THE OPTIMISM OF NATURE. JANES M'ARTSUR.

Aw, what do the lone waves say, In their low surge sob on the beach? "We kiss the shore as we may, And gladden as far as we reach; And, bending low down, hangs many

spray, The blessings we give to beseech."

And, sweet flowers, we ask of yon, What returns for the storm's rude blast?-We drink of the sun and the dew, When the frown and the terror are

past; We lift up our faces, executing and true, And smile on the world to the last."

Ye stars of the distant sky, We ask why ye twinkle so bright. Methinks I hear your reply, "Our home is a region of light; We beam with a radiance pure, from .

high, To lessen the gloom of the night."

They hail us from every side, And our visions of hie expand; Sweet voicings!-they're near to abide, Their missions could we understand. As angels of good they're near us to

guide With touch of a magical wand!

We may not dispel the cloud, Nor the lightning's scathe avert; With troubles we may be bowed, Though ever upon the alert; But why should our folly the soul a shroud,

Or fear from the right divert?

Fond nature, so kind and so true

She treats us with never a slight; She spangles the nights with dew, And wakes our affections with light; Her blessings, her gifts, her rewards are not for

not few. In all and through all to requite.

THE WARDEN'S RECRUIT A TRUE STORY.

By John Dickinson Sherman.

N Pekin, upholding the dignity of the Stars and Stripes, there is a den of a State peultentiary is willing to guarantee that the young marine will serve his country faithfully and William Simmons is not the well. marine's name, but so we may call him; and this is his story-the true atory of the value of a kind word:

Simmons's boyhood was passed in the slum districts of the West Side of Chicago. His companions were ruffians and thieves, and in time he became the leader of a gaug, and a bold and reckless criminal. His history during his young manhood is written in the blotters of the West Side stations and in the records of the criminal court.

Two years ago a series of daring highway robberies raised an unusual outery. Simpons was under suspicion. and thought it best 'o leave Chicago. He hung about a town in Indiana for several weeks. Then the safe of a storekeeper was blown open one night and several hundred dollars taken. A week or two later Simmon's was caught at Fort Wayne in the very act of opening a safe. He was sentenced

to the penitentiary for one year. Simmons did not make a model convict. At first his sole thought was to break jail. After two weeks of planning he assaulted a guard with a file and made a desperate effort to escape. but was overpowered and punished by confinement in the dungeon. When, after a reasonable time, he was brought back to his cell, he was far from being subdued; he was as ugly as a caged wild beast, and refused to work. Back he went to the dangeon. In the meantime the warden had kept an observant eye on the young

convict, had seen that he was intelligent, and resolved to appeal to bis reason. After Simmons had been long enough in the dungeon to quiet down, the warden went to him and said: 'Now see here, young man, you are gaining nothing by acting like this. You are no fool, and you can reason the situation out for yourself. You've no chance at all along your present line. If you are ugly, you've got a bad year ahead of you. I've been watching you, and I believe you have some better traits than you have shown.' Why not try the other tack? I want you to live up to the rules of the prison and behave yourself. It's a much easl er proposition than the one you've manned out. You turn over a new leaf and the guards will treat you well. What do you say?" Simmons finally agreed to give the warden's plan a trial. Before long he became one of the model prisoners of the institution. He kept his temper, worked well, and was respectful and obedient, rfe attended to his own business strictly, and made no attempt to curry favor with the officials.

dress a long breath of relief to see that it was postmarked in Annapolis, Maryland, but he was not prepared for the news that it contained.

San Francisco. It said:

Simmons."

"I have enlisted in the United States marines. I may never be an officer, but I am going to try and be a good soldler. Yours, William Simmons." The warden filed away the letter beside the other with a feeling of thankfulness. He knew that Uncle Sam keeps a close watch and a strong hand

on his fighting men; moreover, the ordinarily would get during the fall young fellow was out of the reach of and winter months.

