Men are fighting still for freedom, fighting still to have the right. To address their God unhindered when they kneel to pray at night; They are chafing neath oppression as their fathers did before. They are tugging at the fetters which their luckless parents wore; Here and there some man arises and attempts to let us know. How to make peace forever the sweet mistress here below, But we have no time to bother over such affairs; we stick. To the hope of finding ways in which to Get Rich Quick.

The preachers keep on preaching of the glories over there
Where the boodlers cease from troubling and the prospects are i.
The anxious, eager doctors keep on striving to defy.
Grim nature and arrange it so that people needn't die;
But away with all the dreamers and the foolish ones who preach.
Who cares what the stars are made of, or what ancient tablets teach?
We are looking for the here who will show us all the trick,
Who will kindly point the way in which to Get Rich Quick.
—Chicago Record-Here ord-Herald

以下的名词形的对象**现象现象现象现象现象现象现象现象现象现象现象现象的**对象。这次现象**现象现象** COSMA RACOARE. A RUMANIAN WOOING

By Michael Sadoveanir. Translated by Louise Waring.

On the third day after the interview,

Cosma appeared. He was cind in a

a Russian cap well drawn over his

lose-fitting fustian, heavy boots, and

head. His rifle slung across his back

sullenly approached Nicola, who sat

Vasili whispered into Nicola's ear:

Nicola stares at Cosma; then the lat-

As if waking from a dream, Nicola

"Thou knowest what I ask of thee;

well, then, what is thy price? Will

"Vasili, go fetch my money pouch-

"No, not yet; when I shall have ac-

complished my task you can pay me.

So saying, Cosma walked into the

"He seems the right man for my

As night drew near Cosma tightened

his stirrups and mounted his horse,

"Await my return in the meadow,

master," and away he flew like an ar-

The full moon flickered through the

fog, enveloping hills and forest in a

the horse's feet broke the dead sl-

lence. On reaching Grasini, he found

the outer gates locked. After repeated

knockings, a voice from within cried:

Then, impatient at the delay, he calls

A light is seen flitting by, then the

sound of voices, and at last the bolts

are withdrawn. He finds the house

the long, dark corridor. A door is

threshold stands Sultana, radiant as

before, clad in white, and flowing hair,

"Who art thou? What seekest thou

"I came to carry you off, and take

you to Nicola Zamfirlde," answered

"So this is thy errand!" she said

Cosma draws nearer, gives a slight

"What are ye gaping at, ye cow-

"You are wasting words, fair lady.

Then the servants were heard to

"How may we bind him? It is

"Ye wretches," she shricks, and in

her fury attacks Cosma. He catches

her in his arms, takes both hands and

"Make room!" he cries, and all step

back. Quietly, he lead her out; the

while muttering to himself: "What a

Sultana glares at her terrified vas-

She sees fear depicted on the faces of

Cosma mounts his horse and places

her people. Now she understands all.

speed. To Cosma it seemed as if they

were flying through infinite space on a

phantom horse. Now and then he

would murmur: "Such a glorious wom-

The moon shone radiantly. Sultana

turned her head and looked at Cosma.

On they sped, her black hair falling

in ebony waves about her. She trem-

bles and feels lds eyes burning into

"Why do you look at me? Why do

On, on, they fly. Suddenly, vague

shadows are seen flitting hither and

"What is it?" she whispers, faintly.

"Your master, Nicola, awaits you

Suddenly, with a spasmodic wrench,

has time to regain his wite she takes

the reins out of his hands and turns

the horse's head. Her left arm clasps

"I will go with you; do not take me

With lightning speed they turn back,

you tremble? Are you cold?"

sals, and realizes her captivity; she

Such

I admire your courage, but it avails

ards? Advance and bind him!

Cosma Racoare, the invincible."

pinions them with a leather strap.

superb creature! Such eyes!

pride! Nicola has chosen well."

meets the dark gaze of her captor.

Sultana in front of him. Away

"Who are you?" she asks.

"I am Cosma Racoare."

whisper terror-stricken:

scornfully. "Beware that the fate of

her hand clutching the scimitar.

