

FADS IN JEWELRY. cms May Be Worn and Earrings Are

English jewelers are making a specialty of sporting and military designs in jewelry for both women and men, and the fashion has its followers here, One may get dainty horseshoes of diafoxes of gold and jewels, bounds, hares, hunting whips, golf clubs with pearl balls and ribbon bows in gold, pheasants, partridges and almost everything else suggestive of one's favorite pastime, even to the trout enamelled in natural colors, or the perch, salmon or pike. Swords, daggers, tiny cannon and revolvers are worn by many young women as souvenirs of brother or lover in South Africa or the hillippines,

The "constancy bracelet," which is locked on the arm of one while the other keeps the key, has never gone wholly out of fashion since its introduction, nobody knows how long ago, and is having a renewed vogue in all its pristine ugliness. Some designs are graceful and artistic, it is true, but as a rule they are suggestive of manacles more than anything else.

A fashionable cardease is of monkey skin, shaped like an envelope and decorated with jewels. In the majority of cases the "jewels" are merely colored glass, although the workmanship makes the article expensive, but sometimes real amethysts, turquoises and other stones are used in gold settings, and then the cardense becomes .. fitting gift "for a queen," or an American princess. The envelopes are (astened by removable jeweled studs.

With evening costumes of black lace, net or other diaphanous fabric of black a dog collar of jet passementeric is a correct accompaniment. The expense varies with the method of cutting the jet paillettes or nailhead orna-

Belt buckles vary in size from two to four inches, and the oval seems to the favorite shape. Enameled buckles are the latest cry of fashion, and their exquisite coloring and brilliant polish make them most desirable additions to a modish toilet. They are usually of filigree, and the designs show tiny birds, horses, deer and other fancies from the animal kingdom, or one may have flowers so perfeet in form and tint that they almost seem to grow. At the back of the belt a snake may be worn, whose enamel scales and emerald eyes might startle one into believing it real, or tizards, toads and turtles may cling apparently to the waist,

carrings are to be taken from their deserved oblivion. But they will be worn with a difference. No longer shall the barbarous piercing be resorted to. Screw shape drops, studs, hoops, all are arranged with "elip and a year. -crew" that fasten them securely. The women who can wear diamonds will made. Thus, it will be seen that the wear them. Alas, the women who can- feminine half of the French nation got will wear imitations. That is the horror of it. Spurious gems will scintilate on the corsage, sparkle in the hair, twinkle in the ears and flash upon the neck. Oriental barbarism of splender will reign for a season-then Parisienne is very generous in allowwell-bred women will return their zems to their boxes and once more reserve them for night display.

The craze for jeweled effects has reached even slipperdom, and all slippers are decorated with buckles as or nate as in the haleyon days of "paste" grament. They may be small, they may be large, they may be brilliants or turquoise, but buckles there must

be of some sort. Latest in Hairdressing.

The latest characteristics of hairdressing are the softness, the irregu lar natural-looking wave and a decided tendency to discard the rigid, very frizzy effect so unmistakably the result of hot irons. In other words of Parisian authority, "the more Greuze like the colffure the more distingue." There are pompadours without end, but the one which is strictly correct in style is soft and careless, without the immense roll inside to disfigure the head and flattened not a little directly

A stylish mode very becoming to some women shows the hair divided into three parts, with an invisible parting on either side, the centre portion carried in a deep wave across the forehead, and the sides puffed out very full glossy, and comes in double width, in a large wave. Parting the hair in the centre, combing it down in a soft wave at either side and puffing it out full below is another pretty mode. The knot is worn high on the head, except with ribbonlike crinoline straw, and in rare instances, when it is seen low in the neck, and the latest arrange- har and becoming. ment is one full, high loop standing high on the crown of the head and crossed below as if it were a bowknot without the second loop. Three smaller loops are also very pretty and more becoming when more width is