his former Chicago associates. That was the last he expected to hear from William Simmons for some time; but in less than two weeks came a third letter, which the warden opened with the liveliest interest, for it was from "Got here to-day. Leave for China

er during the day will plentifully supto-morrow. Coming through Nebraska a young woman at a station plnned a healthy state. flower on my coat. You can't imagine how it affected me. Will write from

the other side of the world .- William better results can be had if fowls are "God bless that young woman!" said the warden to himself. "She may be as homely as a hedgerow and as ignor-

man who has the courage to fight for his country and can appreciate a flower from a woman's hand is on the right road. I believe in my soul the boy

is safe for all time." And when the warden put the letter with the others there was a moisture in his eve that is unusual with officials of State penitentiaries. True to his promise, Simmons wrote from the other side of the world-from Tien Tsin. The letter was a long time

in coming, but it arrived at last. Like all the other;, it was short and to the point. It rend: "I was on the firing-line yesterday

and didn't run. We leave for Pekin in a day or two. Enclosed find \$25. Thanks. I'll never steal in Indiana young United States marine with or elsewhere. I'm cured. God bless you .- William Simmons." The warden now reads with great

> interest all the army news from China and the East. If some day he should find among the list of dead the name of William Simmons, he would grieve sincerely. He is sure, at any rate, that he will never see that name disgraced, and he hopes that some day he may again grasp the hand of the man whom his own kind word saved from

a criminal's end .- Youth's Companion

The Passport in Russia.

The train slows down as it crosses the frontier, and creeps gently up to the platform of the first station on Russian soll. Furtively peeping out of the window, you behold a number of stalwart men uniformed in the Rus sian style, and wearing the peculiarly Eussian top boots. The polite conduc tor comes to the compartment and bids you get the passport ready. After a few minutes of waiting, during to result. which anxiety is not diminished, an officer in smart gray-blue uniform comes along, attended by a soldler with a wallet. He demands the precious document, and, noting its for eign origin, casts upon its possessor a

keen, searching glance. Then he looks for the all-important visa or indorse ment of the Russian official in the country of issue; and on finding it he passes coldly on without a word. All this is very formal and impressive; you feel as a prisoner feels when the chain of evidence is tightening round him; your thoughts wander back to the past, and you wonder whether any indiscretion of your insignificant youth may not now be brought up in

testimony against you. The utmost care is taken

AGRICULTURAL. dessecceseseseseseseseseseseseses

Feed Lightly in the Warm Season. During the summer months fowla should not be overfed; that is, they should not be given more than onehalf the amount of food which they

And, furthermore, that which they get should be of light character, such as will produce the least heat and fat. The old fowls, if on range, should have scarcely any grain food, except, perhaps, whole oats, at night, The insects and seed that they gath-

ply their wants, and keep them in a All food which produces heat and fat should be avoided, and we believe

given only a slight feed of whole oats late in the evening,-Home and Farm. A "Cut Under" For Hay Rack. To give the forewheels a chance to ant as a Sloux squaw, but she touched the right chord in his breast. The

"cut under" the rack sides, use the device shown in the cut. The curved iron makes a neat appearance and "obviates the necessity of bringing the



rounds over the opening into the inte rior of the rack to secure a support for the lower end. A blacksmith can readily make the iron pieces to fit into the desired position, leaving a hole at the top of the curve for the "round" to fit into, as shown. This makes a much neater job than the usual form. and gives a clear space from side to

Intelligent Animals or Scrubs?

side in the rack.

There is just as much difference between the intelligence of blooded animals and scrubs as there is between the intelligence of educated and uneducated persons. As a rule educated men are "as kind as kittens." If they have any "crochets" it is very rare that they exhibit them. They endeavor to make themselves agreeable to everybody, high and low, and it is a pleasure to have associations with them, while the fineducated are too often boorish and unpleasant to deal with. They have their notions of matters, often not founded on either fact or reason, and if crossed in their views, an ebuilition of temper is apt

The thoroughbred man, when in conversation with a scrub man, generally tries to ascertain what the latter really does or does not know, while the scrub FIG. 1-LEADER FROM THE BAVESusually goes on with a voluble tongue and tells all that he knows and much

that he does not know, and his speech is chock full of great I's. And this is the difference. A scrub horse does not know much for a horse, neither can he learn. There is not enough gray matter in his skull to be a fairly teachable animal. Balky, runaway, vicious

horses are almost invariably of this class. Thoroughbred equines are altogether different animals. They "take" to education as a calf does to milk, and seem to delight in being tutored. In acquiring knowledge there

from grubs and plant corn and pota-308. In about four years seed down again. I have found thousands of young grubs hatched out just on the edge of a field of heavy clover, but ione whatever in the clover, unless there were thin places in it. All cannot do this way, of course, but it is the sure way of keeping free from

grubs, and cutworms and wireworms will be discouraged, too. Such pests accumulate in an old sod,-T.B. Terry, lu Practical Farmer.