Nicola do not befall thee."

open, and there on its

"It is I, Cosma Racoare."

work; a weight is lifted off my heart,"

garden, wrapped his cloak about him

I bring you the woman, you pay me

"Look at him, master; that fellow

under the linden, smoking his nine

will fetch you the Devil himself."

answers: "The same with thee."

ter says: "God be with you."

"Yes," answers Cosma.

the money.'

murmurs Nicola.

'Who is there?"

here?" she cried.

row.

out:

thrown

table.

nn."

there."

you naught."

OSMA was a powerful man, | ducats. I will bring Cosma Racoare; **MENEUKONENCHEN** heavy set, with plercing, he will do your work." At the name steel-blue eyes and beavy of "Cosma Racoare" Nicola starts. "Be moustache. A rough man it so," he mutters. was Cosma, ever on his horse's back, a rifle across his lap, and a long knife stuck in his

I am an old man, and have traveled through many a land and seen much, and leading his horse, he leisurely and but the like of Cosma Racoare I never met. He was of medium height, bony, sunburned, looked like the average man, yet was unlike any of them.

In those days our country suffered many tribulations, Turks and Greeks devastated our Rumanian land, and our people lived in misery and fear. Sorrowful times they were! Cosma seemed the only human being exempt from suffering, going and coming without a thought of to-morrow. All fled fifty ducats satisfy thee?" before the enemy, but not so did he. Taken prisoner, they put him in chains; these he cast off, as by magic, jumped on his horse and fled. It was written in the stars that none but a sliver bullet could harm him. No such man lives in our time; these were the good old days. You may have heard of the other hero, the son of the Maid and threw himself on the grass. with the Golden Hair? Well, he stole in Wallachia, on the other bank of the Milcar River, while Cosma plundered in the Muldan. At nightfall they would meet and exchange their booty No gendarmes ever caught him, for his horse was the fleetest of the fleet, and their bullets whistled powerless about his ears. He lived in the forests, knew neither pain, fear nor love. The hour when he should know the latter was gossamer shroud. Only the clatter of

drawing near. At that time the estate Vulturesti belonged to a Greek, Nicola Zamfiride. Nearby, at Frasini, lived the beautiful Rumanian, the widow Sultana, Nicola vowed she should be his, but all efforts seemed futile; neither soothsayers nor witchcraft were powerful enough to Was he unsightly, misshapen? On the contrary, he was a proud Greek, brown-eyed, black door open. "A woman without fear," bearded, tall and handsome; yet in he mutters. His steps resound through spite of these physical attractions, she would none of him.

One day Nicola sat in his room cogitating. He was thinking of the young Why did she reject his woo-"A few nights ago I hired a gypsy who sang a touching serenade under her window, but the house remained dark and silent. What must you to I do?" Nicola reflects: "I am well to Cosma, look at and have a clear mind; why then does she scorn me? She has no lover, for I have had the house watched, but no one has been seen to enter." Nicola loses his temper. twist to her wrist, and the weapon As he steps into the courtyard he sees falls to the ground. She shrinks back a groom currying a horse. "Do you in dismay, and calls out: "Gabriel, call that a well-curried horse?" he bel- Nicolai, Foaeder, help!" They came lows; and with that he lashes the no further than the entrance. Cosma poor fellow with his whip. The gar- lays hold of her arm, but she frees dener, whom he finds resting in the herself and snatches a dagger from a shade, fares no better.

But what avails venting one's fury on innocent parties?

He strolls into the garden and lies down under a linden. Sadly, autumn winds are sighing and golden leaves, like butterflies, flutter to the ground An old man enters by the garden gate. "Vasili Vasili come here!"

"What would'st thou, master?" "Vasili, thou hast ever been faithful; neither the old soothsayer nor the gypsy wench have been able to help me; I have but you to look to. Vasili. the Sultana must be mine."

"I might counsel, but I dare not, replied Vasili. "Here is a ducat: speak." "I know my master will find my

counsel worth two, yea, three ducats. My advice is that the master ride to Frasini and carry the Sultana off by force."