required. The essential elements of a successful coiffure are a sense of proportion and becoming effect, remembering that the style which suits one head may be almost disfiguring to another. This diserimination is almost invariably lacking at the professional hairdressers, where one particular style goes the Whether your face is thin and long or decidedly moon shaped, it is all the same. The variety in hair ornaments for evening wear is prettler

than ever before. Some of the daintlest novelties are made of nigrets shaped in the form of short, stiff quilts and spangled with tie attached, a broad tie or one which silver. Then there are all sorts of makes a simple little butterfly bow. erect bows of lace, velvet, satin rib- The ties are in all shades and designs, bon and tuile combined with aigrets some in pique and others in batiste or and colored spangles, and the prettiest Alsatian effects as well. White lace insertion with waved edges makes a lar a starched stiff and the turnover dainty little Alsatian bow. The last part has enough starch to keep it in is about two luches wide, with two shape.

loops each way and a little fine, silk covered wire to hold them in place,

The Summer Girl's Complexion, The texture of skin is likewise inured when frequently subjected to unbarn. One should, therefore, avoid it as much as possible. It is not as difficult to do this as you would think In the first place, before going forth on any adventure in which you are likely to get sunburnt, take the precaution to oil the face with cold cream, or with pure white vaseline, or, if that is too sticky, with white vaseline and almond oil, equal parts, and then use some good reliable powder. If you do not care for looks, put it on thickly, and it nots as a mask to protect the skin. Avoid as far as possible the reflection of the sun upon glaring sand monds, hunting horns of gold, running or water. This burns more quickly than anything else.

The great temptation after the exposure to the heat and the probabilitles of sunburn is to wash the face. Water acts like a mordant to set the dye of sunburn. The skin that might have possibly escaped with faint redness becomes scarlet and even blistered after washing while the sun is still upon it or after just returning from an exposing expedition. Wipe the face gently with some oily preparation and use powder that is soothing, and the effects of the sunburn will shortly pass away.-Dr. Grace Peck ham Murray, in Harper's Bazar,

Social and Business Introductions. Perplexity evidently exists in the minds of some young girls as to the propriety or impropriety of making chance acquaintances. Social relations and business relations differ widely and require different rules.

In all social matters it is understood that a woman does not talk to men at teas, dances, receptions, etc., who have not been introduced to her, but in the business relations in which men and women are constantly thrown in these days formal introductions are, of course, often unnecessary, and impossible in many instances. The safe rule to follow is that a girl should not speak first to a man unless there is some good reason for doing so, but if she is obliged to speak a perfectly quiet, sensible and simple manner cannot be misunderstood.

Common sense must be the guide in various curcumstances. If necessary for a girl to go to a man's office she should remember that the visit is on a business matter, not a personal one, and she should leave immediately after attending to business. If she lingers and loiters and appears anxious to talk on personal affairs, she is not only wasting her time but that of other people, and may, besides, deservedly receive the credit of being forward .-The Delineator.

French Economy. Although it may seem paradoxical to say so, the average French woman spends both more and less on her clothes than does her English sister. To give an example: The young French matron, compelled to keep within a small dress allowance, will generally manage at any given moment to look as well turned out as does a very rich friend. The reason for this is not far to seek, considering that she goes to It has been decreed that jewels shall the same dressmaker and pays very be worn, and it is whispered that even | much the same price; but whereas the wealthy French woman will, of course, indulge herself in any number of pretty costumes, she who is compelled to study economy will rigorously restrict herself to three or perhaps four frocks

Of these two will probably be homehas realized the two principles of economy, and it is from necessity rather than from choice that so many French girls ensily become really good dressmakers, and even the most frivolous ing her friends to copy her garments.



French foulard silks and satin foulards abound.

Wide black taffeta silk collars, finished with rows of stitching are a feature of the ecru linen gowns

trimmed with bands piped with black. Pink is one of the most popular colors of the season, and the varying tints in the different materials are

more beautifully soft than ever before. That fashionable color called khaki has improved since it was first produced, and the ugly that of yellow brown has merged into the soft fawn and beige tints.

