

The fact that a recent novel, the name of which is laid during the civil war, puts in the mouth of Abraham Lincoln a lot of conversation which he never could have uttered and makes him do things wholly out of keeping with his character draws forth a protest from the New York Mail and Express. That journal alludes to liberties taken with Lincoln by other writers, and adds: "Even our good friend, Joel Chandler Harris, kidnapped President Lincoln in one of his yarns. True, he got him back to the white house before anybody found it out. The Lincoln climax was reached last year, when a Chicago man made him break up a game of cards on a Mississippi river steambot, save a ruined family and then shake hands with a fellow-passenger, who was none other than Jefferson Davis, and discuss with the southerner the questions of the day. About the only thing left now is for some novelist to have Lincoln up in a balloon watching every battle of the civil war. Or he might put him aboard the Monitor when it whips the Merrimac, exclaiming in his quaint way: 'The craft is well named.' The begrimed gunner pursues in his work of destruction and looks upon the kindly face, asking as he does so: 'In what way, sir?' 'Merrymac!' he replies, solemnly; 'see how her sides are shaking.' And then a look of infinite tenderness steals over his sad face and he forgets to say: 'That reminds me of a story out in Illinois.' Really it is time to call a halt on the use of Lincoln by story writers. People are tired of it and they resent having one of their greatest and best men do so silly things and speak bad English."

In writing upon the much agitated subject of spitting in public places a writer in the New York Times facetiously observes: "We have at last set ourselves with laudable determination to suppress altogether the disgusting habit of spitting in public conveyances. Perhaps the odious culprits might have been cured—like ill-mannered dogs and cats—by rubbing their noses on the floors they had contaminated. That remedy, however, would have had the obvious disadvantage of extreme simplicity and a kind of physical appropriateness. However, as a merely provisional arrangement, the culprit may now be hauled off to the nearest police office, and then without further trial sentenced to pay \$500 or be sent for a number of weeks or months to jail, while his innocent family, deprived of his support, are pleasantly staring. This arrangement is only temporary, for it is said that a committee of Yankee physiologists have well-nigh perfected an apparatus by which the salivary glands will be entirely suppressed, and the processes of digestion carried on by some kind of drying apparatus, which will render spitting impossible."

There are, says the Buffalo Express, some businesslike young women employed as demonstrators at the food exhibits on the Pan-American grounds. One of them dishes out apple butter (or some such dope) on a cracker, to whomsoever will eat. A young man took his dose the other day and then, wishing to be jocular, remarked with an ingratiating air: "That's good apple butter. Just like mother used to make." The young woman struggled with her desire to be polite for a moment; then her business instinct triumphed, and she replied: "Much better. Your mother and neither the knowledge nor the facilities to make such apple butter."

John Thompson, of Ottawa, had a finger amputated the other day as the result of putting chemicals on a wart, reports the Kansas City Journal, which adds: "And there will be but little sympathy with Mr. Thompson. The idea of putting chemicals on a wart, when everybody knows that the scientific way to remove warts is to touch them with a gizzard of a chicken and then bury the gizzard at the left-hand corner of the grave of a politician, saying: 'Like loves like; come like, like like!'"

The negro population of the United States is not diminishing, as many suppose, but is on the gain. The percentage of increase since 1890, according to the census of 1900, is 13.78, which is a greater percentage of increase than that of the previous decade. The actual figures, according to the latest census, are as follows: Colored population, 8,500,000; increase, 1,029,900 that is the largest increase shown by any census since 1790, excepting that of 1860, when the gain was 1,700,784.

Elbridge T. Gerry, the humane society founder, started the fad of melon growing at Newport some years ago, and now there are very few large houses which have not a melony attachment. This enables the fruit to be grown under glass, and at the tables of some of the wealthy men the melon, the Jenny Lind and the other sorts of the musk melon are served all winter.

The demand for farm hands has increased such a drain upon the labor supply of Kansas that advertisements for the large cities for unskilled men, at double rates, are unheeded.

THE DAIRY

WATER REFRIGERATOR.