"I will do as you say, Vasili. Here are two ducats.'

That very night Nicola, accompanied by six sturdy young grooms, reaches Frasini. The castle seems shrouded in gloom. By means of rope ladders, Nicola and his followers scale the outer As they enter the open gate, cries of "Help!" are heard. A door opens, and there appears the Sultana radiant in flowing hair and soft white garment. She turns her glowing eyes on Nicola, who, beside himself, at-

tempts to throw his arms around her. "How dare you! And now I see it is only the worthy Nicola, when I had her soul. feared to face a band of robbers." Suddenly she strikes Nicola's head with the flat of her scimitar blade. He is stunned. His men rush to the res-One is wounded, the rest take thither in the distance. to their horses. By this time the alarm is sounded and the Sultana's cervants come rushing in. Nicola gains his horse and reaches Vulturesti more dead than alive. All that night he tosses she frees her wrists, and before Cosma and moans: "Wretch that I am! Ah, woe, ab, woe is me! Such a woman! Such eyes! God have mercy on me!" He calls Vasili. "Vasili, my faithful his neck, and her head rests upon his one, I have come back covered with breast. shame and disgrace. Vasili, I'll give thee three ducats if thou'lt counsel

to him," she sighed. me once more." "Yea, master, I know it all. A su-leaving no trace behind; on, on, to a par's creature, the Sultana; but I also safe haven in the mountains.—New know that my second counsel will be York Evening Post.

worth five-six ducats. "Speak, Vaniii, speak."

When a woman says she hates to en my master wins the Silitans, "When my master wins the Silitana, have her husband out of her sight he shall want to give old Vasili six is either a very good husband or a times—yea, twenty times as many very bad out.

Simplifying "Inglish." Work of Years by the National Educational Association-All Ready For Active Crusade With Funds Which Andrew Carnegie Will Furnish For the Spelling Board Which is to

Make a World Language More Easy to Read and to Write

-Some Phonetic Examples. -:- -:-ONVINCED that English | From a word ending in "e" silent, is to become the language make disagreements be- itive" become "definit" and "infinitiv." tween the nations of infrequent oc currence, Andrew Carnegle has promised to finance a campaign by the Simplified Spelling Board for the purpose of facilitating the reading and writing aret," etc. of that language. A board of thirty members will meet once a year to

receive reports and discuss future gram," etc. plans, but the main work will be done by an executive committee consisting of Brander Matthews, chairman; Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, secretary; Dr. Willlam Hays Ward, Henry Holt, Dr. I. K. Funk, and Colonel Sprague, which will meet much more frequently. For the first years, Mr. Carnegle will

allow \$15,000 a year, but if the work the word, as , "eg," "stil," "til," "shal, grows, it is understood that this appropriation will be increased. Offic's will be secured by the board this week in the Metropolitan Life building and tion "precepters." the crusade will be begun without a etc. both "I's" are retained to preserve day's delay. Later it is expected to the sound of "a." have one or two traveling secretaries or field agents at work throughout the country.

The Simplified Spelling Beard acknowledges that it owes its existence to the National Educational Association, in which this question has been agitated. As a matter of fact, the subject has been before that powerful organization almost since its organization forty-five years ago, and for at least thirty years it has been discussed each year with increasing interest. More than a quarter of a century ago reports tained in "closed," "placed," "liked," of many of the addresses were printed in the annual proceedings 1: the "reformed" spelling.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BEGAN IT.

It is no new thing, this proposal to use a system of spelling which shall conform more closely to the phonetic principle. Benjamin Franklin was among its earliest advocates, and a strong advocate and a skilful one he proved in debate. When an antagonist declared that he did not want to have to unlearn all that he had learned and prepare himself to be taught to spell again, Franklin pointed out that one would really have less to do to learn the ideal alphabet and spelling entire. than to finish the system of spelling which he had begun.