Modified bishop sleeves are very much worn in the thin gowns, and blouse waists, but like so many other whims of fashion they are not becoming to stout women.

The special fabric of the season is crepe de meteor. It is like crepe de thine with a satin finish very soft and both figured and plain.

Sailor hats, in their decorative forms, are made of Tuscan or white Manila straw, or are combinations of either, when deftly trimmed are always popu-

Those pretty crochetted cuff links for wash waists come in every color and different shades, so that it is possible to match the heliotrope which one wears. Shades which are not good friends are aggressive. -

Some of the new skirts are made with a silk drop skirt which has a ruffle of the material like the gown This is made just long enough to clear he ground, so it is a simple matter to hold up the outside skirt.

Dress slippers of both black and cream white leather are made with the broad Cromwell flaps rising in the instep and the whole fronts of the shoes are inlaid with cabochon jewels. Black satin slippers with gilt heels are an other fancy.

Some of the prettiest stocks are those of pique with the turnover collar and some similar material, and are not starched. The foundation of the col

FARM AND GARDEN.

Water For Cows. An abundant supply of water at all hours is essential for cows that are producing milk, yet on some farms cows are treated like horses-watered at certain hours-although the cow requires more water than the horse Milk is mostly water, and the cow cannot keep up her full flow unless she can drink whenever she desires to do so.

Increasing the Farm's Value. The value of a farm is sometimes in creased twofold by giving it an attractive appearance. Any person de string to purchase a farm will pay more for one that has been well kept than for even a better one on which the owner has given but little attention to neatness. Every traveler along a highway will give a second glance at a farm with a nicely mowed lawn and whitewashed trees, while paint on the buildings will give them the appearance of being new. A home is also more enjoyable when the owner makes it attractive in appearance

The Clay-Colored Weavil. This insect causes injury to peas, beans, turnips, kale, vines, raspberries. apples, plums, elms, etc. It feeds upon the leaves and also the wood. The larvae hatch from eggs which are deposited in the ground and live through the winter, and as the adults make their first appearance during the months of May and June now is the

time to get the best of them. It is recommended that the weevils be jarred from the plants which they infest and be caught by means of tarred boards or other receptacles. Against the larvne the following spray was found effective: Carbolic acid and water in the proportion of one pint of crude carbolle acid to ten gallons of water.

Suggestions For Plowing. When the plow is hard to hold it is safe to say that it is hard work for the teams to draw it. This may be because of roots or stones, in which case the cause is obvious, but if not something else is wrong, and the cause should be found and the trouble reme dled. Is the point of the plow dull or the cutter that is used in front of it in sward land? It would be cheaper to get a new plow than to wear out plowman and team with a plow in poor condition. But quite as often we have found the trouble to arise from the line of draught not being right. It would seem that any farmer should know if his plow "run her nose into the ground," so that he found he had to bear his weight on the handles, or pulled out so he had to lift on it to keep it in, or whether it took too wide a furrow or too narrow a one, and should know how to remedy it, yet we have known a farm hand to work all day with a plow when he was putting

out more strength every hour than he

would have used in a day's work with

the same plow after he had hitched

the team properly. And the team was as tired as he was .- The Cultivator. Butter Cultures. One of the acknowledged experts in this country on the subject of ripening cream is Professor II. W. Conn of Connecticut, who is the introducer of the system of artificial butter cult ures and the discoverer of the famous bacteria which produces the June butter flavor. In his new bulletin No. 21 he discusses various methods of compelling cream ripening by use of Danish method is to pasteurize the cream and then add a pure culture of the right kind of bacteria. This produces a mild-flavored butter, which however, is not so well liked in this country as that produced by natural starters. To make a natural starter ake the milk from a perfectly healthy ow. The first few jets of milk are rejected and the rest drawn into sterilized vessel, which is immediately overed, heated to a proper tempera ture and the milk passed through a separator. The skim milk thus obtained is set aside in a covered ster-