Making Butter at Home

"I enjoy making my own butter," lady said to me the other day. know it is considered quite the thing nowadays to send the milk away to get rid of the care and work of making it up. And no doubt there is something in this; but the pleasure of mak ing my own butter is great enough to overbalance and more than overbalance the few cents a pound it costs me to do my work."

I have thought of this many times since, and I am convinced that there is more in this good woman's side of the argument than most of us would

be willing to confess. No doubt it is a saving of strength in some ways to send the milk to the creamery. With many farmers' wives this is no small They have so much else to do Item. that they do not derive the pleasure in caring for the milk at home. But there is a satisfaction in converting the sweet, pure milk into golden butter. The entire process is one full of inter-

at, whether we stop to think of it or not. The way by which the cream rises is a mystery to most of us. Why loss it separate from the milk? Take, then, the process of churning; that is a strange thing to many. The study of these things is highly interesting.

Then, the satisfaction of using your own butter is worth a great deal. Not all of us can quite enjoy the butter which we buy. Who made it? Was he clean in all his ways? What was the condition of his stables? Were his cows well cared for? Were they sound physically? We would like to know. But here is our own butter. How beautiful it looks! Fresh, sweet and pure as the crisp grass and the crystal water could make it. We are not afraid to put it on the tables for the use of the king, and we can recommend it to the most fastidious pur-

chaser .- E. L. Vincent, in Nebraska Farmer.

Utilizing Roof Water.

On many farms the watering of the stock involves not a little hardship both to the owner and to his stock. If the watering place is at a distance. the inconvenience is doubly felt in rainy weather. It is an easy matter



TROUGH.

to store up the water that falls upon the roof, so that in stormy weather at least the stock in the barn can be watered without exposure. Bring the water from the caves troughs in through the siding, as shown in Fig. 1. If the barn has a cellar, a brick



GOOD ROADS REAL

Self-Imposed Taxes

ENERAL ROY STONE said recently in a speech at Parkersburg, W. Va.: "Among the taxes which the farmers pay are some that are unavoidable, and these it is useless to talk about. There are others which farmers impose upon themselves, which they hesitate to share with others, which they submit to without a protest, and even cling when they are being removed. These taxes we cannot talk about too much. These are taxes, too, which bring no useful revenue, nor even support a tax gatherer; they are burdens as needless as the traditional stone which balanced the grist on the way to mill.

"Through the failure of the Government in the original surveys of the public lands to lay out a scientific system of roads, and divide the lands accordingly, farmers have been left to lay out the roads for themselves, and generally they have put them on farm lines, going over all the hills that come in their way. The result of this is the hill tax in hilly regions and what may be called the square corner tax on the prairies.

"The amount of hill tax I have estimated in one county in New Jersey, and found that needless hills double all the cost of hauling in the county. making practically a money tax of \$10,000 annually to the township. The people have paid this tax for 100 years, and yet they wonder why they are poor. In the prairie regions, for want of the diagonal roads which the Government should have laid out, the farmer, to reach a point ten miles to the northwest, for instance, travels seven miles north and seven miles west, adding forty per cent. to his distance, or, for the average of all travel. twenty per cent. This is the square corner tax.

"The mud tax is probably about equal in total to the hill tax, and this, again, doubles the cost of all wagon transportation; yet many farmers are opposed to stone roads.

"However, the farmers themselves are doing away in many places with the enormous burden of the fence tax, and with it will go the snowdrift tax and the waste land on the roadside. They are slowly abandoning narrow tires and tracking wheels. Moreover, many of them begin to realize the enormity and absurdity of the hill, mud and square corner taxes, and we may hope in time to see in this country, as we do in France, beautiful hard roads everywhere, winding through farms, with crops growing close to the wagon tracks and the roads serving perfectly every purpose of public use and private convenience. "You ask how all this can be accom

plished without a burden of taxation which will neutralize its benefits. I answer that it is all being done to-day 1., a hundred places in the United States, and there are farmers who acknowledge that they are getting rich in these hard times solely by reason of the improved roads which have been forced, upon them, and are raying with perfect case any additional tax they impose. These improved roads are being built in many ways and in various forms of construction, and every year's experience reduces the cost and brings about an easier pro-

viding of the necessary means. very long story to g

LIVE-WIRE FISHING. Every Fish That Gets Within Ten Feet of the Net is Caught.

It is "positively shocking" the way they are catching fish at the plant of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company. This, too, in face of a large sign on which is inscribed in plain let. ters; "No Fishing Allowed; Keep Off. But, then, only the immedate attaches of the power house are privileged.