Perhaps the basic principles of "re formed" spelling were supplied by Isaac Pitman, the inventor of a successful system of shorthand, and A. J. Ellis. In 1846 these two published a phonetic alphabet of forty characters composed of Latin letters and their

modifications. Slowly but steadily, the propose changes grew in favor, and when the National Educational Association met in 1876, the Philological Association and the Spelling Reform Associations of America and of Great Britain had already taken up the subject. It was at this meeting of the Educational Association that the first paper of importance on this subject was read. In 1875 a committee had been appointed by the Philological Association to make a list of words which might be changed. This committee, of which Professor, F. A. March, of Lafayette, was chairman, had for other members Professor W. D. Whitney and Professor J. Hammond Trumbull, of Yale; Professor S. S. Haldeman, of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania. The chairman, Professor March, at tended the gathering of the National Educational Association in 1876, and read a paper, in which certain rules were laid down for preliminary reforms and examples given. These rules, which are given below, have never been changed in any particular from that day to this, although they have been slightly enlarged:

THE RULES.

From a word ending in "ogue," "ue" is dropped when "ogue" is pronounced | Carnegie reason to pause and consider. "ue" is retained. Thus "catalogue" is see English a world language to be inwritten "catalog," but "vogue" and formed that the first thing necessary "rogue" are not changed. "Tongue" is is to change the name of that language changed to "tung."

Parliaments of Canada and New Zealand Canada's original name was "New France," and a large proportion of its population, principally in the Province helped himself to honey. "It is an of Quebce, is of French descent and exquisitely delicate little trowel with speaks the French language. Most of which the bee finishes off the honey the French-Canadian M. P.'s, espe- cell, injects a little preservative inside, cially the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid and seals it up. Laurier, can speak excellent English also. They may use whichever language they please in the Canadian and wonderful work. With this sting Parliament, but there has been an in- it pats and shapes the honey cell as a creasing tendency during recent years to employ English In the New Before scaling up the cell it drops Zealand Parliament, where the Maories or tationed natives have separate repolis formic acid; without it, honey would resentation, the case is somewhat different. Interpreters translate the speeches of the Maori members into with its poison, is a weapon only. It is English, and as the Maories are very a weapon secondarily, but primarily it fluent and indulge in a good deal of is a magic trowel, a trowel from whose poetic imagery the process becomes end, as the honey cells are built up, a protracted and tedious at times. The wonderful preserving fluid drips." record for sustained verbosity in the New Zealand Parliament is held by a Maori member named Sydney Talwhanga, who was once heard in our the great number of people who travel own Exeter Hall. In one debate on from place to place, seeking recreation native affairs he held the floor for

nine solid hours .- London Chronicle. General Booth's Daily Manu. It is interesting to know what a man of General Booth's age and vitality Here is his day's menu For breakfast he takes a moderate quantity of buttered toast, with strong tea and an equal portion of milk. Between breakfast and funch he eats a few raisins. For lunch he has a bowl of vegetable soup with dry toast soaked in it, vegetables, especially powhatever green stuff is in season. Then he sleeps from a quarter to half with the occasional addition of a few variably a plate of rice and milk.

"e" is dropped when the dropping does of the civilized world, and not suggest a wrong pronunciation of that its general use will the word. Thus "definite" and "infinbut "finite" and "polite" are unchanged.

From a word ending in "ette," "te" is dropped, as "coquet," "gazet," "cig-From a word ending in "amme."

"me" is dropped in "gram," "pro-In words in which the digraph "ph" represents the sound of "f," it is changed to that letter, as "alfabet,"

"digraf," "filosofer," etc. From a word ending in a double letter, one of the double letters is dropped when the dropping of the letter does not suggest a wrong pronunciation of 'clas," etc. But the double "s" in "preceptress" is retained, because "preceptres" would suggest the pronuncia-In "all," "ball,"

From a word containing the dipthons 'ac," "a" is omitted, when its omission does not suggest a mispronunciation of the word, as "helth," "heth," "deth,"

"welth," "stelth," "erth." In a word ending in "ed" sounded like "t," "ed" is changed to "t" when such change does not suggest a mispronunciation of the word, as "wisht," 'heapt," leapt," etc. When there is a double letter before the "ed" one of them is dropped, as "slapt," "mapt," "past," etc. The "ed" is reetc., in order to preserve the sound of the radical vowels.