good butter out of poor cream. Lime and Soil Micro-Organisms. Lime in the soil favors the decomposition of organic matter and the carbonic acid thus produced acts upon the soil in such a way as to render the natural plant food easy of assimilation. It also plays an important part in changing the ammonia into nitric acid, or in other words, placing at the disposal of the plants the nitro-

ilized vessel to sour. When well

soured it serves as a starter for the

cream-opening process. In conclusion,

the professor observes that the use

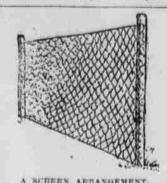
of any kind of starter will not make

gen which has been stored up. Clover, beans and all other legu minous plants which draw their nitrogen chiefly from the air are unable to make satisfactory growth if the soil exceeds a certain degree of acidity. It seems that the minute organisms which dwell in the nodules on the roots of legumes cannot thrive in an acid atmosphere. By the application of lime, this acid is neutralized and the legumes grow readily, producing great quantities of nitrogen, which if purchased in the form of fertilizer would cost about thirteen cents per pound.

Of course, excessive amounts of lime might prove injurious to these plants, particularly if the soil is but slightly neid. This can be easily guarded against and the amount required by various soils be determined by a few trials. One drawback to the use of lime in potato growing sections is that it favors the development of the poato scab. On this account liming in n rotation which includes potatoes should be indulged in but moderately, if at all. The lime should be applied bolic acid before being placed in the immediately after the crop is removed. In all cases where potatoes are grown likely to decay quickly.-America upon the limed land the seed should Cultivator. e treated with corrosive sublimate, formalin or some other effective germicide.-American Agriculturist.

Supporting Cranberry Beans. Bean poles are not to be had in many localities, and their presence in many gardens is objected to because only tuft existing in England—probaof the unsightly appearance of such biy in any civilized land—was procured as it may seem possible to secure. Get with such difficulty that it is considarily of six foot were poultry neiting ered to be worth \$50,000. It now and set two stout posts the required adorns the apex of the coronet worn on Stretch the netting state occasions by the Prince of Wales distance apart.

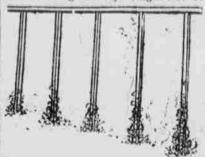
THE STATE OF THE STATE AND STATE OF THE STAT of cranberry beans can be planted on each side of the netting, to which the vines will readily cling, forming not only a convenient place for picking,



A SCREEN ARRANGEMENT.

but making a handsome screen or

Where one cares for the looks of his garden he may think it worth his while to have some one and a half by one and a half-inch stuff sawed at the mill to use year after year for cranberry beans. Have them sawed eight feet long for uprights, and other pieces to nall along the tops lengthwise of



UPRIGHT SUPPORTS FOR THE VINES.

the rows, after the manner suggested in the second cut. With this arrange ment the rough, unsightly appearance of the usual cranberry bean patch will be avoided. The same sticks can e used year after year.

A Cow's Food and Her Milk.

I have known wild onions to spoil ompletely the milk of cows which had enten of them; that turnips fed to cows have a similar effect: that even when stored on the feeding floor in the stable they have had a bad effect on milk and butter and even cheese. Every dairy man or woman knows how the white clover improves the character of the milk in quality and flavor, while cottonseed meal does the same but not favorably for all tastes. The same applies to the gluten meals. which effect both flavor and color of the butter, while pumpkins do the Indeed, the whole cloud of witnesses to these facts might completely demolish the suggestion that dairy experts assure us, that "odors o flavors do not come through the cow, If they do not, what then causes the great variation in flavor of milk, heese and butter?

