

## PROVES LOVE IS BLIND

Perfect Confidence of a Mexican Who Could Doubt His Eyes, but not His Sweetheart.

Pueblo, Mexico.—For the past week the physicians in charge of one of the sanitariums here have been dealing with one of the most puzzling and obstinate cases of eye trouble ever brought to their notice. Their suspicion that the subject has nothing the matter with his eyes was confirmed by a naive confession made by the patient.

The man's name is Estanislao Ruiz. He stated that he lives in Cholula and shortly before coming here he was shocked one evening, upon passing the house of his novia, to see her kissing a very dandily dressed stranger through the bars of her window. Fearing that he might cause a scandal by interfering, he retired quietly, and later in the evening returned to speak to the young lady about it. She denied the matter emphatically.

"But I saw you with my own eyes," he maintained.

"Do you believe your dulce or do you believe your eyes?" she demanded triumphantly.

"I believe my dulce," he answered. There was a hearty embrace, and he came here immediately to have his eyes treated.

## RAISES A GIANT CABBAGE.

Massachusetts Vegetable Would Make Meal for Twenty Families.

Boston, Mass.—A young restaurant was brought into this city a few days ago in the form of a cabbage that is a giant in its class. And there is some class to it, as it fills the top of a good sized table and would make a meal for twenty families. The monster is fully three feet in height and weighs in the vicinity of thirty pounds. It was raised in the garden of Albert Todesco of Roslindale.

The seed that this cabbage came from has heretofore never been guilty of any such conduct and had been satisfied to bring forth ordinary editions of the vegetable that is commonly embraced with the name of corned beef.

When the head grew in size Mr. Todesco was about to cut it off when he noticed that although it was larger than any of the others it was not nearly full grown, and allowed it to remain on its stalk and awaited its full growth. He expected the head would be a large one, but never anticipated that it would become what it really did. After waiting several weeks and seeing that the head was still enlarging, he cut away the surrounding plants to allow it to have enough room for its growth.

## A "CONFEDERATE" WEDDING.

All Wore Gray and Bride Says She's an Unreconstructed Rebel.

Atlanta, Ga.—With the church draped in Confederate colors, the bride and bridegroom dressed in Confederate gray, and the minister and ushers Confederate veterans in full uniform, a unique wedding was solemnized at the Second Baptist Church.

The bride was Miss Lodi Will Byrd, the daughter of a Confederate veteran, and the bridegroom was George E. Morgan. The ceremony was performed by Gen. Clement A. Evans, dressed in a complete Confederate uniform. Six veterans of the Confederacy, in uniform, acted as ushers, and Gen. A. J. West, in a Confederate uniform, gave away the bride, who was attended by six girl friends, also in Confederate gray.

Confederate airs were played on the organ, and "Dixie" was rendered as the wedding party left the church. The bride says she is an "unreconstructed rebel."

## TARTAR BOW USED BY ESKIMO.

Connecting Line Between Widely Separated Tribes Received.

New York, N. Y.—Did the progenitors of the Eskimos once ride over the plains in the command of the Grand Cham of Tartary? This is the interesting question which is raised by the receipt at the American Museum of Natural History of a collection of specimens from Point Barrow, gathered by Mr. V. Steffanson, an explorer who is on an expedition for the museum.

Among the articles is a bow bent almost in a half circle and precisely of the same pattern as that used by the Tartar horsemen. There are also arrows and darts of a peculiar design, with heads of sheet copper.

## PUPPY CHEWED UP \$5 BILL.

Missourian Wants Postmaster General to Make Good His Loss.

Washington.—Postmaster General Hitchcock has been requested by a Missourian to make good the loss of a \$5 bill which was chewed up by the Missourian's "young pup dog." In the communication was an affidavit telling of the destruction of the bill, with four small pieces which the puppy had not consumed.

The communication, with the remnants of the note, has been turned over to the Treasury Department for such disposition as it can make of it.

## PIE FOR CONVICTS.

Jailer Says It Makes Them Well Behaved.

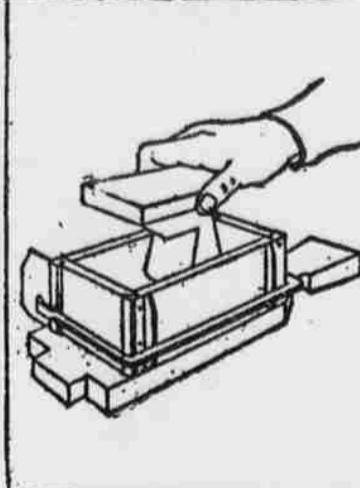
Little Rock, Ark.—Superintendent Cohn of the Arkansas penitentiary issued an order instructing all convict camps to give their men pumpkin pie four days each week. He believes experiments show that convicts fed on a diversity of food, and especially on pumpkin pie, are all well behaved. He said that at camps where such diet was offered they had not whipped a convict for more than a month.

## DAIRY AND CREAMERY

## BUTTER MOLDS IN PARTS.

Sides Can Be Taken Away, Leaving Print in Perfect Shape.