In a word ending in "ed" having the sound of "d," "e" is dropped when the dropping does not suggest a mispronunciation, as in "reformd." "alarmd." "charmd," etc. The "e" is retained in "proroqued." "replied," etc., to preserve the pronunciation. When "e" is ecceded by a double letter one of these dropped, when the dropping does not suggest a mispronunciation, as "cald," "referd," conferd," etc. In willd," "filld," etc., the double letters are retained to preserve the pronuncia-

Letters are also dropped from other words in which they are not regarded as necessary, so that "given," "though." thoroughly," etc., become respective-"givn," "tho" and "thoroly."

Year after year the subject has attracted more and more attention from the educators in convention, and more speeches than ever have been printed in "reformed" spelling in the annual reports of the proceedings. Melvil Dewey, ex-librarian of the State, published all his official documents in the modified form of the new method for years before his retirement. Occasionally, various press associations took up the matter. Here are a series of resolutions adopted a few years ago at the annual meeting of the Missouri Press Association at Sedalla:

RESOLUTIONS AS AN EXAMPLE. Hweraz, the iregynlaritiz ov Inglish orthografi ar a great obstacl tu the progres ov the pept, and

Hweraz, silent leterz alone ad about twenty-five per cent, to the cost ov ol citing and printing, and

Hweraz, editorz, statesmen, scolarz, techerz and filanthonists throont the Professor F. J. Child, of Harvard, and Inglish-speking world ar making ernest eforts tu amend and simplifi our spel-

Therefor, be it resolved by the Misuri ditory in convension asembled, that We heartill simpathize with the ernest eforts hwich ar being put forth to simplifi Inglish orthografi, and

We wil aid and encurej wun anuther tu begin and mak such gradjuni changes in speling az ar recomended bi the American Filological Asoshiashun and the Speling-Reform Asoshiashun.

It is hoped that the republication of these resolutions will not give Mr. When "ogue" is pronounced og the It is rather rough, however, who would to "Inglish."-New York Evening Post,

Real Use of the Bee's Sting.

"The bee's sting is a trowel, not a rapler," said a nature student, as he

"With its trowel-like sting the bee outs the final touches on its dainty uason pats and shapes a row of brick. wee bit of polson into the honey. This

"Most of us think the bee's sting,

Observations From a Tourist. Citizens of Atchison do not realize and amusement. Most of the male travelers are old; a few of the women are young-not more than one in twenty. It is very unusual to find a young man traveling; the bulk of the travel ers are old men looking for rest and from business cares, or for health, and most of the elderly men are accompanied by elderly women.-Ed.

Howe, in Atchison Globe, Imitation Precious Stones. It is now possible to produce in pasts an imitation of almost every precious tatoes cooked in their jackets, and stone which is capable of deceiving the eyes of all but the most expert. Not an hour. Tea is similar to breakfast, but a skilfully prepared "paste" stone exhibits the same luster and high index mushrooms. For supper he takes in- of refraction and dispersion as would a diamond of the first water.

4be Liarm

During the long winter months the in their positions as pucked. laying hens must have some kind of animal food, and since all natural sup- with heads and feet off, they may be plies are exhausted we must provide it | fed up to the time of killing. for them.

Green cut bone is the best and per- after they have ceased to struggle haps the cheapest, though it requires plunge them in hot water, scarcely some labor to grind it for the fowls. boiling hot, for a short time, just long

Any kind of lean ment-the offal enough to loosen the feathers. Pick from slaughter houses and similar pro- them clean and remove all pin feathducts, all make fairly good substitutes ers, but do not singe, and as soon as for worms and bugs, but, be it what it may, laying hens must have a meat ter for a few minutes. Then make a

Table scraps make a good, well-balanced ration, and where they can be just below the legs, and remove in-fed while fresh and sweet, the hens testines and gizzard. Wash all the

Incubators a Necessity.

will need no other meat of any kind.

Those who raise poultry for profit are rapidly learning that it is better to buy an incubator for hatching the chicks than to force the heas to lose time from laying. This loss of time, to say nothing of the trouble necessary in looking after a dozen or two hens and chickens will more than offset the cost of an incubator in one season.

