air ships flying hither and thither, but such need not confine their course along the highways. In the meantime let us hope that we farmers may still have the privilege of passing along the highways.

A FAMILIAR INSECT.

"Are all spiders insectivorous, or do some kinds eat the foliage of trees and vines?" All true spiders are insectivorous, and, therefore, to a certain extent, useful in reducing the winged forms of many insect pests of animals and plants, such as flies, mosquitoes, moths, etc. Most of them snare their prey in webs of various and often most beautiful construction. Others spin their webs in the manner of a tiger or other animal of the cat family.

Spiders are distinguished from insects by the possession of eight instead of six legs, by a body showing only two divisions—the head and thorax being consolidated—and further by the facts that they do not change their forms during growth and never acquire wings.

Owing to the scarcity and high price of grain, it will be a temptation for the dairy farmers to let their cows on the pasture as soon as the weather begins to appear. This we believe to be a very serious mistake. Cows should be kept off the pasture until the ground is settled and the grass gets a good start.

TIMOTHY HAY FOR HORSES.

To have horses thrive on timothy hay, it should always be fed to them even when they are idle, along with some kind of grain, for timothy hay alone will cause them to grow poor, and show a rough, starting coat. This is due to the fact that timothy hay contains much less nutritive value than clover hay, and harvested, as it generally is, after having fully formed its seed and passed into the flowering stage, the rich juices in the stalks of dry change to woody fibers, when they are little better than so much straw. Therefore, as spring's work comes on, some of the timothy hay intended for horses should be cut and fed, moistened with a mixture of corn and oat meal. The animals will do enough better to compensate for the extra pains thus expended.

"How late can asparagus roots be set?" We do not know, but the earlier the better. "Can roots that have been planted from two to five years be taken up and transplanted to a new location?" Hardly with profit. Better buy thirty one-year roots.

CUTTINGS OF CURRANT BUSHES.

Early in the spring, before the sap begins to start, is the time to secure cuttings of currant bushes. The bushes are propagated by bending down the branches and covering with soil, by cutting off the suckers at some distance under the surface of the ground and removing them with the roots, or by cutting off the wood just above the ground. The cutting should be done with a sharp knife and the division made at the axis of a bud, perhaps 200 yards and then dropped. As the first men dropped another lot left the village and went another

Do not be in haste to remove the mulch from strawberries. If not very heavy, they will work their way out, or if clean when laid up last fall they should not be cultivated or hoed; just pull out the big weeds.

POTATO SCAB AND POTATO ROT.

Potato scab and potato rot and other diseases are introduced into new ground by the seed pieces. The seed pieces should be treated before cutting. Soak the seed tubers one and half hours in a solution of corrosive sublimate made at the rate of one ounce of corrosive sublimate to six gallons of water, or in a solution of formaldehyde made at the rate of one pound to thirty gallons of water. Then cut as usual.

Yes, clover will grow in rye left to ripen for seed, but does much better when the rye is cut early for hay and lister.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY LOSES ITS MAIN BUILDING BY FIRE



The main building of Vanderbilt university, at Nashville, Tenn., was destroyed by fire April 20, causing a loss of \$200,000, with insurance of \$115,000. The building was of brick, and was erected in 1874. Vanderbilt university was founded by Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, and was opened in October, 1875. The endowment was \$1,000,000, to which the city of Nashville added \$25,000, with which a beautiful tract of twenty-five acres just outside the city limits was purchased. In value of buildings and grounds and in productive endowment Vanderbilt university surpasses any other institution in the south. It was the express wish of the founder, now recorded on the pedestal of the statue erected in his honor on the campus by the citizens of Nashville, that the influence of the university might contribute to strengthening the ties that should exist between all sections of our common country. The university has graduates in every section.

SAW GEN. OKU TAKE VILLAGE

Correspondent Writes of the First Battle of Which He Was Permitted to Be an Eye-Witness—Tactics Employed by the Japanese in Delivering a Frontal Attack.

Field Headquarters, H. I. J. H., Second Army, March 6.—To-day for the first time this battle was a fight, writes Will H. Brill, correspondent of the Chicago Journal. I had given up all hope of seeing anything and that added to the pleasure of really seeing something after all. The fight I saw was the attack on and capture of the little village of Kankiyachien which is one of the two villages lying in the angle made by the Hun river on the south and the railway on the east. It was a good fight and I could see almost every detail of it.