Its Designer Claims That for Ordinary Farm Purposes It Has Advantages Over Ice.

For the last two years I have used a homemade water refrigerator in the farmhouse which has some advantages over ice. It saves the expense of putting up ice; saves labor of getting it out and putting it into the refrigerator. It is purer than ice, and furnishes drinking water of guaranteed quality, which is better for the health than ice water. Directly Sage, of this state, makes a strong point against putting ice into a refrigerator and then breaking off a little to put into drinking water—this on the score of health.

The water used comes from a deep drilled well, which is curbed with water-tight and air-tight gas pipe from top to bottom so no insects or



seepage water can possibly get into it. Northern Iowa is blessed with this kind of wells, and pure, uncontaminated water is the first thing to secure on any farm.

The windmill sends it first to the tank in the top of the refrigerator through the short pipe, indicated by dotted lines, the overflow runs back through the other pipe and goes to the stock water tank. The water is needed for stock, so none of it is wasted. It is also needed at the house, and faucets permit its being taken out at the house as desired. It is cool and pure, and can be drawn out in pantry, dining-room or kitchen, or all, as desired. Shelves in the lower part hold the milk, butter, fruit and whatever else is desired to be kept cool, and the wife does not have to go down cellar after butter, nor to the well for water, nor the man of the house have to get ice for which he has no need.

The tank I use is four feet high, three feet wide and one foot thick, and made of galvanized steel. A cupboard-like structure without shelves in the upper portion affords a good place to locate this tank, and the windmill will do the rest. The pipes run underground from well to house, in a trench six feet deep, so as to be free from frost. A stopcock at the pump allows the water to be sent to the house when desired, or direct to the stock tank without first passing through the house tank.—E. C. Bennett, in Orange Judd Farmer.

HINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

The good dairy cow is not always the fat and sleek one. Sudden changes in feed will cause the cows to shrink in milk.

Proper feed shows the breed in dairy cows at milking time. Ice-cold water is certain aid in diminishing the flow of milk from a cow.

A tin vessel containing milk is much preferable to crocks or stoneware vessels.

A good remedy for swollen test on a milk cow, is equal parts of glycerin and lobelia.

Webster does not, in his definition of butter, allude to oleomargarine as a butter product.

Don't feed the skim milk to the calf sour. Heat milk to about 90 degrees before feeding.

The separator on the farm removes the possibility of rearing a stunted calf on skim milk.

The food for the cows should be of such a nature that no bad taste will be imparted to the milk.

One good dairy cow is superior to three poor cows in the dairy. The difference is in the cost of feed.

Get the milk from the barn into a cool, well-ventilated place as soon as possible after it has been drawn.

Get rid of that idea you have to starve the calf if it makes a good dairy cow. It's a delusion and a snare.

Raise all the food you can for your cows at home on your own ground. In that way you can get good money for the crops themselves.—Rural World.

Only Good Cows Pay Profit.

It is a common error among the unthinking cow owners to try to feed poor cows into a state of profitability. The writer has known men with a herd of poor cows to try to feed them so as to increase their capacities, but he has never known one to succeed in doing so. It pays to start only with good cows, whether raised or purchased. The good cow begins to pay a profit at once, and she continues it for a long period each year. As a breeder she presents possibilities not discoverable in the poor cow.—Farmers' Review.

ADULTERATED COFFEE.

GROCER WHITE FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATING OHIO'S PURE FOOD LAWS.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Honesty of Coffee Brought Out by Scientific Experiments—Presence of Bacteria.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 2.—The jury in Judge Meek's court in this city has found James White, a local grocer, guilty of selling adulterated coffee. The prosecution was based on a package of Arbuckles Ariosa coffee.

The State of Ohio, through the Pure Food Commission, prosecuted White. The case was on trial for nearly a month and attracted national attention.

The manufacturers of Ariosa coffee conducted the defense for Grocer White. The best attorneys in the country were retained to defend him, but, after a short consultation, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. The State of Ohio considers this a big victory. Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn has been waging a warfare on spurious food articles and the department has been successful.