One of the principal reasons why incubators are not more generally used, especially by those who raise only a few hundred chickens, is lack of knowl edge regarding their usefulness. When once the people understand thoroughly their care and general management. and are made to see wherein they can save money by using them, the incubator will occupy a place wherever poultry is raised.

Hog Notes.

Keep the brood sow in an isolated place, away from noise and disturb-

If not overfat or feverish, she should then farrow without loss of the litter. A sow to raise a strong litter must sod land for a crop of corn. I have be in good flesh and well nurtured.

a plan which I think is very satis If the sow is fed on a cooling or suc- factory, though my plowing is generalculent ration before farrowing, with ly done in the fall. I use two plows, a predominance of protein, the pigs one following the other. The first should be strong and healthy, and is a twelve-inch plow run to a depth reach the tests without becoming of about two inches, while the second chill ...

A sow should not be disturbed while bottom of the first furrow, cutting farrowing, or for about twenty-four hours after.

She should then be given a warm drink of wheat middlings and skim thrown on top of the slice of sod which milk.-Farmers' Home Journal.

Bear in mind that it takes grit, patience and a considerable amount of prepare an ideal seed bed in the spring. gumption to develop a well-trained and two cultivations will keep the horse from a nervous high strung colt. corn crop almost entirely free from

Stables with narrow doors are apt weeds or grass. You will see that in to cause accidents to both man and this way the sod remains in the botbeast. It costs no more to have them tom of the furrow during the first wide than to have them narrow, and year, and one never experiences any they are much better.

Probably the brood mare, if she is good, is the most valuable animal on fairly shallow. the place. Phere is little danger of overstocking the market for the present. It is nothing uncommon for a good colt to bring more than the mare

The scrawny colts sometimes make the first, as it will be found that the good horses; good horses sometimes sod has completely rotted the first have very ordinary colts. Because year. they are thoroughbred should not make them breeders. They should have stances where a plan of this kind has qualities themselves.

A borse that is a reasonably good eater, is very much like a man who eats reasonably. He does good work winter in good shape it is generally and is not sluggish. Whatever is eaten advisable to plow sod in the fall. This that does not go into strength must be worked off, or go into fat.

We have received many letters from several sections of the country saying scribed may not be altogether the propthat the fowls were troubled with er thing. If, for example, the soil is colds-some slightly, some more severe- composed of any considerable part of ly, and some yet in advanced cases of fully developed roup.

The first attacks require but a few days' time to cure, but when once roup in an ulcerated form develops, there is no possible chance to save the fowl. If the inert material will be sufficiently and the sooner it is killed the better it will be

Colds, or to be more exact, the first symptoms of roup, are the result of surface tough sod. This in itself will exposure to cold rains, damp houses or filth.

Remove the cause and you effect a cure, but if you neglect to do so, the disease goes on step by step until it is beyond the power of man to cure.

Keep the house and yards clean. drain off the water, and tighten up the roof so that it will not leak. Fix up the scratching shed so that the fowls may work without having to stay outside; give them clean, fresh water to drink and good, wholesome food to eat and they will not catch colds and roup.

How to Dress Turkeys.

We have an inquiry from one of our readers at Senoia, Ga., asking how to dress turkeys for shipping, and we shall, in a general way, give sufficient information to guide one in this matter The first thing to do is to find out just what the market wants, whether dry-picked or scalded, and whether wanted with feet and heads on or whether drawn or not.

This information is necessary be cause markets differ much, and, of course, the public must be pleased. If to be dry-picked and not drawn ,the turkeys must have nothing to eat for twenty-four before being killed, so that the crops and stomachs may become entirely emptied. This is important, as any food left undigested will surely sour and spoil the sale of the turkeys If head and feet are to be left on the turkeys are first suspended by the feet and killed by pressing a sharp-pointed knife up through roof of mouth into the brain.

As soon as this is done begin to pluck the feathers from the body and the south, and directly under each complete the job as quickly as possibecause after the muscles con tract the feathers tighten. Leave the feathers on up to the first joint of the wing and also about two inches on the head. Wash the beak and feet, but do windows.-Indianapolis News. not singe the body or soil the feathers on the neck.

