Pick Out the Diseased Potatoes. Look over the seed potatoes and reest symptoms of disease. A single disspread among the whole.

Fattening Value of Corn. The fattening value of corn depends upon its proportion of free oil or fat, and its large share of starch, sugar, etc. Some portions are indigestible, but corn gives better results for fattening than any other grain,

Aim to Improve.

The poor farmer cannot hold his ground against one who alway to improve. This is an era of "the survival of the fittest," even in farming, and the farmer who believes in the use of fertilizers, will have the largest yield of crops and greater profits, as well as be able to hold out against competition on the part of other

Profit in Sheep. Farmers who keep the mutton breeds of sheep do not complain that sheep do not pay. It is the farmer who makes a specialty of wool, and who sends to murket sheep no larger than lambs, who does not find profit in sheep. Young lambs alone give good profits, and often bring more in market than the matured sheep and his wool; but such lambs are of the quick-maturing and excellent mutton breeds,

Foods That Aid Digestion. Some foods are not nutritious, compared with better kinds, yet they aid digestion. The concentrated foods, such as grain and cottonseed meal, are very nutritious, yet animals could not exist on such foods only. Even straw performs excellent service as an aid but also be of service to the stations to the digestion of grain, while beets, by making known their experience. entrots and turnips, which consist largely of water, promote digestion and regulate the bowels, thus performing a service which aids to their value as of the country West where they were

The Value of Wood Ashes.

Wood ashes give excellent results on sandy soils, due to the line and a resource against drought and poo potash in the ashes. For fruit tries wood ashes have been found excellent, should at once determine to be so pro-On begyy soils much of the value of a senson when during part at least of the asirs is due to the line, and when the summer the sile will not prove a potash is required no better fertilizer valuable aid to the heeper of liv can be found than ashes. Coal ashes stock, and in many sections the owner contain little or no plant food, and for of siles are fast coming to the conclu for the intiling. On sandy soil the coul nakes sometimes serve to tunke the land a little heavier,

Crushing Corn For Young Cattle, Crushing corn seems to be satisfac tory for enives, colts and all young cattle during the average season, par ticularly if they are being fed to the limit. It is also desirable at any senson for dairy cows. Corn and can

meal seem to be more satisfactory than corn ment, because of the fact that the cob, while it has no untritive value has a favorable effect on the animal' stomach. For steers two years old, and particularly for healthy hogs, it is doubtful whether any preparation of grain feed is necessary other than possibly the shelling of the corn near the und of the fatiening period.

The Time to Spread the Manure.

A problem to many farmers is when to spread the manure. If done in the there is any left over in the spring i ose portions of the plant foed by flow of water from the land. If done in the spring the work comes during a busy period. In such cases the topography of the land is largely to be considered, and no plan or method will apply for all. The effects of liming the land are also frequently discussed, Imthe application of lime must be govcouled by the amount of green material plowed under, the requirements of the soil regarding lime and its acidity. The farmer must endeavor to study bis conditions, for too little lime may be of no service, while too much may cause injury.

Preparing Clover For Poultry, The method of preparing clover for poultry is to use second-growth bay, and cut it into very short lengths, one quarter inch, if possible. The cut clover is then scalded and left until the next morning, when it will be warm enough for use. A teaspoonful of suit should be added to every gullon of water used in moistening the clover. Before feeding it to the hens, sprinkle the mess with a mixture of cornment. bran and ground outs, turning the is well sprinkled with the grain foods. The fowls will accept it readily, and it will serve as an agreeable change from corn and wheat, promoting egg production and assisting to keep the fowls thelity.

The Horse Ration,

We have always fed outs and bran. believe that the price of other grain therefore, there could be no economy in substituting other feeds in the place

cement, the stalls are made of iron, make the fruit yield almost as much and the barn is so arranged that every- profit as the chickens. It is certainly a thing can be easily cleaned and flooded profit that we cannot overlook -- Annie nearly as deep as from the belt to the every day. The udders of the cows O. Webster, in American Cultivator.

are washed before every milking, and the milk is immediately cooled to forty degrees, bottled and placed in a tank of cold water until delivered. Every pail, bottle and cloth used in the whole process is not only well cleaused after each using by thoroughly wash ing and scalding, but is placed in a move every one that shows the slight- brick oven and sterilized with hot steam for a period of five minutes. It eased tuber may cause disease to has been found that milk made in this manner not only keeps longer, but is of higher quality than when made it the ordinary way.-The Dairy World.