Early this morning we rode forward to a long low sand hill which lies almost directly west of Mukden at a distance of about ten miles. There Gen. Oku and his staff had taken up their quarters and there the correspondents and military attaches pre-empted an end of the hill for themselves.

At the foot of the hill lay a large open plain bounded on the southwest by the abandoned railway embankment. To the southwest of the hill, across the plain, lay Kankiyachien. On one side of it was the village which I have called the North village, on the other one which I have called the West village. Both these villages were occupied by the Japanese yesterday, but this morning Kankiyachien was in the hands of the Russians, as were several villages beyond it.

Beyond the railway embankment was a Japanese battery of heavy guns, while between trees in front of the embankment was a battery of field guns. Both these batteries were shelling Kankiyachien and the Russian batteries beyond when we reached the hill. The Russians were returning the fire heavily. Hundreds of shells fell into and around the north village, firing it in several places, while shell and shrapnel burst on and over the field in front of us. Here the Russian fire was wild, for during the whole day there was nothing on the field to fire at save an occasional mounted orderly.

The hill itself, with its hurrying aids and staff officers, its busy telephone tents and its steady stream of galloping orderlies, reminded me of Panchoy, from which we saw the last day's fighting in the battle of the Sihao.

All morning the bombardment kept up from both sides, but there was no shooting. The chief of artillery of the army spent most of his time at his telescope on the top of the hill, and there was usually a staff officer general didn't seem to be taking any particular interest in the affair.

Charge by the Japanese. At 9 o'clock, however, the Japanese bombardment began to increase until it seemed that every available gun had been turned on Kankiyachien. This continued for an hour, and then there was a stir among the tents and Gen. Oku, followed by nearly all his staff officers, mounted the hill. They carried themselves on the sand, and each one turned his glasses on Kankiyachien. We followed suit.

Just at that moment the Japanese artillery fire stopped altogether. The shells ceased to burst over the village and the smoke and dust cleared away. At the same time the Japanese soldiers in extended order emerged from the north village and started on a run in the direction of Kankiyachien. They ran forward for perhaps 200 yards and then dropped. As the first men dropped another lot left the village and went another

Calculating Device for Typewriters. Mechanical appliances are coming more and more in evidence in the business office as their labor-saving qualities are recognized. A calculating machine is one of these time-saving devices which not only saves time, but which insures accuracy of results, says Machinery. The latest development in this line is the addition of an adding attachment to an ordinary typewriter. This not only totals a column of figures, but acts as a check upon the accuracy of same. When the typewriter has written the various items of a bill the sum total is indicated on the adding wheels and is typewritten the instant the items are completed.

Requests Must Be Explicit. The British House of Lords, as a court of ultimate appeal, has decided that vagueness in the expression of a testator's desire that bequests should pass to unspecified charities or to charities to be selected by his trustees, makes a will invalid. The charities of the city of Dundee, Scotland, valued \$500,000 by the decision.

Menace of Decadent Nations. There are many indications that the magnificent sultanate of Morocco is to become a more or less European dependency. Even the Balkan states, when a nation loses its vitality it usually becomes a menace to its neighbors. It would indeed be a travesty on civilized statesmanship if a semi-barbarian, who governs a weak people occasionally, with the assistance of his robber barons, should set all Europe by the ears, but it would nevertheless be a repetition of history. A great war is now being fought in the far East because China is decadent, several wars have resulted and more are promised because the power of the Turk in Europe is a thing of the past, and it would be disastrous, but not remarkable, should the sultan of Morocco unuzzle the vast armies of Europe.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Japan's Steamship Lines. Japan has one of the largest steamship companies in the world, with service to the United States and to England by way of Suez.

BACK TO PRIMITIVE TIMES.