The electricians have become do used to working wonders by electricity-such a miracle, for instance, as running the street rallways of two citles without scarcely having to turn a hand themselves-that they are in the habit of calling the mysterious fluid to their assistance whenever it is convenient to do so.

They started out early in the season, which did not open until Wednesday. to fish in the legitimate way, but failing to get any fish to speak of by hook. they determined to catch them, if possible, by crook-to electrocute them. Since then fish have responded with such wonderful alacrity to the novel

bait that a few minutes' sport will give the new fisherman "a nice mess." The sight would bring tears to the eyes of Ike Walton, who believed "art for art's sake," who accounted it a more creditable performance to catch one fish an hour by patient, painstaking, philosophic endeavor, than to slaughter the finny tribe on the wholesale plan in short order.

At the power house they take a good live wire, properly insulated, where the angler holds it, and stick the same into the water. Water is a good conductor, as everybody knows, and every time a fish comes within ten or twelve feet of the centre of disturbance he is conducted to the surface. He is not dead-he is simply shocked into insensibility by his sensational reception, and if left to his own resources would soon be himself again. But the cruel man on the ledge of masonry which juts out into the river around the power house, through which the tail race comes pouring, reaches deftly into the water and scoops up the unfortunate fish with a net. Perch, shiners, bullheads, crappies

and an occasional sturgeon are caught in this way. One of the electricians who was directing the mighty machinery which generates 10,000 horse power, said that he had caught a sturgeon early in the spring which weighed twenty pounds. He said that an ordinary current of electricity was strong enough to bring the most obstreperous fish to the surface in most cases. He had to hand the sturgeon considerably more than the average before he could make him "lie still and be quiet."

Sometimes a simple iron plate with electrical connections is used. It is hung over the side of the wall into the river, and does the work as effectually as the wire apparatus. The law does not specifically forbid electric fishing, but Game Warden Fullerton is going to see if the power house sport can't be stopped. - Minneapolis Journal.

What a Boy Did in Oue Week. Monday-Had to dig bait for dad to

to a-fishin'. He fished all day, and two men brought him home 'bout supper time.

Tuesday-Club a tree to get a bird's nest, an' fell out o' the tree on to the back of a mule that wuz grazin' under it. The mule didn't like that, an' throwed me up into the tree again. Wednesday-Proposed to Jimmie Johnson's sister. Asked her to Fly with Me. Her mother heard me, an' give me such a llckin' with a shingle

short ribs, 9½c; do clear sides, 94c; bacon rib sides, 10½c; do clear sides, 10½c; bacon shoulders, 9½c. Fat backs, 8½c. Sugar cured breasts, 13½c; sugar cured shoulders, 9½c. Hams-Small, 13½c; large, 13c; smok-ed skinned hams, 13½c; picnic hams, 9¼c. Lard-Best refined, pure, in tierces, 9½c; in tubs, 9¼c per lb. Mess pork, per bbl, \$16.00. Live Poultry-Hens, 10a10½c; old roosters, each, 25a30c; spring chickens. that I flewed by myself, an' don't feel roosters, each, 25a30c; spring chickens, 12a13c; ducks, 7a9c; spring ducks, 8a

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

General Inter Constants, New York (Special.)-R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: 'Continued favorable weather condi-dions have resulted in the saving of the late-slanted corn, and in the tions have resulted in the saving of much late-planted corn, and in the Northwest ideal weather for spring wheat harvest has been enjoyed. As this is the point that business in all parts of the country has been most carefully watching, the general feeling is better than a week ago. "Official returns of pig iron produc-tion in the first half of the year show a record-breaking aggregate of 7,674,713 tons, exceeding the remarkable output of the previous year by 32,044 tons. "Violent fluctuations have marked the course of eern prices. The top point of the previous week was not re-gained, but traders on the short side of the market were compelled to cover at

gained, but traders on the short side of the market were compelled to cover at a loss. The decrease in marketing is not in proportion to the advance in price. Whatever benefit may have ac-crued from the high level of prices, it certainly has driven foreign buyers out of the market, Atlantic exports for the week amounting to only for 12 had. week amounting to only 764.178 bush-els, against 3,106,931 a year ago. Wheat is of less interest to speculators, but in egitimate trading it is especially act-

"Bradstreet's" says: "Business fail-ures in the United States for the week were 160, as against 199 last week, 170 this week a year ago; 156 in 1890, 169 in 1898 and 214 in 1897."