One Source of Fertile Land.

The selection of live stock depends upon the fertility of the farm. Some breeds can forage better than others ome can find subsistence on hilly land that cannot be plowed, and some re quire less care than others; but there are breeds which thrive only on lux uriant pasturage and which demand attention during all seasons of the year. On certain farms only the active breeds are suitable, but on other farms the most profit is derived by the us of breeds that give a return for the extra labor bestowed. Every farmer must be capable of selecting what he requires, and if he is unable to do so then he has something to learn as a farmer. What each farmer should en deavor to do is to plan intelligently In advance his operations for the year He may probably learn much by ob serving his neighbors, but there will be some conditions on his farm that do not apply to their soils, and he must solve the problems unaided. Much benefit is derived by farmers from the work of the experiment stations, but the farmer should also make his farm one on which to experiment. The information given from the stations will be valuable and of great assist ance, but the many little details per taining to each farm cannot be anticl pated by the directors of the stations and farmers can therefore not only educate themselves by experiments

Did any of our readers in the parts frought stricken dast summer have a die full of slage to fall back upon? If they did then they are in a position to realize what it means to have sucpasture. If they did not, then they and they also benefit clover and grass. vided another season. There is hardly agricultural purposes would not pay sion that the sile is almost as valuable In the summer as in the winter. We have beretofere given our experience in regard to the way slinge keeps when

We were about to go to work filling the siles, and in one there were about twenty-live tons left over from the previous season. We were going to own, as many farmers do when would be better for them to stay t home, and left orders for the sile to b cleaned our ready to begin filling th next day. When we returned in the afternoon we found that twenty-five tone of as good allage as we ever say had been piled out in the barnyard as manure. Had we been at home and seen its condition after the thin mouldy top was removed, that slings would have been saved. We learned then that the silage will keep if left alone, and how long it will keep we do not know, but we do know that I fall upon plowed ground the land may is best to take care of it to tide over summer droughts. Now, let all of our renders put this in their pipes and smoke over it, and resolve to have some sliuge next summer and be independent of dry weather.-Prairie Parmer.

Orchards For Chicken Buns. One of the poorest chicken runs on

can build is that burren of all shade It is impossible for the chickens to find pleasure and comfort in such a cheerless place. All through the summer they will suffer from the bent, and the chief object of the run will be mullified for a good part of the year. Shade is necessary for the wel fare of the fowls, and it should be supplied artificially if nature has not alrendy given it. We should endeavor to make the poultry yards both attrac tive and profitable. Now, one of the best ways to do this is to select wisely fruit trees and plant them in the run for slinde for the fowls and for theh fruit. Fowls and fruit can be raised together successionly, and one will net elmost as much as the other. Every acre of positry land not occupied by fruit trees I consider wasted, or rathe slover over accasionally until the whole it is failing to produce all that it should. There will owlers an old notion that fruit and fowls cannot be raised successfully together, but that should be dispelled. To prove this, try a plan similar to mine.