But there is sure proof that the food not only affects the quality and flavor of milk products, but distinctly affects the chemical reactions of the fat of the milk of cows. I have tested cottonseed oil and the butter made from it and the butter adulter ated with it. The Washington Department of Agriculture did the same, and Dr. Taylor, then the chemist of the department, showed by colored illustrations that the reactions of but ter so adulterated, either by actual addition of the oil to the cream in the churning or by feeding the cottonseed meal, were precisely the same,-H. Stewart, in Rural New Yorker.

Driving Fence Post.

It undoubtedly saves a good deal of hard work when building fences where posts are required to sharpen the end of the post and with a huge wooden beetle drive it deeply into the moist soil in spring as far as pos sible. But the plan has also its disadvantages, which are developed af ter a year or two, when frost lifts up the post every winter, so that it the top of the fences be heavy the post is soon in a tumble-down condi tion. The failure of the driving down plan of setting the post comes from the fact that usually the post is only driven down to the depth of the an nual freezing in winter. When it comes to the "hard pan," where frost has not penetrated before, the post cannot be driven farther. Its point turns up or the top of the post will be split by the severe pounding i will receive. Yet unless the post i set deeper than the frost will penetrate it is very difficult to make it stand erect until decay has done its work. In a soil where there is a deep underdrain posts may be set nearly to its depth by driving, and remain firm so long as the post lasts. The plan is to either build a pile of earth around the post so as to turn the water away from it, or to bore a hole through the oost somewhere near the bottom, and drive a wooden peg the size of the hole through it and sticking out on either side to far as the post will allow. On this peg set a three-cornered block that can be nailed both to the peg and the post. This makes additional obstruction for the frost to lift, and if the water has been turned away from the post, and can get off through the underdrains, the fence will remain firm as long as the post does not rot. When it does rot it will most likely be at the surface for there the changes of temperature and from wet to dry are more frequent than they are deeper in the soil. most post fences the part above ground is much longer than that be low. It sometimes pays to take up post and board fences that have been long in the ground, and after putting some diluted earbolle acid on parts that have decayed to prevent further progress, set them with the top part in the soil. If this top is well dried

An Expensive Feather. The tail feathers of the feriwah, rare member of the family of Paradise, or birds of Paradise, are most expensive known. Indeed, the price may be called prohibitive, for the

it should be immersed in diluted car-

ground. It will then be much less

EGG CANNING INDUSTRY.

LARGE EXPORT TRADE IN PRESERVED PRODUCT OF THE BARNYARD.

Valuable When Decaying - Bott en Eggs in Cans a Boon to the Leather Indus' try-Shells Used For Fertilizers and Hen Food-Use for Cloudy Eggs.

When the warm weather of spring and summer come the hens all over the country compete with each other in laying eggs, and the receipts multiply so rapidly that the markets would be completely overwhelmed in every city if it were not for the cold storage houses, which absorb a large proportion of the surplus, says the New York Times. Beginning early in April, the receipts of eggs in New York average between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 a day right through the spring and summer, and prices naturally drop rapidly. The consumptive demand of the city averages only something like 3,000,000 eggs per day, and the query is. What becomes of the other million or two?

If one should visit any of the huge storage warehouses in hot weather he would soon ascertain, for now is the eason when speculators are purchasing eggs by the hundreds of thousands for future use. Next winter, when the hens are on strike because of cold weather and refuse to lay more than a few eggs a week, prices will go up rapidly, and the consumers will have to pay something like thirty and forty cents a dozen. It is when prices have reached these outside figures that the storage-house speculators expect to unload their stock and sell them at a material advance.