The complaint of the State of Ohio was that Ariosa coffee was coated with a substance which concealed defects in the coffee and made it appear better than it is. The State charged this coating or glazing was a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria.

Prof. G. A. Kirchmaier, of this city, a well known chemist, was the principal witness for the State. He had made scientific examinations of samples of Ariosa purchased from Grocer White in the open market. He found that each Ariosa berry contained an average of 300 bacteria. Mr. Kirchmaier further testified that other coffees he examined contained few bacteria or none at all. He declared that the glazed coffee was not a wholesome food product.

Chemist Schmidt, of Cincinnati, corroborated the testimony of Prof. Kirchmaier. The State did not present further testimony.

The defense through the Arbuckles, who prepared this glazed coffee, secured some of the most eminent chemists and scientists in the United States to give testimony in their behalf. Prof. H. W. Wiley, of the United States Agricultural Department; Prof. Vaughn of Ann Arbor University; Prof. Bielle and Webber, of the Ohio State University, were called to defend Ariosa. Dr. Wiley had made a careful examination of the method of manufacturing Ariosa. He told of the 19,000,000 eggs used by the Arbuckles yearly in the preparation of this glazing. On this point in cross examination, the State's attorney deftly drew from him the information that these eggs might be kept in cold storage by the Arbuckles for a year or two at a time.

The experts who heard Dr. Wiley's testimony were pleased to be able to "catch" so famous a chemist. The doctor at one point in his testimony explained very clearly how it is that the egg put into the coffee pot by the house wife settles the coffee. He said that the heat coagulates the egg, and as it sinks to the bottom of the pot it carries the fine particles of coffee with it, and thus clarifies the drink. It is the act of coagulation in the coffee pot that does the work. Later on in his cross examination, he had to admit that when the egg was put on Ariosa coffee at the factory it became coagulated, and as egg cannot be coagulated but once, that the coating on coffee was practically no value, as a "settler" when it reached the coffee pot.

Prof. Wiley acknowledged that the glazing might be a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria, although he would not testify positively either way because he was not a bacteriologist.

Prof. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor, also a witness for the Arbuckles, said he found bacteria on Ariosa coffee.

Prof. Bielle, another witness for the defense, found any number of lively bacteria on Ariosa coffee he examined, and he agreed that glazed coffee surely was a more favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria than unglazed coffee.

Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn says: "The State is very much elated over its victory against this corporation. We are now considering the advisability of informing every grocer in the State of Ohio that it is an infraction of the laws to sell Ariosa, and at the same time give warning to consumers that the coffee is an adulterated food article."

The verdict of the jury in this case is of national importance because a great many other States have pure food laws like that of Ohio, and it is natural to suppose that similar action will be taken by other Pure Food Commissioners to prevent the sale of glazed coffees.

Washington's Fastidious Kinsman. Lawrence, earl of Ferrers, a distant relative of George Washington, had a most tyrannical temper, and one day in a fit of passion he cut down with his sword his steward, an old gentleman named Johnson. The latter had given no provocation for the deed, and the crime was an act of brutality inexcusable save that the earl may not have been well balanced mentally. He was brought to trial for killing Johnson and demanded and received the privilege of being tried by his peers.

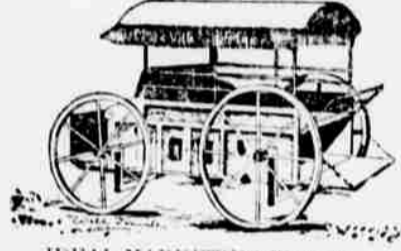
The house of lords was thronged during the hearing. The evidence proved to be conclusive, and Ferrers was sentenced to be hanged at Tyburn. Appeals were made to the king for clemency, but in vain. Ferrers met his fate with considerable bravado. He was carefully attended for the occasion and insisted on providing a silken cord for the ceremony. To this whim the executioner agreed, and the earl was executed otherwise like any other felon.

HORTICULTURE

FARM MARKETING WAGON.