Of especial interest to dairymen and farmers in the butter mould designed by a Colorado man, but it is also of interest to those whose acquaintance with butter is limited to meeting it on the table. The chief advantage of this mould—which is a pronounced advantage—is that the



sides come apart and the butter can be taken out with ease and without spoiling the form or print. The mould consists of a base portion with handle attached and raised portion to form the bottom of the mould box. The sides are made in two parts, arranged to interlock, and held in position when they are interlocked by a clamping member that swings over and holds them firmly together. In the old style butter mould it was necessary to push the print out, the sides being solid. In this form all that is required is to open the clamping device, take the sides off and the butter appears in perfect condition.

## Keeping Cream Sweet.

The first step in keeping cream sweet is to keep it as clean as possible. Clean cream cannot be produced by filthy methods of milking nor by handling the cream or milk in unclean utensils. Milk cans, stirrers and pails should be thoroughly scalded in hot water and dried and exposed to the sunlight and pure air.

The next step is to remove the animal heat from the cream as soon as possible after separating. Run the cream from the separator into a convenient utensil for cooling. A 3 or 5 gallon shotgun can be most convenient.

Cool the cream in well water by stirring. In a few minutes it can be reduced to the temperature of the water.

After the cream is cooled it can be added to the cream contained in the supply can used in delivering cream to the station. The cream supply can, while being filled and held for delivery, should be kept in water at as near the temperature of freshly pumped water as possible. The average temperature of well water in Kansas is about 56 degrees. With it cream can easily be held at 58 or 60 degrees, and at this temperature will remain sweet for delivery in good shape at the station.—Kansas Farmer.

**Feeding Value of Milk.**

In speaking of the difference between the feeding value of fresh skim milk, warm milk cooled and then re-heated to the same temperature when it was desired to feed it, D. H. Otis declares that there is practically no difference.

He says: In a test I have fed two lots of calves in comparison, giving one fresh hand-separator skim milk still containing the animal heat, and feeding the other lot sterilized creamery skimmed cooled to about 58 degrees F., to keep it sweet from 12 to 14 hours. As good results were obtained with one as with the other. Under ordinary farm conditions it is difficult and often inconvenient to keep skim milk sweet, and for this reason better results are usually obtained with hand separator skim milk. Sufficient heating will, however, prevent the transmission of tuberculosis, which is quite frequently spread through skim milk.

**Recipe for Whitewash.**

The best whitewash for inside or outside use is made as follows:

One half bushel unslacked lime; slack warm water; cover it during the process of steaming; strain the liquid;

dissolve a peck of salt in warm water; boil three pounds of ground rice to a thin paste, add one-half pound of powdered whiting and a pound of glue, which has been dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons of hot water to the mixture; stir well and let it stand 48 hours. If properly applied one pint will cover a square yard.

**Worrying the Cows.**

It will mean a loss to the farmer to have the cow afraid of him. It is a loss every time she is frightened.

To run a cow to pasture is like throwing money away. A cow in any way worried will not do her best. The cow that is made a pet of will make money for its owner. The milk of a frightened or abused cow is poisonous.

**Feed Before Milk.**

Something from nothing never works out in the dairy. You must put the feed into the cows if you are going to get the milk out of them.

## SENSITIVE MR. GOBLINGTON.

Can Stand Being Snubbed by a Man, but Hates to be Ignored by a Woman.

"I don't suppose I ought to be so sensitive," said Mr. Goobington, "but it seems to be the way I'm built. I can stand being snubbed by a man, but it hurts my feelings to be ignored by a woman."

"This morning coming in at a door through which from within I was about to go out was a woman. When I saw her coming I of course opened the door for her as politely as I could and stood back to let her pass.

"Did she as she passed through thank me or graciously incline her head to me or by any token acknowledge my deference to her? By not so much as the bat of an eye or the quiver of an eyelash; she simply ignored me; she passed me by as if I had been the knob on the door instead of the man holding the door open for her."

"Do you know that jarred on me. Hurt my feelings sorter. I don't suppose I ought to be so sensitive, but I seem to be built that way."

## "The Easiest Way."

Prof. Alfred E. Stearns, principal of the Phillips Andover Academy, said at the recent alumni dinner in New York:

"The easiest way, in raising funds as in other things, is the wrong way. I remember an Orange man and his easy spelling rule.

"In Orange, in my childhood, I once complained of the difficulties of spelling. I said that 'el' and 'le,' in such words as 'believe' and 'receive,' always stumped me.

"Then this Orange man patted me on the head, and smiled, and said:

"My boy, I will give you an infallible rule for 'el' and 'le'—a rule that in 47 years has never failed me."

"I expressed my delight and waited.

The man resumed:

"The rule is simply this: Write your 'i' and 'e' exactly alike, and put your dot exactly between them."

## Microbes in Cold Lands.

We are accustomed to think of severe and continuous cold as being an enemy to life of every sort, but data furnished to the Pasteur Institute in Paris by Dr. Charcot, the Antarctic explorer, proves conclusively that the intense cold of the south polar regions still allows various forms of microscopic life to flourish. On examining the intestines of animals twenty-four different kinds of microbes were found, and of these fifteen were varieties already known in Europe. Even the microbes found in soil taken from the Antarctic continent where the foot of man had never trod were found to be identical with those of the inhabited world.