The average consumer of fresh eggs may consider this an imposition, and wonder if he is going to have served up for his next Christmas dinner the eggs that are laid here in May and June. This is not exactly what he may expect, but in a more indirect way he will eat some of these summer eggs next winter, and he will be perfeetly satisfied that they are all right. The eggs will not be served to him as fresh country eggs, fried, poached or boiled, as he orders, but they will be deftly mixed with his cake, confectionery and other fancy bakers' stuff so that he will never know the differ-

When the cold-storage houses begin to stock up with the eggs in summer they have to buy in such enormous quantities that there is naturally a great loss in cracked and broken eggs. In handling several million eggs a day no amount of care could prevent breakage. Indeed, thousands of them are broken in transit to the city, and others are cracked in moving from the railroad cars to the stores. If these cracked and broken eggs were thrown away the annual loss would easily mount up into the millions. To offset these losses the storage houses have invented all sorts of ways to utilize the broken eggs. The most successful so far is to can the broken eggs and sell them to bakers and confectioners.

Canned eggs keep just as well and fully as long as canned meat, fruit or vegetables. When put in cans that are rendered absolutely air-tight there is no chance of their decaying. It is the air which enters through the shell of an egg that causes its meat to decay. This is proved by the many methods of preserving eggs. Fresh eggs coated thoroughly with paraffine and then stored away in limed water will keep for months in a comparatively fresh condition, and their keeping powers will be in proportion to the success in excluding the air. Of course, a certain amout of air will reach the eggs even in this condition, and gradually they will show a decaying tendency, although eggs have been preserved for six months and a year.

Before the eggs are canned. ever, they are separated, and the whites and yolks are put up in different cans. When the baker or confectioner wants to make white frothing for his cake he opens a can of the whites of eggs, or if he wishes to make custard for his pie or puddings he takes the canned yolks. Thus there is no waste, and time and labor are saved

In the middle of winter, when eggs are soaring away up in price, these canned eggs make it possible for the baker and confectioner to serve us with cakes, pies, candies and creams at the same price charged in summer. Thus the storage warehouses which have canned the eggs for us save the consumers considerable in the winter, and also lighten the labors of the bak ers and confectioners. They are fresh and sweet when canned, and they 45 not deteriorate in the least unless the cans happen to be imperfect, in which case they spoil the same as canned fruit or vegetables.

In hot countries canned ages are used quite extensively, and the storage houses can considerable quantities for export. In some years the cheap eggs in the height of the laying season are actually broken for canning. hot countries the sanned eggs will keep a long time, especially if stored away in cool places, and the people can use them as needed. In many tropical countries fresh eggs are difficult to secure, and the natives often prefer the examed northern eggs to the so-called free; eggs sold in the markets. The Americans are the only people so far v/ho have entered into this egg-canning industry, and American canned eggs in the South American countries and the West Indies have no competition from similar goods from Germany, England or France, But sometimes the decayed and

doudy eggs are canned. In fact, all that come to the market are handed over to the canners if they cannot be sold as fresh eggs. These rotten and chandy eggs, however, are never put ce, the general market, nor is there guy chance of their being sent to bakby mistake. They are canned for the leather trade, and not for the consumptive market. In tanning leather, and especially in putting on the fine gloss of expensive leather, eggs have long been recognized as indispensable articles. But good eggs are too expensive for the work, and tanners do not like to accumulate rotten eggs ow-

ing to their oper. The eggs that reach the market in a cloudy or decaring condition are not terfering crtic, "who ever heard of a so far decayed as to have a very diangreeable odor. If canned immediately they become no werse. When the tanners open a can of such eggs the odor sumed his story .- London Globe,

may be a little offensive, but not so overpowering as might be the case if a few dozen eggs were stored away for use in hot weather. A can of eggs is opened only when needed, and the contents immediately used. Thus the cloudy and decaying eggs find a market at prices that pay the canners and

save the tanners' money. The vast quantities of egg shells obtained from these canneries are also sold for various purpo ès. They are both utilized for making commercial fertilizers and for manufacturing some of the numerous hen foods that are now put on the market. In order to make the hens lay more eggs in winter it is necessary to feed them with lime-forming food, such as green bone, clam and oyster shells. The ege shells are even better than any of these, for they contain the exact substances t....t the hens require in their systems to facilitate the work of na ture in producing eggs. So hen food that contains a fair amount of ground or powdered egg shells is excellent for stimulating the birds to greater energies in winter.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The death is announced at the Loudon zoo of the rare Kentucky blind fish. It succumbed to a fungoid growth which frequently attacks the bodies of certain fishes.