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour-Best Patent, \$4.45; High Grade Extra, \$3.95; Minnesota bakers,

Grade Extra, 43.95) \$2.00a3.10. Wheat—New York, No. 2, red, 76%6c; Philadelphia, No. 2, red, 71%a72c; Bal-timore, 65%a68%c. Corn—New York, No: 2, 61c; Phil-adelphia, No. 2, 59a59%c; Baltimore, No. 2, 59a51c;

No. 2, 50a61c. Oats-New York, No. 2, 42c; Philadelphia, No. 2, white, 45e; Baltimore, No. 2, white, 43½a44c. Rye-New York, No. 2, 59½c; Phil-adelphia, No. 2, 59c; Baltimore, No. 2,

Green Fruits and Vegetables-Ap-

ples, per bbl, fancy, \$2.00a2.50; do, per bbl, common, small, \$1.00a1.50. Beets,

per bunch, 13/3azc. Blackberries, per

quart, Rochelle, 4a5c. Cabbage, native, per 100, flat Dutch, \$2,00a5,00. Canta-

ber foo, hat Diren, sz doas do. Canta-loupes, Anne Arundel gems, per bas-ket, 30a50c. Carrots, mative, per bunch, 1½azc. Corn, per dozen, 5a8c. Cu-tumbers, per peach basket, 15a20c. Cur-rants, New York, per 8-lb basket, 15c. Egg plants, per basket, 65a75c. Huck-leberries, per upart 65z. Onloss per

eberries, per quart, 6a7c. Onions, pet 2-bbl basket, 60a65c; do do, per full

bbl. \$1.50a1.60. Peaches, Maryland and

Virginia, per box, ordinary, 25a50c;

Virginia, per box, ordinary, 25a50c; Georgia, per 6-basket carrier, 75ca51.50; do, South Carolina, per carrier, 75ca 51.50. Pears, Manning Elizabeth, per basket, 40a60c. Pineapples, Florida, per crate, as to size, \$2.00a3.25. Squash, per basket, 15a20c. Tomatoes, per 2-basket carrier, 40a75c; Eastern Shore, Virginia, per carrier 40a75c; Castern Shore,

virginia, per carrier 40a75c; do, Anne

Virginia, per carrier 40a75c; do, Anne Arundel, per basket, 30a50c. Water-melons, per 100, select, \$18.00a20.00; do, per 100, primes, \$12.00a15.00. Potatoes-White, new, Norfolk, per barrel, No. 1, \$3.25a3.75; do, do, Nor-folk, per barrel, No. 2, \$2.00a2.50; do, do, Eastern Shore Maryland, per bbl, \$3.25a3.50; do, do, Eastern Shore Vir-ginia, per bbl, \$3.25a3.50; do, native, per bushel box, \$1.15a1.30. Sweets, new, North Carolina, per bbl, \$4.00a 5.00; do, do, Eastern Shore Virginia, per bbl, \$4.50a5.00.

er bbl, \$4.50a5.00. Provisions-Buik shoulders, 85/c; do

hort ribs, 91/2c; do clear sides, 93/4c;

When it came time for Simmons to leave the prison, the warden had him brought into his private office.

"William," said he, "your time will be up to-moriow. You will get a decent soit and ten donars. I suppose you will go back to Chicago. The ten dollars ought to keep you two weeks, and in that time you may get something to do. Now here's twenty dol lars more; it's a personal loan. it will take care of you suother month, and in that thre you surely ought to get a lob of gome kind."

Rut why should you lend me twenty dollars?" asked Simmons.

'Well," replied the warden, "I think you have the making of a very decent man in you. I'm afraid you will be tempted to go back to the old gang if you don't get work, and I want to give you a chance. You've got six weeks' loeway, and if you do right you can get a new start in that time. And whatever you do, don't get caught stealing in Indiana."

Simmons did not say much either then or the next day, when the ward an saw him off at-the station. He made no promises at all. A few days later came a letter that brought mingled grief and hope to the warden's The letter was from Chicago, and stated boldly:

"I fell in with the gang last night. This won't do. I am going to get out of here. Can't reform in Chichgo.un Simmons."

the paxt two weeks the worder watched the Chicago newspapers anxi-ously. That the young follow had been in templed he was sure; he dreaded less he had fallen. His only hope was that Simmons had fed from tempta-tion and had left Chicago. At the end of the fortnight a letter camo in the familias handwriting. The warden nriv

study and registration of these documents; every Russian must have his passport; every foreigner entering or leaving the country must have it, too. Whether native or allen, you cannot move about the country without the document: when you arrive in a town it must be submitted to the local police; when you leave that town the police must indorse the passport with their sanction to the journey. The

system gives the authorities the firmest hold over the people; and wise is the stranger who complies carefully with every part of the formality .-Chambers's Journal.