Select plum, cherry, apple or pear trees for the poutry run, taking care that good varieties of commercial fruit be obtained from a reliable nursery and continue to feed the same. We Plant these far enough apart so that the trees will have room to grow you are open to all sorts of neuralgh has advanced in harmony with oats, and expand. If dwarf varieties are wheeted they can be planted much of a good cook and a well stocked lardcloser together. Plum trees should not of cats. In this State and in other corn be planted closer than twelve feet, and of your digestive apparatus being out raising States the farmers feed princi- the apple and cherry trees nearer than of gear. paily corn to their horses, because it is twenty feet. The chicken run should cheaper than ones, and horses can be by planted with blue grass and clover, kept more economically. Corn costs and the grass will add greatly to the more per bushel, but it goes very much | fertility of the soil. When the tree further, so that the same money in. are first planted they should be surwested in corn as in oats will hast rounded by a fence of chicken wire, longer. We do not feed corn because but when they have become well estabwe think onts much better. We mix lished they will not need this proteca little oliment with our bran and tion. The fowls will do no damage oats. The horses do not like the oil. then to the roots. Indeed, it is well last thing at night. They should be meal quite so well as they do the feed to cultivate the soil around the trees without it, but after they become used and let the chickens scratch and wal- practice, for they will assuredly damto eating it we think it is a good ration low in it. The chickens will actually to mix with our other feed in small do all the cuitivation that the trees quantities.-McLaughlin Brothers, in need, and if we add a little rich manure every year around the roots little further attention will be needed. thing, a red nose. Acid secretions ruin The chickens will keep down apple the enamel of the teeth. Toothache There is no better plan in the State tree borers, grubs and worms, and is largely due to this cause, and once for the manufacture of sanitary milk where caterpillars and other insects the teeth begin to go the bloom of the than the one in operation at the Uni- get on the leaves and branches, it is youthful face soon follows.—Washing- in the same tint in one corner. Someversity of Hilrois. The dalry barn only necessary to distodge them by ton Star. is arranged for .orty cows. The floor shaking. The chickens will then atand mangers are made entirely of tend to them. In this way one can



THE NEW SPRING HATS. Quills Are Now Ubiquitous-Straws Are

Broad and Pliable. An militaire with a vengeance is the fetching affair christened the Mousquetaire. If you didn't know it had this name you might call it Colonial. but the Colonial is as old as last autumn! At any rate, this military bli of chic is composed of a well-mixed black and white straw, with a white straw facing. The dashing brim is caught up by two broad, warp-printed ribbons that cross each other over the top, and are knotted under the brim at the right back. Of course, the inevitable quill figures.

Less severely military, but even more admirable because of its supreme chic is a face hat of dark blue mat straw It is draped with rich satin Liberty ribbon, showing a printed white scroll design, and this ribbon is knotted at the back in a big, broad, flat bow. The brim is caught up at each side with gold-rimmed white leather cabouchons, which are nothing more nor less than big, flat buttons-but, oh! so stylish; A third one holds the bow at the back.

Tremendously smart is a French af fair on English walking hat lines. I is of ecru pineapple straw, a brown velvet ribbon which is round the crown being knotted at the back. At the front there are two hoop rosettes one of beige, the other of lilae, and through them is thrust a dashing quill

in deep easter. A broad turban shape is also in ecru plucapple straw. It is loosely draped with rich, pale blue slik crepe, which is surrounded with one of those new Argus-eyed quills; this quill is long enough to meet at the back. A steel buckle catches quill and crepe at the

Another of these callls with the Ar gus eyes is thrust between the edge: of a double cream straw Tam at the front. Of course this quill is shorter than the one which went round the turban, but it is long enough to make a stunning sweep. This is the only trimming, save a pink, rese-strewn buby blue Liberty silk searf that knots next the halr at the left,

Another Tam is of loose beige straw This rests on a bandeau, over which is folded searler velvet ribbon. At th left the ribbon is knotted into a smart that resette, and through it is pulled a mottled, dark easter outil.

A simple and levely little dress but is of delicate pinky beige straw. A half-wreath of blush white roses is around the frent, resting on an allround drapery of pale blue Liberty

Very dressy, though in black, is an off-the-face affair, composed of folds of black tulle. There's a smart bow of black satin ribbon at the back, while some black velvet foliage is caught to the front brim. This is merely a black hat, or it is half-mouring as one re-

Last, but not least, is a lovely turbar formed of folds of pale blue Liberty silk. There's a draped bow of blue Liberty satin ribbon, and at the left two of the new palm roses with their follage. These roses, pink in this case are made of the Japanese palm fibre and are by far the loveliest and velvet use.-Philadelphia Record.

Effect of Too Many Sweets. Not a few of the ailments from which girls suffer might be prevented by a little care and common sense.