The only place where "black diamonds" are found is in the Brazillan province of Bahla. They are usually found in river beds, and are brought up by divers. Others are obtained by tunneling mountains. The largest specimen ever found was worth \$20,

Cembloux, Belgium, boasts of small printing office where a cylinder machine is actuated by a luge wood en wheel placed outside the building, in which a big dog. Lion, weighing eighty pounds, takes spells of an hour each, with ten minutes' interval, on a sort of treadmill arrangement inside the circumference of the wheel.

An auroch's horn was recently found in a pit dug in lower Pomerania. It is believed that our domestic cattle are the descendants of aurochs This animal survived on the Continent until 1627. Examples of its enor mous horns may be seen quite fre quently in churches and eastles in Southern Germany, and in the South Rhine country.

Bayaria is said to have the longest lightning conductor in the world. It rises some yards above the top of the meteorological station on the Zugspitz, the highest point in the German Empire, and runs down the side of the mountain to the foot, where there is running water all the year round. The length of the rod is nearly three and a half miles.

An extraordinary freak was played by lightning during a recent heavy thunderstorm in Coventry, England. The lightning struck the chimneystack of a house occupied by a watchmaker and split it to the basement, magnetizing all the tools and watches in the workshop. Every particle of steel re ceived a charge of the electric cur rent. It is thought it may be possible to demagnetize the smaller articles and paris of watches, but the larger tools are so thoroughly impregnaced as to be completely speiled.

So He Lost the Case.

"I once had a case," said a member of the bar, "against a man in the coun try, which was as clear as daylight in my favor, but, by the cumning of his lawyer, he had continued to avoid coming to trial for about two years.

"At last the case was called, late in the term and late one hot day, with the court and jury tired and impatient. I stated the facts, and produced the evi dence, which was all on my side.

"The ludge asked the counsel whether they wished to argue the case, stating that he thought it might easily be submitted without argument. The jury went out, and immediately re turned with a verdict for the defend ant.

"As soon as the court adjourned I sought out the foreman of the jury and asked him how in the name of common sense he came to render such a ver

"'Why, you see,' said he, 'we didn't think much of the lawyer against you, and it wasn't strange be had nothing to say, but we thought you one of the smartest lawyers in the country, and if you couldn't find something to say on your side it must be a pretty hard case, so we had to go against you." Cassell's Saturday Journal.

His Last Witticiam.

Of the late Doctor Poor, a mission ary in Ceylon, a man of pleasant humor, the New York Observer tells this annecdote:

During one of the periodical epidemics of cholera which swept Ceylon, Doctor Poor was violently at tacked. A messenger was at once dispatched for Samuel F. Green, M. D., a medical missionary residing about five miles away. When Doctor Green came into the room, Doctor Poor exclaimed:

"Well, this is a bad prospect! Here is a Poor patient and a Green dector. This was his last witticism.

The Development of Farming Modern farming methods in the Northwest challenge the admiration of the world. Steam and electricity are made to seave the farmer's purpose He plows, reaps, thrashes by machin-He telephones from his farmory. house to his granaries. Sometimes he receives the latest grain quotations over a private telegraph wire in his dwelling. Often the acreage of his farm is expressed in the thousands,

sometimes in five figures. He comes

from the poor places of the earth and

finds a home and self-respect.-Chicago A Trunkless Body. An explorer lately returned from his ravels was relating his adventures. 'I peered," said he, "into the thicket, and there before me lay a trunkless "Nonsense," remarked an inbody."

trunkless body?" "My friend."