Monkey and Sugar Cane.

Some years ago, when in charge of the Mauritius Government railways, trains of sugar canes, loaded in open sided trucks, were worked over a tion of the line from the plantations

to the usine centrale, some miles distant, and the three first miles of the single-line railway passed through a forest with trees quite close to the rails, up a very steep gradient and around sharp curves. When the first down passenger train from Port Louis had passed the crossing station the loaded cane train was dispatched to ward the summit. In the meantime,

some monkeys in the forest had timed the passage of the descending passen-ger train, and had fixed sentinels, who signaled to their expectant comrades on trees the approach of the cane train. As the train went crawling up the incline a troop of monkeys sprang upon each wagon, ten forming the train, and threw off quite a goodly number of canes, which were gath ered up as the train slowly passed on ward. These depredations became so

serious that the planter appointed a watchman to patrol this "length," but the "malgaches" have a superstitious dread of killing a monkey, which they term "di monde meme" in Creole. The looting of these trains by these marauders was, however, ultimately stopped by other means.-The Spectator

A Victor Hugo Museum.

Thanks mainly to the munificence of M. Paul Meurice, says the Westminster Gazette. Paris is about to be provided with a Victor Hugo Museum. The house which is to be used for the purpose is the one in which the poet lived from 1833 to 1848, and in which much of his most successful work

was written. Among the treasures with which the building will stocked are a library of some 5000 volction of drawings umes, a large colle made by Victor Hugo himself and a unber of bronze and marble busts. Under present arrangements the mu-seum will be formally opened on Feb-ruary 26, 1962. This date is particu-

int of the centenary of the poet's

printe, inaspouch as it is

is as much difference between them and scrubs as there is between day and night .-- F. H. Sweet, in The Epitomist.

Intelligent Swine Feeding. There is quite a revolution going on

in swine feeding, which must not only have a beneficial effect upon the health of the animals, but upon the quality of the pork. We are still inclined to consider quantity more than quality in this feeding, but gradually we may expect to see the old methods of feeding the animals with slops give way to something like what may be called a refined and civilized diet. A good

deal of the prejudice existing against pork in the past was due to this slipshod and careless method of feeding the swine. Any old thing was considered good enough for the pigs, and the

pens and feeding trough were in many instances so literally dirty and filthy that it nauseated one to look at either from the inside. People who were fond of pork vowed they would never eat it again after looking in a filthy pigpen and seeing the kind of food the animals devoured. As a partial excuse for this the pig was said to be dirty and filthy by habit and nature. and that it preferred to grub its food from dirt and mud.

This theory is not sustained by ac tual practice. Turn the pigs out into

a clover field, and they will keep as clean as the cows, but if you shut them up into narrow pens where they do not get the food they need, they cannot help from getting dirty. Confine human beings in the same unrrow quarters and they would prove almost as filthy in their habits. It is the artificial life we gave to the pigs that made them degenerates. - American Cultivator.

Grubs and Cutworus.

The eggs that hatch out white grubs are laid by the May beetle, which usually does not come till about June with us. The eggs are deposited in thin grass, as a rule, so the young grubs can live on the roots when they

liatch out. They are three years getting their growth. The last year, they are very large and white. Now, as a rule, the beetle will not lay any eggs

in thick, heavy clover and grass. At the time she comes such clover and grass completely covers and shades the ground. Instinct teaches her not to lay her eggs in such a place. It would be too damp and cool for them to hatch. She goes to an old, run-out

sod, or thin grass, where it is drier and the sun can get in better. Sometimes eggs may be laid under refuse on the surface in a stubble field, but not often, I think. Instinct would prevent. So to keep the grubs from injuring you make your land rich with manure and tillage, and grow a heavy crop of cover and grass. Then do not let it shand to run down, but after mowing it one year plow, while free



FIG. 2-THE WATER TANK.

cistern can be built in one corner and the water drawn off by a faucet into a tub beside it, or raised to the first floor by a pump. If there is no cellar, build a plank tank, as suggested in Fig. 2, in one corner of the barn and locate a trough beside it. It will prove a convenience the whole year around. -New England Homestead.