To take one instance - neuralgia Does it ever occur to you young ladies how largely this is due to the indiseriminate eating of sweets? Girls, as a rule, cat a great many

more sweets than are good for them. and, what is worse, they often eat them at the wrong time-L e., just be fore or midway between meals. The consequence is that when luncheon or dinner time comes they have hardly any appetite.

Commonplace beef and mutton seen most upattractive, they can hardly touch such things, and no wonder. The "caramels" and "fondants" and 'creams" they have been eating all the morning have turned, as "sweet les" have an awkward trick of doing into acid in the stomach, and when your stomach is full of acid you may bid adjeu to any relish for wholesom

"But," you may say, "what has this to do with neuralgia? Doesn't it come from cold?"

"Not always: certainly not. Strong people, whose blood is healthy, can stand a lot of cold and even damp without getting neuralgia. If, however, your system is run down becaus you are not sufficiently nourished, ther attacks, and in spite of the possession er you may be half starved by reason

Want of appetite is often the direcprecursor of neuralgia, and many a girl s the destroyer of her own healthy appetite for plain, wholesome food be cause she spends all her pocket money

in the "sweetshop," Some girls begin their sweet eating even before they get up in the morning and ent sugar things in bed the warned in time against such a foolish age their good looks as well as their

health. An acid state of the stomach is a common cause of that very unpretty

The Latest in Belts. The first item of "jewelry" is the belt. This is of much width, often

Its surface is studded with steel nail heads, or silver if you prefer, or gilt if you would be still more ornate. You can get these belts positively glistening, and the more so he better. The buckles are very long and very narrow and many of them re unde of steel bends, or of jet, or gold beads, so that they are pliable and "give" to the waist a little. This pliability is something to be considered, when one is buying so wide an affair.

The wide belts that have buckles front and back are out of their class Empire in name they do not follow empire lines, for the true Josephine has only the front buckle. But the two buckled ones are becoming.

The jeweled bag is something that hangs from every smart belt. In jets or in steel it costs upward, considerably upward, of \$1, and in silver it runs from \$1, for a tiny one, up to \$20 for a handsome one of good dimensions. Those who dress regardless of cost hang one of these belt bags from the belt and trim it with a monogram upon the front. A bag of gold chalt had a big turquoise detter and along the upper edge there were three big turquoise. The catch which fastened the bag to the band of the skirt had bree turquolse set in it.

The dangle, that feature of feminine delight, is now seen in new shades. The locket, the watch, the writing tablet, the engagement book, the pencil and pad, the charm and the seal all depend upon the chain which hangs around the neek.

Mrs. Roosevelt's " Cabinet."

Women cabinet meetings are the latest. According to a precedent established by Mrs. Roosevelt, the wom en of the cabinet assembled a few days in solemn conclave and remained in session for an hour. The meeting was held in the family sitting room. The essions are as exclusive as the meetings of President Roosevelt's official family are to the secretaries. The topics of discussion and the concludons reached are much more jentously guarded.

These discussions of the weekly so cial campaign have become so imporant that the President jokingly asked the women if they would not like to have a long mahogany table, furnished with penells and pads of paper, brought into the room. The offer was cellued, as there is no intention of eaving a record of these conclaves in shape for the future historian. They will be continued every Tuesday,-New York Mull and Express.

Saleswomen and Shoplifters.

"Not all shoplifters are reported to the shop detective by sales persons who see them in the net. Not a fort night ago, in F street," says a shop per, "I stood beside a well-dressed and mposing looking woman who defely dipped a small fancy article under need of a nap is often mistaken for the her cape and walked off with it. The saleswoman saw her as plainly as I

"Why don't you report her?" I asked, o I don't dare to, she answered. Nine chances to one the thing wouldn't be found on her when she was searched -she'd be too elever for that-and she'd make so much trouble about it that I'd be likely to lose my place for insulting a customer. I don't know what the other girls in the store do when they see people taking things, but I don't report shoplifters. I lost one place by doing it, and learned my esson. I leave shoplifters to the deectives. I'm hired merely to make sales."-Washington Post.