was that of an elophant."

plied the traveler quietly, "the body

He then re

FATTENING TROOPERS. Our Light Cavalry Rapidly Beco Heavy Dragoons,

"Though the service in the P pines is very severe on the the cavalryman gets fat on i plained a prominent officer to a y Ington Star reporter. "It has noticed that the average cavaly gained more flesh in Cuba and Rico also than men engaged other arms of the service. A don't mean to say that all ear nen are taking on fat as a const of their service in the Philippine the record shows that more majority have and do. In the I pines ordinarily the weather is ant enough, that is, one can ger to it in time, except for the drep downpours that fall without an vious notice or warning whatever just simply pours down. In his spect the Philippines are ide with Porto Rico. But somehow the envalryman s

time of it. In enlisting for the co recruiting officers never accept listment from a man who weight 165 pounds, while for infant artillery recruits who weigh up pounds are accepted. There is r restriction about cavalry, and f in regard to height. An infant or artilleryman is accepted, it m not how tall he is, for there ar to which even the tallest man put. But it is not practical i n man over five feet ten inc height on horseback, and all that height are declined. Onl the tendency in the cavalry s and especially the modern service, here the men have

the rains better than infanty

though his horse has rather a

flesh during the summer month "It was expected that the would be the experience in the it but it has not. In these co nearly all those who are mount on flesh, while nearly every or loses at certain seasons. The a lot of cavalrymen in the Phil who have passed the 165 mark twenty to thirty-five pounds, change has come to some in le a year. Our cavalrymen have the islands over two years, an had that much experience-en-

as agile as circus riders, is to tr

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Pride is such a weak suppo he who leans on it falls. The art of making friends

knowing how to be a friend

try it, anyway."

The true culture of self lies planting self with the beautie soul. A calm superiority of min little difficulty in attaining it

est ends. Silence holds a power, a ma that silver-tongued speech is

to convey. Where duty is plain delay foolish and hazardous; who not delay may be both wise

safety. Nature makes her own ark To the humbl born she o quentlis her rarest treasures a est graces.

If you would be happy kn that true happiness only o those who make themselves

to receive it. To impply say, or do, the rig in the right time and the ris

affords evidence of keen insi fine manners. It is one of the suddest, it of the most comforting thin that when people have c

can never again content the In every pursuit of life i. i fort, the preparation, the d the enruest labor that makes uable man in every departit

glimpse of the best, the sec

the mere fact of his occupy or that position. Vindictiveness has no relation ever to the desire to vindicat common acceptation of the tw To vindicate one's self from charge one does not assail The vindictive disposition.

other hand, aims at revenge. pose is not vindleation, but so of vengeance. The Word "In." One might think newspap

have an invincible gradge a preposition "in." since they c seek opportunity to abuse it It is a marvellously next with nearly three score meaning. Yet all of these at defined and might be learned Probably the worse abuse its substitution for at. One arrive "in" Boston, but "at One does not die "at" his l

"in" his home. One does not sail "on" 'in" a ship. One may go but he sails "in" the ship.

sleeps and eats. Then it is rare that one i porter or editor who rigidly between "in" and "into." trust "in" one, but should co the house. One may write t but where the object is 'into" should be used.-Maker.

Journalism on Shiphos It is well known that many ing papers make a regular a on board our great mers, m Castle Line journals triumphs of artistic production of these journals are p cleverly illustrated; others. tious, are reproduced by co chines, but all are interesting of the life spent on board, a the Cally cricket scores, sv and personal gossip, while such trivalities as European tions.—Philadelphia Times.

Could Sympathize. "This climate doesn't agree very well," remarked the

the cough. "Well, to tell the truth," the chance acquaintance in seat, "there are times who grees with me, too, in the voking and ridiculous man the man who makes the offici predictions."—Chicago Tribu

The fellow who objects to should marry an heiress. hard work sometimes.