Nature Seeks to Draw Mankind, Declares Scientist. Nature tends obstinately, Michellet thinks, to bring back toward primitive animality, to unmake the civilized man, says Gustave Lanson in the Quarterly Review. It is perhaps still her dream to have sons like her, men all nature. Humanity, in its earliest, could be but that, and legitimately, it had then to take possession of the world which had just been born. It engaged in sternest combat with the primitive, shaggy creatures, well armed with teeth and claws, that looked with contempt at this last-born of creation, without claws, unprotected by hair, all naked and ungraced. To conquer these creatures than must be like them. "He also must belong to this lower world, or rather he must take on the two natures—that is to say, he must needs become at once man and beast, possessed of instinctive craft as well as bloodthirsty fury." The victory, which rested decisively at so many points of the globe, was the weaker, shows none the less the original superiority of the conquered in the manbeast, at first controlled entirely by physical fatalities, slept already as in the crystals the true man, who walks upright and with his face to the heavens. And thus the true man, little by little, set himself free. "To-day mind is decidedly the victor. To the heavy dreams of a troubled blood, to the energy of the brute, has succeeded the nervous life of delicate, intelligent sensibility; in short, the high life." But the beast is not dead, he must be watched.

GUARDS AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, who has made such disposition of the squadron that the ships at once observe the movements of foreign fleets near or in Philippine waters, is the American naval commander in the Philippines. He was commander of the auxiliary cruiser Prairie during the Spanish war, and later of the Puritan



and Massachusetts. Admiral Train was graduated from the naval academy in 1864, was made a commander in 1883, a captain in 1893, and reached his present position two years later. Before going to the Philippines he had been president of the board of inspection and survey, and has served in many stations and in various capacities.

Life in Town and Country. We live in a day when the average man does not get the physical exercise of his primordial ancestors. He is engaged in sedentary occupations and he is not fortified for the work of digestion as are the field toilers. Some of the work of digestion must be done for him. Scientists say that the cooking of food, especially of flesh, is a great aid to making it easily digestible. If this truth is developed the secret of the tenacity with which the sedentary worker holds to his cookery. He realizes that he can more easily digest food from the fire than from the ice box. Besides, all other objections waived, eating is a function in which man takes pleasure. Uncooked food is, as a rule, insipid and unpalatable. His appetite must be coaxed. This is unhygienic, perhaps, but it is true, and so long as it is true man will be a worshiper at the shrine of the kitchen-range.—Kansas City Journal.

Farmers Gamble on Weather. The science of meteorology has not yet taught men what a day may bring forth in the way of weather. Farming operations are clouded with uncertainty from seed time to harvest, and from the nature of the case the most enlightened and conservative tiller of the soil is compelled to gamble in "futures" much as does the speculator in the wheat pit. Unfortunately, too, his stake is often his life. Delayed or premature frost, too much or too little rain, to say nothing of the visitations of locusts and other flying destroyers, always threaten him with ruin and keep him forever guessing. He must bet his crops on the presence or absence of favorable conditions, an exorable fact that in the course of ages may have had something to do with the ingrained gambling habit which besets mankind everywhere.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

New Niagara in South America. Last week there returned from South America to New Orleans a party of explorers which included scientists from different institutions. With a score of cartridges they visited the Rio Leon territory, near the equator, and penetrated a part never before seen by white men. Among the discoveries was a wonderful cascade which rivals that of the Yosemite in height and Niagara in volume. It is a series of rapids, and has eight cataracts, divided from each other by islands smaller than those at Niagara. It is thought to be only a question of a few years when these islands will be swept away and leave one vast cataract.—Philadelphia Ledger.

United States a World Power. It is not true that we have always been a world power in anything like the sense that we are to-day. We have grown into this position gradually and our attainment of it has been the result of an energy and enterprise, in competition with the rest of the world, for which no parallel is to be found in human history. There is no question that to-day the United States is a world power, and more than that, it is perhaps the greatest of world powers, destined in the future to wield a greater influence in the political and commercial affairs of mankind than any other nation does now or has ever done.—Omaha Bee.

Christian Endeavorers. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which recently reached its 25th birthday, has a membership of 2,913,600, and its societies number 65,227, of which 500 are in Europe. The movement has extended to China, Japan, Persia, Syria, Korea and Armenia. In Australia there is a large membership. Germany has the highest rate of increase in Europe.

Want Only Tennesseans. For more than a quarter of a century a portrait of Major General George H. Thomas, for which the state of Tennessee paid \$1,000, has adorned the state house at Nashville. It was purchased originally on the ground that Thomas was a southerner, one of the greatest figures in the Civil war, and intimately connected with the military history of Tennessee. That was done in reconstruction days. The present legislature has voted to make a gift of the portrait to Gen. G. P. Thurston, a member of the Tennessee Historical society, who was an officer on Thomas' staff. This great commander was a Virginian by birth and the Tennessee folks say that only portraits of Tennesseans should hang in their statehouse.