Luck Charms of Society Women. test in artificial flowers. The only thing they suffer from is dust, so they a craze for charms and amulets. Luck must be put away when not in actual pieces simulating birds and beasts of gold and silver were at first the rage, but recently the demand has been for the same animals carved from jade, chalcedony, lapis, lazuli, agate, amber, erystal, coral and many other semiprecious stones. Jade, in all its shades, rom the dark green of the Russian to the milky white and apple green of the Chinese, seems to be prime favor-

e among luck stones. These women purchasers say that it ins sacred and powerful preservative qualities in itself, and when carved in he form of sacred animals, fruit or symbols will save its price in doctors' bills within a year. The corals are, according to Indian tradition, an infallible charm against the evil eye. So these vie in nopularity with those more Oriental la character. - Philadelphia



Short skirts of corduroy or velvet in ome neutral tint, lined with a brightolored silk, of which the blonse is nade, are the correct thing for skating dresses.

A detachable face lining for your nuff, with frills of edging at either nd, is the latest makeshift, and a very useful one, too, since in a moment you can transform a plain must into a iressy one by using two pins.

Belts still have a prominent place imong the pretty trifles, and the varicty is endless. They are made of trands of black velvet ribbon held in dace by metal slides, which give them he pointed effect in the back.

Fine flowers are very much worn in he hair for evening dress, and if the olor of the hair is bright a black hrysanthemum or a black rose is very effective. The fine flowers usually have something of the wreath effect,

Buckles for belts show a great vaelety in their enamelled decorations, which are so beautifully tinted that they look like jewels. The gold or ensmelled buckle is most generally used. except with gray and white gowns, when the silver is found to be most harmonious,

One of the latest fancles in handkerchlefs shows a row of fine dots in color just above the hem, and a monogram thing still more dainty is the fine sheer narrow-hemmed handkerchief, with only the monogram done in white and pale blue or violet,

A remote period is the one due at arm pits, and is made upon an elastic the end of a woman's remarks.



Novel Centre Piece:

A lady of bright and original ideas on giving a party for her little daugh ter, placed in the centre of the table single, deep, glass bowl, covered with pink and white cotton, in the bottom of which were three cunning white rab bits. Needless to say, the children were surprised .- What to Eat.

Various Corn Dishes. Canned corn, which is the last reource of every housekeeper when green vegetables are high priced or out of season, may be prepared in a variety of ways. A change from the ordinary style is that known as "grated corn," which also comes in cans, and is intended for use in corn puddings or corn fritters. As the best qualities of orn are not riways used for canning, ne objection made to it is that it icks the aweeiness of the fresh vege table; but one housekeeper has overome this difficulty by adding just snough granulated sugar to each can to give the required taste. Care must e exercised in doing this, however, as the vegetable flavor would be spolled for some people by the use of too much sugar. A little melted butter is also an improvement in nearly all dishes unde of canned corn.

Nothing Like a Couch. A feminine authority on house furnishing has recently delivered herself as follows: "A room without a couch of some sort is only half furnished. The smoothest life is full enough of ups and downs, and sometimes all that aves the sanity of the mentally jaded and physically exhausted fortune fight er is the periodical good cry and the comentary loss of consciousness on the old upstairs lounge or the old sofa in the sitting room. So distracting things would straighten themselves, and the way would make clear before us, ever and often, if only there were a long, comfortable couch at hand where we could throw ourselves, boots and brain, unmindful of tidles and apestry. When the head throbs and the soul yearns only for endless brennless rest, ten minutes' respite on couch 'that fibi' means physical and aemial salvation. A comfortable, convenient sofa is a positive means of

onging to die. "In nearly every reception or living om, of course, there is an article of furniture that answers to the name of sofa, but it is not worth the space it overs or the time taken to keep it in order, so far as real comfort is conerned. The raison d'etre of the two irmed velvet tufted yard and a quarter sofa continues to be as much of a nystery to me as the domestic economist's motive in purchasing those lim ber legged, carpet faced, forty-five degree lounges one sees 'marked down' in front of cheap furniture houses. To nake a home truly homelike, give me the broad, low, hospitable couch, whose very presence is an invitation, a benediction, a delight."-New York Trib-

grace. There isn't a doubt that the

- 1 . 1 . 2 . 2 . . . USEHOLD!