Soiling Crops For Fruit Culture.

Professor H. E. Van Deman, of Virginia, delivered an address before th Western New York Hortleultural Sc elety, from which the following notes are taken:

The cowpea is recommended for trial as an orchard catch crop and nitrogen gatherer. The early kinds are the only ones to grow here. The cowpea will grow anywhere corn will, and is no more tender than corn. It will mature in seventy-five to days, and is such a rapid grower that six weeks to two months' time will give a wonderful growth and add a great deal of the most valuable kind

of humus to the soil.

Sow one bushel of seed per acre just before the last cultivation. Sow broadcast, drill in with the grain drill, or, better still, sow in drills and culti-vate. At the Olden fruit farm, in Missouri, where they sow 500 to 1000 acres every year, they turn in several hundred hogs after the apples are picked and let them eat the cowpeas They get several carloads of good pork without costing anything for grain The cowpea is the salvation of South-

ern agriculture, and there is more in it for Northern agriculture than mos people imagine.

The Canada pea is a wonderful plant to add fertility to the soil. Sow it at the time of the last cultivation or drill it in between the rows. It will live long after frosts come.

Rye, buckwheat and even turning are useful to sow in order to add humus to the soil. They should be plowed under in the spring as soon as the ground is fit. Winter vetch is another crop that will catch the nitrogen of the air. It is a pod-bearing plant, and should be plowed under very early in the spring.

Sow twelve to fifteen pounds of crimson cloverseed per acre. Cover two to three inches deep. The cause of many failures has been in not cova ing deep enough. The soil should have enough moisture in it to carry the young plant for four of five weeks.

in Oxfordshire, Engiand, the super stition prevails that the arrival of terman band in a village portunde

into the details in this direction, and I would not be prepared to say which is the best of the many methods of construction and of payment, Both need to be greatly varied to meet the conditions in the various States, and a careful study of local legislation is necessary; but the vital question is for the farmers themselves to settle gen erally whether they want good roads, and whether they will accept the help of those who are willing and anxious to join in paying the cost of road improvement. If they will take up the subject in all their organizations and appoint active working committee to visit the nearest accessible localities where good roads prevail, and to urge such legislation as will make them at tainable everywhere, the work will soon reach a point where its own me mentum will carry it forward.

"The estimate of your able secre-tary that \$600,000,000 is wasted annually in this country through bad roads is supported by that of other statisticians, and from this it appears that the tax they impose takes one-quarter of the whole value of all farm products in the United States. To abolish this tax is a reform great enough to engage the best attention of this Congress. It is a practical and practicable field for its energies. What the Congress says on this subject will be listened to everywhere, while what it says on other subjects may fall on

The Crusade in Kentucky.

deaf ears."

The women of Kentucky are evine ing much interest in the good roads movement. Fully one-half of the 2000 persons present at a convention at Hopkinsville to advocate road in provement the other day were women And the fact that a great many farmers, too, were there in spite of this being their most busy season was very encouraging to the projectors of the assemblage. Fifteen counties were represented by storekeepers, manufacturers, professional and public men as well as the agriculturists. Gov ernor Beckham spoke, and said he thought much more of good roads than he did of building political fences, and that he is more interested in building up Kentucky industrially than he is in the making of any political slate.

Abandoned Trip.

The proposed transcontinental auto mobile trip inaugurated by the Cleve land Plaindealer has been abandoned owing to the impossible feat of dri ing the machine through the san drifts of the Sahara of Americ Everything went well until the de was reached, and sithough 130 m were made through it, the last thin miles were impassable, and the vis ture was rejustantly given up.

Thursday-Fell into a molasses barrel, which wuz only half full. Though we all have our Troubles and Sorrows. I must say that life is Sweet to me.

Friday-A barbacue was given to the Sunday school Children yesterday. We all had more than we could eat and carry away. It is good to belong to a Sunday school.

Saturday-The new preacher come to spend Sunday with us. At breakfast he ate seven biscults, one beefsteak, an' a fried chicken, an' drinked 4 cups of coffee. He asked me if I didn't want to be an angel? I told Him that if He stay long, an' his Appetite held out. I'd have to be one .-Atlanta Constitution.

The Cat Gaddess.

In old Egypt there was a burial place for sacred cats as well as for sacred bulls. A cometery of cats existed near Bubastis. A few years ago Monsieur Naville found buried in the mound the ruined temple, of Bast or Pasht, the cat goddess, who gave her name to the city.