Do not remove the crop or intestines. Hang the fowls in a cool place until the by a friend to the endowed Institute animal heat has passed out and then of Musical Art, in New York, of which pack in boxes, laying as many on bot- Frank Damrosch is director. The sum tom with backs down as can be fitted is to be known as the James Loeb in without crushing. Then lay in an Scholarship Fund. Beginning in Octoether row, reversing their position, and ber, the income from it will be applied so continue until the box is filled. If, toward scholarships at the institute. when all are packed, there is still room Applications will not be received at in the box, fill it with paper or clean present.

WORTH KNOWING

If the market wants them scalded.

done, plunge them in a tub of cold wa-

small incision just at point of shoul-

der and remove the crop; then one

blood from the inside and clean and

wash the fiver and gizzard and return

to inside. Cut off the feet and push the

made to remove intestines. Pull the

skin over the end of the neck and tie

it with a small string. Let them cool

thoroughly and pack as before stated.

pack the large ones on bottom and the

small ones on top, but be careful never

to pack them until cooled. Be care-

ful not to tear or bruise the flesh, as

the sale of many good fowls is spoiled

Virtue of Deep Plowing.

article on the "Virtue of Deep Plow-

the purpose, but with a good two-

horse plow and jointer (a small plow

attached to the beam) one man could

do the work with one team as well

and much faster than if done in the

ends the following communication:

One of our subscribers, of Holt, Mo.,

I have been considerably interested

in what you have to say on preparing

cut fourteen inches and is run in the

about four inches deep, thus making

the furrow a total depth of six inches.

The second is mostly loose dirt and is

is placed in the bottom of the deep

I have found that land plowed in

this way requires very little work to

difficulty on account of the cultivators

bringing it up, providing these are run

The shallow year this land should

be broken to the bottom of the sod.

which is well rotted by this time. The

second crop, when such a plan is car-

ried out, will be rather larger than

new meadows will come through the

browen down to insure a good crop.

by this subscriber of getting rid of the

Rox Poultry Houses.

A practical poultry-house may be

built of four upright plane coxes. The

backs and ends which come together

are removed, together with two of the

tops. The two remaining tops are in-

closed at the middle end of the house

and at the front, and a small door

made in the gable end of one, which

portion of the house is used for the

storage of grain. A sloping roof is

pullt over the entire structure, and the

building covered with water-proof pa-

er, thus cutting out any possibility

of trouble in the way of leakage or

drafts which might result from the

oining. Two windows are made in

the lower front of the house facing

window a dusting box is made which

will afford the fowls much pleasure.

as they enjoy the sunshine. Roosts are

piaced at one end and in the middle,

and nest boxes on the side opposite the

Gives \$5000 For Scholarship

Five thousand dollars has been given

be glad to hear from them.

However, we like the plan suggested

furrow every time.

ing."

way described.

In the Wisconsin Farmer we find an

The method described answers

by poor dressing.-Home and Farm.

If there are large and small turkeys,

trousers when coasting.

Between Tonopah and Manhattan, Nev., fifty miles, there is an autome bile service. Round trip \$25.

Confirmed bachelors, Joseph Edward Cox and Stonewall Jackson Doswell. prominent Virginians, met each other in a Richmond jeweler's buying wedding rings.

"Mile. Aime Blondel." the "woman" lion tamer, fatally torn by a lion in a circus cage at Gilman, Ill., is John Kennedy, of Milwaukee, Wis. He has played woman's parts for years.

The monkey house of the London Zoological Gardens is being cleaned ends of the legs through the opening and overhauled under the supervision of the same expert who has charge of the sanitation of the House of Co. mons.

A theatrical management in Washington has asked an injunction to restrain a dog show in a neighboring theatre on the ground that the dogs in their performance make such a noise that the actors in the complaining theatre cannot be heard.