White Fruit Cake-Bent to cream one cup of butter with two cups of powdered sugar. Add alternately two cups of flour and a quart of sifted flour, beating long and hard. Then add two heaping tenspoonfuls of baking powder and the whites of one dozen eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Next comes a pound of seeded raisins, a pound of figs cut in strips, half a pound of citron sliced fine, a pound of blanched almonds cut in strips and two cups of grated coconnut. Line two deep pans with several thicknesses of buttered paper, pour in the batter, and bake, in a very moderate oven, about two and a half hours, the time depending on the thickness of the cake This rule will make two large cakes. Potatoes With Asparagus-Scrape, oak and steam tender a quart of new potatoes. Boll a bunch of asparagus first cutting off the bard parts of the stalks. Pile the potatoes in a mound and stand the asparagus tips around t. Make a dressing with the yolks of three hard boiled eggs, rubbed smooth in half a cup of melted butter, the juice of a lemon, a salt spoon of salt, a pinch of black pepper and the same of cayenne, a dust of mustard and a tenspoonful of sugar. Mix over polling water and pour over the vegetables while they are plping hot. It ought to be a little thicker than cream. Young beets bolled tender and sliced lengthwise go admirably with the asparagus and potatoes, or they may take the place of either in the combination. Tomato Omelet-Tomato omelet is

made by preparing some very thin slices of tomato, removing the skin and seasoning slightly with sait. Lay these slices on the omelet and fold. This is the simplest way, and the tomato omelet may be put together in a very much more complex manner. Cut a thin slice of bacon into bits, and fry them in the fry pan. When quite erisp add two or three cut up tomatoes seasoning with cayenne, and with salt, if necessary, though the bacon provides some saltiness. When thorough ly cooked pass the tomatoes through ; sieve. Add this pulp, or as much of it as seems compatible with common sense, to the omeiet before folding. The size of the tomatoes must, of course, be taken into consideration. If they are large the amount of pulp will be too much for one small omelet.

WHEN TO WIND YOUR WATCH. Regular Treatment Essential to Accuracy of Fine Timepfeces.

"My watch has developed a most annoying Irregularity," remarked a very businesslike woman. "It lost and gained time by turns until I conceived the disagreeable impression of having paid a first-class price for a third-class article. Full of resentment, I posted off to the dealer in chronometers from whom the watch had been purchased and accused him of having treated me unfairly.

"He opened my timepiece," she continued, "and having examined its internal economy very closely, remarked: It's simply a case of unconscious cruelty to a faithful but sensitive friend." These little workers that threlessly tick along, even when their owners are asleep, are worthy of far better treatment than they receive. Fully ninetynine per cent. of the people who carry watches never give them a thought.

"Take, for Instance, the simple process of winding a watch. There is a right and a wrong way of doing it. Whether it be by key or a stem, it should be wound in the morning. Turn slowly and avoid all jerky movements. The watch will then work best during the day, as the spring will exert its strongest traction power, whereby the external jostlings inflicted on the watch by your daily works and walks are fairly counterbalanced. When a watch is wound at night it has only the weakened spring to offer as resistance to the jerks and joits of the daytime. The morning winding also lessens the danger of breaking the mainspring, which, being no longer at full tension at night, can stand the cold better.

"All watches keep better time as the result of regular habits. Don't lay it lown one night and hang it up the next. Keep it in the same position as nearly as circumstances will permit In second-class watches the rate difference between the horizontal and vertical position is often quite significant. Nor should you hang your watch on a nail where it can swing to and fro like a pendulum. It will either gain or lose a great deal while in that position.