Indispensable Where Garden and Dairy Products Are Sold Directly to the Consumer.

Hundreds and hundreds of our most successful farmers find the most profitable method of disposing of the farm's products to be selling them at first hand to consumers, direct from the farm wagon. Where there is a city or numerous villages within easy driving distance there can be no doubt that this plan is eminently wise. It enables one to market his crops when they are at their best, thus affording a chance to get best prices, while it saves to the farm the middleman's profit. In following this plan of selling crops it is of great importance that the market wagon be well suited to the business. If the



ordinary open farm wagon be used, there is little protection from the sun and flying dust, while all the articles composing the load are more or less jumbled together, detracting from their flavor. Again, a rusty-looking old wagon is not suggestive of delicious fruits, vegetables or dairy products. Bright paint and varnish pay big interest when it comes to the selection of a market vehicle.

It will often pay to build a wagon just suited to the needs of the farm whose crops are to be disposed of at first hand, or at least to build a wagon body that may be set upon a "low-down" running gear that may already be at hand. The accompanying design of a farm marketing wagon is presented for the consideration of those who may find it expedient to build. This wagon was designed for the convenience of the farmer and for the safe bestowal of his load in a manner to make the contents of the load show to the best advantage. It has a "deck" on which the bulky articles, such as cabbage, squashes, melons, etc., can be heaped up, while "below deck" is a covered space, accessible from four points, where such articles as butter, cream, strawberries, etc., can be kept secure from heat and dust. This interior space can be reached from behind the cart, the end letting down; from either side through little doors, and by lifting up the driver's seat in front. Ice could be used in one of these apartments to keep cream, milk, butter and tender fruits in the best condition. A canvas cover over the whole will not only add to the attractive appearance of the outfit, but will protect the load from sun or showers. With so handsome a wagon, with a driver clean and neatly dressed and with farm products of No. 1 quality, there will be no lack of patronage, and the money the consumer pays will all go into the farmer's pocket.—Webb Donnell, in Farm and Home.

THINNING POTATOES.

Experienced Grower Tells Why He Is Not in Favor of This Generally Popular Practice.

Those who use small potatoes for seed usually get more stalks in a hill than they like, and the question occasionally comes: "Would it pay to thin them out?" This has been tried by many persons, and I know one extensive grower who finds it profitable in his large fields. It is my own experience that such thinning does not accomplish as much as the thinning of corn. In the latter case each plant is as thrifty for a time as it would have been if standing alone, while in the case of the potato a large number of plants coming from the same seed causes weakness. We want a hardy, thick sprout from the start, and while the thinning helps, the remaining plants never become as heavy and strong as they would have been if the same amount of potatoes had never fed more than two sprouts. More than this, the thinning disturbs some of the plants that remain, unless the work is very carefully done. I should prefer to have the thinning done if there are many plants from a single small potato; but it is much better not to have the extra plants, and this is secured by using large tubers for seed, cutting to pieces of two or three eyes.

Where ground has been hard-packed by rains after planting this late season, good, close cultivation is needed. The potato will not thrive in a packed soil. For such land a deep cultivation, almost under the row, should be given as soon as possible after all the plants are up nicely. This cuts off some roots, but it gives loose soil, and if after-cultivation is shallow the new roots quickly fill the well-loosened soil, and there is a chance for a yield that is not possible to a soil hard-packed right after planting.—Farm and Fireside.

In order to get the full benefit of heeling in trees in the fall advantage must be taken of the first favorable opportunity to set them out in the spring.—Farmers' Voice.

A HEALTHY WOMAN.



Mrs. Clara Makemer, of The Florence Crittenden Anchorage Mission, Chicago, and don't feel as if I could be more than twenty. I was sick for five long years. I doctored all the time. Nothing helped me permanently until I heard of Dr. Hartman and his medicine and he cured me. I had been so sick, suffered almost death, vomiting three or four times daily, no strength, not able to walk, and now for one year and a half I have been a well woman. People are surprised to see me so well. I tell them that Dr. Hartman cured me with Peruna.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—Peruna is the best tonic I have ever known for general debility—a sure cure for liver complaint, and a never-failing adjuster in cases of dyspepsia. I have also used it in cases of female irregularities and weak nerves common to the sex, and have found it most satisfactory. For almost any internal trouble Peruna is an ideal medicine chest.