The foundation of Bubastis carries us back to the period of the building of the great Egyptian pyramids. The Bubastis of the Egyptians is the same as the Artemis of the Greeks, who is generally said to be the same as the Diana of the Romans, a goddess of light, representing the moon. So Bast, or Pasht was connected with the cat on the one hand and the moon on the other. Accordingly it is quite possible that puss, when she figures as a symbol in the Egyptian worship, represents something in astronomy and in the calendar.

Ovid calls the cat the sister of the moon, and says that Pasht took the form of a cat to avoid Typhon. According to Plutarch, a cat placed in a lustrum denoted the moon. It is stated by some writers that the "cat" was an interclary month, added in the one hundred and twentieth year to rectify the calendar.

The "Angelus." Millet had hardly been dead ten years when from one hemisphere to the other both the French peasants and the American cowboys nailed up the "Angelus" over their heads as a holy image. It is said that when Mille had finished that picture he showed it first to a peasant, one of his neighbo first to a peasant, one of his neighbors at Barbizon. The latter gazed long and allently at the two humble labor-ers, pausing with bowed heads over their furrows, in the midst of their work; and as Millet, by look and ges-ture, questioned him, and awaited his opinion, the worthy fellow said: "The bells are ringing, are they not, sir?-We don't see them, but they hear them," "Come." said Millet, "that is all right. I are I have made myself undergrood."-Pull Mull Queets.

Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 10011c; cows and light steers,

Eggs-Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, -a13c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, per dozen, -a13; Virginia, per dozen, 121/a13; Western and West Virginia, per dozen, 121/a13; Southern, per dozen. -a12;

guinea, -a7. Dairy Products-Butter-Elgin, 21a 22c; separator, extras, 20/3a21; do, firsts, 19a20; do, gathered cream, 19a20; do, imitation, 17a18; ladle extra, 15a17; ladles, first, 14a15; choice Western rolls, 15a16; fair to good, 13a14; half-pound creamery, Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, 21a22; do, rolls, 2-lb, do,

Cheese-New cheese, large, 60 lbs, tol/atol/ac; do, flats, 37 lbs tol/atol/a; picnics, 23 lbs, ttatt//c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.-Good to prime steers \$5.50 a6.35; poor to medium \$4,4085.40; stock-ers and feeders, \$2.5084.40; cows \$2.75a 4.65; heifers \$2.3585.00; bulls \$2.5084.50; calves, \$3.0084.75. Hogs, mixed and butchers \$5.5085.95; good to choice heavy \$5.8580.05. Sheep, choice weth-ers \$3.7584.25; fair to choice mixed \$3.2583.75; Western sheep \$3.2583.85; yearlings \$4.0084.35; native lambs \$2.25 \$3.25a3.75; Western sheep \$3.25a3.85; yearlings \$4.00a4.35; native lambs \$2.25 a5.40; Western lamb \$4.35a5.40.

East Liberty .-- Cattle steady; extra 5 50a5 75: prime \$5 40a5 50; good \$5 ica 5 25. Hogs about steady; prime heavy \$6.00a6.05; assorted mediums \$6.00; best heavy Yorkers \$5.05a6.00; light do best heavy Yorkers \$5.05a0.00; hight do \$5.85a5.95; pigs 5.70a5.80; skips \$4.50a 5.25; roughs \$4.00a5.50. Sheep steady on best grades; best wethers \$4.20a 4.30; culls and common \$1.50a2.50; yearlings \$3.00a4.50; veal calves \$5.50 6.00.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Bombay has twenty cotton mills. Oklahoma's wheat crop is 30,000,000 Ishels

The world's ships are worth \$204,000,-

Sioux Falls has a book that weight

181 pounds: Beaumont, Tex., has telegraph poles 180 feet high. A New York factory makes 30,000,-

ooo cigarettes per week. Philadelphia onionists will establish a co-operative laundry.

Russian express trains do not run laster than twenty-two miles an hour. The Penryhn slate guarries in Scot-land, largest in the world, employ over

and, largest in the world, employ over 3,000 men. The wages of members of the Chi-cago Seamen's Union have been in-creased 25 cents a day. The Ametrian government has passed a law for the legal limitation of the hours of labor of coal miners to une

An ordinance has been add the town council of Yorkwill making it a misdemeanor for son 10 be seen staggering streets of that town.