"The difference in temperature between your breast or a man's walstcoat pocket and a wall, that may be nearly at the freezing point, is about seventy-seven to eighty-eight degrees Fahrenhelt, and a watch should therefore never be suspended or laid against a cold surface. Sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere are the causes of most mainsprings breaking. The watch wearer should clean his or her pockets frequently, carefully brushing out all dust and fibre, for there never was a joining made tight nough to keep out all dust. This gets into the oil which has thickened with time, and necessarily produces irregularities of rate. Even with the greatest care a watch should be cleaned once in eighteen months, and every year would be better. By this time the oil dries up and mixes with metallic dust; it grinds away on the works like emery. When I tell you that a watch ticks 388,800 times in one day, you can compute the gigantic task it performs in a year. Treat your watch reasonably, and it will appreciate such care, and will serve you faithfully as a friend in need."-Washington Star.

Slippery Sidewalks.

Slippery sidewalks that have been the rule for the past few mornings have tended to bring out emphatically one of the peculiar sides of human nature. No matter how much the fall injures a man physically, it seems as nothing to the damage to his self-eseem if perchance his misfortune hap pens to be witnessed by some one else. The first thing the unfortunate does about him with an idiotic smile on his face just as if he took the whole thing as a loke, but anxious to see if anyone has seen his tumble.

If there happens to be some one near by who has witnessed the fall the smile vanishes and there is a display of temper that is ludierous. It is his but that suffers. It is pounded instead of brushed, as if that hat was responsible for the humilfation, or as if he could get square with the hat by a "rough-house" sort of brushing. If, however, no one is in sight, and no face is seen at a window, the unforconate goes his way after a few preliminary limps, as if the thing was a matter-of-course incident that must be taken good-naturedly in common with the other trifling affairs of a lifetime. The result is about the same when a soft, slushy snowball, hurled by a mischievous boy, finds its mark on the broad back of an otherwise dignified all descriptions, full of Turkish we

gerson.-Washington Star. Animals Sometimes Kill Themselves. You often- more's the pity!-hear about men killing themselves, but did you ever hear that animals take their own lives? There is a Florida beetle that dies in one's hand the instant it is caught, from excitement, maybe, and a sea cucumber, akin to the starfish, that gets so mad when you disturb it that it throws out all its digestive organs. The crab often throws away a limb, if in any way it is made useless. It is easily done. In the erab's upper arm there is a little groove, and when he grows excited and wants to jerk off his arm, he jerks it back and off it comes at the little grooved ring. There is a kind of lizard that drops its tail in the grass when the captor draws near. The tail squirms on to attract attention, while Mr. Lizard slides out of sight. The fox will gnaw off a paw to release himself from a trap, and the "mantis," an insect, bites off its toes when captured. A dog will sometimes starve himself to death at his master's grave, Many wild animals refuse to eat when caught.-Chicago Record-Herald.

King Edward's Statue.

the discovery has been made that London does not possess a public statue of King Edward. The omission is to be repaired, for it is proposed in the city to celebrate the coronation by the erection of an equestrian statue of King Edward in a leading thoroughfare.-Liverpool Courier.

Cattle-Carrying Steamers. Cattle-carrying steamers vary in cadeck only to upward of 600, which are distributed on two decks.

PLAINT OF THE MAN ON A SALARY

Ob. I'm only a salaried man
Doing the best that I can
To save up a little and put by a little for
use when I'm old and gray;
But, ever and always they seem
To be planning some new kind of scheme
To take all my carnings away!
I work and I work and I try
To make myself worthy—to let
My employer discover that I
Am carning much more than I get;
And he gives me a raise
After many delays,
And joy fills my breast and I soar
As a boy does and then
They hound me again,
And leave me as poor as before.
Oh. I'm siving the best of my life

And leave me as poor as before.

Oh, I'm giving the best of my life
To arrange matters so that my wife
May pay out the dollars and hand out
the dollars to silence the hungry de
mands.

When I earned but a thousand I thought
If I just had two thousand I'd not
Be a puppet in any man's hands—
When I got my two thousand at last,
I found that I ought to have three;
Ah, my hoping, my dreaming, is past,
There will never be leisure for me!
They scheme and they plan
To get all that a man
Can earn, let him toil as he may—
One thousand or five,
They keep "looking allive,"
And manage to get it away.