The house at Eisenbach, Germany, in which Martin Luther lived from 1498 to 1501, being then a youth of from fifteen to eighteen, is to be offered for sale, together with all the historical objects and documents associated with Luther and his period which it con-

The grandchildren of the famous Italian composer Donizetti intend to sue the Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers for the recovery of the royalties received by it since the year 1848 on their grandfather's operas. The trial will occur in Paris.

A brown African goose in North Attleboro, Mass., lately amused its owner by producing an egg of extraordinary size. Around its longest circumference it measured eleven and seveneights inches, and ten inches around its shortest. The goose weighs nineteen pounds.

A curious salad eaten by Swiss peasants is of onlons, cream cheese, beets, and lettuce. The onlons and beets are diced and mixed with the cream cheese into a veritable porridge, which is served in the lettuce heads, leaves of the latter being eaten with the latter. With brown bread this is a very appetizing mixture.

How Jimmy Fixed It.

A persevering youth had called several times at the home of a young lady, to be met each time with a "not at home." Upon one occasion he had seen her go in just before he reached the gate. His ring was answered by her small brother. "Jimmy, I'd like to see your sister,"

the determined young man said. "She ain't at home." Jimmy said, surveying him disdainfully. "But I just saw her come in," the

We have known a number of inyouth protested. "Can't help that. Tell you what I'll do, though," Jimmy said, condescendbeen carried out with much success. Where one is absolutely sure that the ingly. "You give me your pack of

cigarettes, an' I'll send her down." "You are too young to smoke, Jimmy.

"Do I get 'em?" Jimmy said, agmost farmers will agree on, because a setter opportunity is afforded for the gressively, half closing the door. "Here they are!" was the conciliatod to rot. However, there will be cering reply, and the box was handed tain conditions under which the plowing of two furrows in the manner deover. Leaving the visitor seated in the parlor, Jimmy disappeared, to re-

turn in a few minutes. "She'll be down soon," he said. "How did you work that Jimmy?

clay, plowing it to a depth of six or seven inches will bring a good deal of the youth inquired. harsh soil to the surface. Of course it The boy surveyed him with an will be weathered during the winter amused grin.

"Aw, I told her it was the fellow she's engaged to," he said.—Harper's and spring, but even then we doubt Weekly.

> Willie Wanted His "Dad." When Willie Simminds, of McIndoes,

possibly in many cases justify the ex-Vt., was about eighteen, his folks tra labor involved in plowing ground moved to Boston, leaving Willie in in this manner. If others of our sub-McIndoes. After a while Willie decided to jo'n them, so started out alone scribers have tried this plan and have for the big city. found it to be satisfactory we shall He had never been in the city before, and thought every one should

know every one else, as in the town where he came from. Arriving in Boston, he was rather surprised at the greatness of everything and at the number of people on the streets. After looking around for a while and not seeing anyone that he knew, he

finally saw a man in uniform whom he thought must be a very important person, and would certainly know his father. So he walked up to the sur prised officer and said: "Say, mist-: have you seen anything of dad aroun. here?"-Boston Herald.

Game Shot by Calkins.

Nickerson A. Calkins, the inventor of the hay tedder, who resided on a farm in the town of Monson, Mass., some years ago, went hunting one day, and, seeing a stray Shanghai rooster, shot it and carried it home. That same evening Dr. Prouty, who lived in the same town, called at the home of Mr. Calkins.

Being fond of a joke, Mrs. Calkins asked blin to go into the kitchen and look at the game which her husband had brought home and see if he could tell her what it was. The old doctor wert as directed, and upon returning, remarked, with his usual important air, "Well, I should judge, Mrs. Calkins that it is some kind of a fowl."

Beef Baring in England.

The world's greatest animal food producer is the ox, including, of course, the female of his species. It is impossible to get at exact figures for the whole world, but it is generally believed to be about 15,000,000 tons a year, and of this more than half is In this country we each eat between forty and fifty pounds of beef a year, out of a total of, perhaps, 120 pounds of various Linds of meat and poultry per head .- London Tit-Bits.

Harmful Foods Destroyed. Six million pounds of adulterated and harmful feeds were destroyed by the Health Department of New York in the last tweive months.

In many parts of the Alps girls wear