New Pagan Decoration. A new decoration to be called the "Militia Aurea," has been created by the pope, to be awarded to persons distinguished in letters, science or charitable works. There will be only 100 recipients and they will have the title of chevalier.

Thurston to Defend Mitchell. Ex-Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, who, with ex-Senator Anthony Higgins, conducted the defense in the Swayne impeachment trial, has been retained by Senator Mitchell of Oregon to defend him in the land fraud cases for which he is under indictment.

CHOSEN HEAD OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, the new president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, probably has made more speeches on the subject of patriotism than any living woman. She has spoken in schools and at celebrations in half the states

MOTIVES OF JOHN PAUL JONES

Difference of Opinion as to Whether the Splendid Exploits of America's First Naval Hero Were Due to Love of Adventure or to His Devotion to His Adopted Country.

If the bringing back of the remains of a hero to the land for which he fought were a proper occasion for a popular demonstration of noisy enthusiasm it is probable that the remains of John Paul Jones would be received in America with the acclaim of admiration rather than the acclaim of love.

Some day it may be known definitely whether America's first admiral fought for the infant republic from motives of pure patriotism or from the spur of ambition. He fought with nothing less than desperate courage for the cause which he had espoused, but there are those things in John Paul Jones' life which make it seem that he may have fought because of sheer love for fighting and because the immediate need of the struggling colonies gave opportunity for the acquiring of that need of individual glory which some men claim the soul of John Paul Jones craved.

He did his work well. There was no turning back; there was no let-up in strenuous endeavor. No man whose birthplace was America and whose heart's love was fixed on the country of his heartstone fought more apparently soulfully for the cause of the struggling colonies than did John Paul Jones, the alien. For what he did his name will be held in admiration for the centuries to come as it has been held in the century that has passed. It may be that when more is known about this man of mystery the people will reverse his memory as they do that of the known patriots of the revolution.

James Fenimore Cooper served in the United States navy. In common with his fellow sailors of the old ocean frigates he held in first place of honor the alien admiral who commanded the first vessel flying the American flag which compelled a ship of the supposedly invincible British navy to strike colors. Yet James Fenimore Cooper in that greatest of sea tales, "The Pilot," paints John Paul Jones as a hero rather than as a patriot. At the close of his story Cooper puts into the mouth of one of his chief characters a naval officer these words, touching the life and motives of John Paul Jones: "His devotion to America proceeded from a desire for distinction, his ruling passion. His love for liberty may be the more questionable, for if he commenced his deeds in the cause of these free states, they terminated in the service of a despot."

"He is now dead, but had he lived in times and under circumstances, when his consummate knowledge of his profession, his cool, deliberate and even desperate courage could have been exercised in a regular and well-ordered navy, and had the British navy to strike colors, yet James Fenimore Cooper in that greatest of sea tales, "The Pilot," paints John Paul Jones as a hero rather than as a patriot. At the close of his story Cooper puts into the mouth of one of his chief characters a naval officer these words, touching the life and motives of John Paul Jones: "His devotion to America proceeded from a desire for distinction, his ruling passion. His love for liberty may be the more questionable, for if he commenced his deeds in the cause of these free states, they terminated in the service of a despot."

Will Contest Statesman's Will. The will of Frederick Cook of Rochester, N. Y., former secretary of state, disposing of an estate approximating \$2,000,000, will be contested by the widow and the daughter. The will was offered for probate Saturday, but neither the widow nor the daughter joins in the petition for its admission. By the will the widow receives \$100,000 outright and the income of a trust fund of \$900,000. The daughter is bequeathed \$50,000 and the income of a trust fund of \$100,000. Some \$100,000 is left to charitable institutions, and the residue of about \$1,000,000 goes to relatives in Germany. Several of these are relatives of Mr. Cook's first wife.

Oddities of the Human Body. The two sides of a person's face are never alike. The eyes are out of line in two cases out of five, and one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten. The right eye is also, as a rule, bigger than the left. Only one person in fifteen has perfect eyes, the largest percentage of defects prevailing among fair-haired people. The smallest interval of sound can be distinguished better with one ear than with both. The nails of two fingers never grow to the same length, the middle finger growing the fastest, while that of the thumb grows slowest. In fifty-four cases out of 100 the left leg is shorter than the right.—Indianapolis News.

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