The hair on my temples is white

And manage to get it away.

The hair on my temples is white And I'm forced to work extra at night. To keep the wheels going, to keep up the showing for those that are helpless and dear.

And when I've a dollar or two Ahead it's a sign that a new Expense of some kind will appear! The money I'm going to save Next week or next month or next year. They take with the rest and I slave. For a mere dull existence down here! Though I toil night and day. They still get it away. And leave me to struggle and fret—Let the salaried man Do the best that he can. Still they'll always take all he can get.



"So Miss Gotrox is to marry Count Spaghetti this month? He must be an ardent suitor." "Suitor, nothing, He's a financier."-Judge.

"His voice has a good compass." 'Y-yes; but it didn't prevent his being all at sea in that last song."-Philadel phia Evening Bulletin.

Miss Trill-"I love to hear the birds sing." Jack Downright (warmly)-"Sc do I. They never attempt a piece beyoud their ability."-Tit-Bits. Smith-"There goes a man whe

hasn't a friend in the world." Jones-Poor fellow. How did he lose his money?"-Chicago Dally News.

Once more the youthful statesman comes,
For fame's fair prize he reaches;
Once more we find him full of hope,
And also full of speeches.

—Washington Star.

Tommy-"Pop, what is meant by a prophet without honor in his own country?" Tommy's Pop-"A weather prophet, my son."-Philadelphia Rec

Blobbs-"What is Scribbler's particular line of work?" Slobbs-"He's ar obituary poet." Blobbs-"Attends to the last sad writes, ch?"-Philadelphia "One's teeth require lots of looking

after, don't they?" "Yes. Ma mislaid her upper set yesterday and it took us two hours to find them."-Philadelphis Evening Bulletin.

"I care not for gold-though I shall not conceal A certain vague yearning for pelf. But just give me atock in the metal called

And the gold will take care of itself." -Washington Star.

Miss Hoamley-"I understand you do very handsome work and make very after picking himself up is to look all pretty pictures." Photographer-"Yes'm, but I could give you an exact likeness, if you wish."-Philadelphia Press.

La Montt-"I wonder what they are selling over there? I just heard them shouting: 'Here is something to catch a man's eye!" ' La Moyne-H'm! they must te selling ladies' umbrellas."-Philadelphia Record.

Pastimes of Turkish Ladies. In the summer season Turkish ladier look for one of their few pleasures. In comparisons with their European sisters, Turkish ladies have a very poor time; in fact, they practically have no amusement at all. In the summer, however, they manage to get consider able pleasure by going to the Sweet Waters of Europe and Asia on Fridays and Sundays. All through the fine weather these two rivers are crowded with hundreds of boats and calques of men, who are rowed up and down. Un fortunately, the graceful calque is dying out and being replaced by the more useful boat. A calque has many dis advantages, the chief of which is that it requires a special boatman to row it and he will never do any other work As most Turkish households are be coming poorer, and therefore more eco nomical, they abandon calques and keep boats, which are rowed by a man who will do gardening or any other

The Deer and the Hunters.

odd job .- London Telegraph.

Once upon a time some deer in the woods of Maine were in conversation "Providence is not just to us," said one of the younger ones. "Our swift legs are our only hope, and even with them the hunters can overtake us with their much swifter bullets. Where is

our protection?"-"Don't talk so foolishly, child," answered an aged buck. "Look about you in the woods and you will see many dead hunters who have faller by the rifles of their companions. Our case is not so hopeless as it may appear

to one with little experience." Moral:-The bane often carries its own antidote.-New York Herald.

What Experience Teaches An observing writer notes that the self-made man of to-day starts with little means, but with a purpose to make a large success. Usually be makes some mistakes, which depress him for a time, but he renews his ex-periments, and in most cases he learns that mercantile success depends on the sale of more goods, which means in Cattle-carrying steamers vary in ca-pacity from fifty to sixty on the upper lity. In other words, he depends on newspaper advertising. — Philadelphia Record.