Mrs. D. Finlay, Petoskey, Mich., writes: "I never was better in my life than I am now. Peruna has cured me. I was fifty-seven years old last Friday

The baccalaureate sermon preached recently before the Harvard seniors by President Hyde of Bowdoin, was a masterpiece of its kind. It may be doubted, says the Albany Argus, if any baccalaureate sermon delivered this year has contained more plain horse sense and good advice, applicable not only to young men about to enter active life from college, but to other young men, and indeed (with the change of a few words) to men of all ages everywhere. Dr. Hyde took as his text Matthew xii, 30: "He that is not with me is against me"; and Luke ix, 50: "He that is not against us is for us." Dr. Hyde said in part:

"1. Give your best. Do not look for a place ready made to fit you, but fit yourself for a place.

"2. Take nothing you do not pay for at its full price. One-half of the great world you now enter are women. The best thing in the world is a fond woman's love. You can pay for it with nothing less precious than the entire respect and devotion of your own heart.

"3. Be brotherly. You remember how disagreeable it was to have young fellows coming here with their heads full of their own family or wealth or school accomplishments or personal importance. When you go out into the world do not make the mistake that those swelled head fellows made when they came here.

"4. Be self-sacrificing. The great social claims and the clamor of our petty appetites and passing passions never coincide, but are in perpetual warfare."

Every man who follows those precepts is bound to be a useful citizen, a respected friend and neighbor, and one of those who make the world a better place to live in.

Some of the "unattached" of the more numerous sex are casting about for influence with the legislators looking to the labeling of the male creature, reports a New York exchange. Briefly, these estimable young women want the man who is married and the man who is about to be married to wear such announcement of his condition as will inform all the world. As they logically put it: "When a girl is engaged, she wears an engagement ring, doesn't she? And when a girl is married she wears a wedding ring, doesn't she?" There seems to be no appeal from these direct statements. "Well, then," goes on the feminine, "why give the man an advantage? Why allow him privileges denied the woman? Why permit him to gallivant all over the face of the habitable globe, displaying his manly charm and captivating the girl who is willing to be captivated, and then bringing tears and sorrow into her sweet young life by the discovery that he is mortgaged goods? When a girl wears an engagement ring it constitutes a 'hands off' sign to all mankind, with one exception. When she wears a wedding ring it ought

to constitute such a sign, and sometimes does. But there is no such safeguard in the case of the man. He may dance all evening with a new girl and lead her out to the palmroom and tell her all she has known ever since she knew anything relative to her prettiness, and the shell-like pinkness of her little ear, and a good deal more in the same lines, and she, poor, innocent, confiding thing, will believe him and let her young fancy turn to thoughts of engagement. And all the time he may be engaged to another girl, or married, for all she knows. That's where the girl is at a disadvantage. The man ought to be compelled by act of legislature to wear a ring."

At the suggestion of a Chicago justice of the peace a school is to be opened in that city in which policemen will be taught elementary grammar, so that they can express themselves more clearly on the witness stand.

The plaintiff in a Newport (N. J.) divorce suit testified the other day: "The trouble between my husband and myself began the day before we were married."

A Great Relief. Mrs. Catterson—I thought I would come and tell you that your Harold has been fighting with my Bobbie, and settle the matter if I could. Mrs. Hatterston—Well, for my part, I have no time to enter into any discussion about children's quarrels. I hope I am above such things. "I'm delighted to hear that. I'll send Harold over on a stretcher in an hour or so."—Harper's Bazar.

Tactical Blunder. Maud—Has Mr. Goodketch come to call on you yet? Mabel—No. He asked me several weeks ago if he might call, too. Maud—What did you say in reply? Mabel—I told him mamma would be glad to see him. Maud—Well, that's where you swallowed your gum.—Chicago Tribune.