## Is Tired of Praying.

A little girl in St. Louis the other evening was going through the usual form of prayer: "God bless mamma, and papa and make me a good girl," and so on, when all at once she seemed to come to a decision. "Now that is the last time I am going to say that prayer," she said, very gravely, looking at her mother. "You are older than I am and it is your place to ask for all those things and I don't see any use in two people's asking the same thing." Since then she has firmly refused to pray, insisting that it is her mother's place to ask God for blessings.

## A Boomerang.

Little Archie, aged four, had been very troublesome all day, and especially trying to his father, who had had to stay at home as he was not well enough to go to work. In the evening after the little fellow had said his prayers, his father called him, thinking it a good time to say a "word in season" and began by asking: "My son, why is it that father and mother have had to punish you so much to-day?" Archie thought a minute, and then to his father's discomfort replied: "I guess it was cos you were both sick and cross to-day."—Delineator.

## Pole Shifts Its Position.

Later information on the results of Lieut. Shackleton's expedition to the antarctic revealed much that was not discussed in the preliminary dispatches. It is now brought out plainly that the south magnetic pole, like the north magnetic pole, shifts its position. The discovery will enable geographers to revise the magnetic charts and this will render navigation safer.

## Best Use of the Bath.

The human body is covered with the most wonderful and beautiful fabric in the world, flexible as silk, resistant as steel, tough as leather and, beauty of beauties, flushed by some three millions of glands, so that it is absolutely self-cleaning. Therefore, says our doctor, speaking of the bath: "Don't scrub; seldom use soap; use cold water as you can enjoy."

## For Better or Worse.

I'm tired of this eternal philosophical scrap about the respective influences of heredity and environment," says the Philosopher of Folly. "If heredity brings a man enough money, he can make his own environment."

## Where Falsehood Is Justifiable.

There are two occasions when the most veracious man is likely to prevaricate—when he tells a love romance or a bunting story.—Paris Figaro.

## Done for.

A New York woman has used a whip instead of the divorce courts. She has ruined her matrimonial future.—Washington Post.

## ROADS AND ROADMAKING

## FOR BETTER DIRT ROADS.

Some Things that the Road Foreman Must Know.

With a sandy soil and a subsoil of clay or clay and gravel plow deep so as to raise and mix the clay with the surface soil and sand.

The combination forms a sand-clay road at a trifling expense.

If the road be entirely of sand a mistake will be made if it is plowed, unless clay can be added.

Such plowing would merely deepen the sand, and at the same time break up the small amount of hard surface material which may be formed.

If the subsoil is clay and the surface scant in sand or gravel, plowing should not be resorted to, as it would result in a clay surface rather than one of sand or gravel.

A road foreman must know not only what to plow and what not to plow, but how and when to plow.

If the road is of the kind which according to the above instructions should be plowed over its whole width the best method is to run the first furrow in the middle of the road and work out the sides, thus forming a crown.

Results from such plowing are the greatest in the spring or early summer.

In ditches a plow can be used to good advantage, but should be followed by a scraper or grader.

To make wide, deep ditches nothing better than the ordinary drag scraper has yet been devised.

For hauls under 100 feet or in making "fills" it is especially serviceable.

## Road Drags as Good Roads Advocates

Probably few, if any, who know the truth about the use of drags, even the simplest and cheapest in form, on the ordinary country road, have doubts as to the good effects of this device.

The direct and immediate effect of the dragging is the filling of ruts and puddles, the raising of the crown, and the shedding of storm water. This results in gradually hardening the road until it will remain smooth much longer under traffic than it could without this dragging.

Another and perhaps more lasting, therefore greater benefit which comes from dragging, is in the fact that roads so dragged are object lessons. To those who use the better roads they suggest the thought: If so simple a device can make a difference so great as this—can add so much to our convenience and comfort, why should we not go farther, spend a little more money and so make these roads permanently smooth and dry and hard?

Beyond doubt the drag has been an efficient educator, to the profit of all concerned.

## How Road Leveler is Made.

E is plank two by ten inches, six feet long. T, T are two by fours two or three feet long buried in E. N.



## Road Leveler.

is strip of iron to which rods M and a ring are attached with loop bolts. When using stand on T, T.

## Cumulative Value of Good Roads.

Improved roads are breeders of traffic. Commerce invariably follows the line of the least resistance and rarely is a good road constructed that much travel is not diverted to it from other courses. In addition to this, it may almost invariably be found that new industries, new and greater products, spring up along the well built roads. With the added commerce comes added enlightenment, added sociability, enlarged business, and more and more developed and perfected citizenship.

## Thin Edges.

Since the wear at the center of the roadway is always greater than at the sides, some saving in stone may be made by reducing the thickness at the outer edges. A layer of loose stones more than 6 inches deep can be compacted with a roller easily, if at all, and modern roads are all built in two or more layers or courses.

## Lowers Wagon Rates.

Railway freights have been steadily reduced by the improvement of roads and rolling-stock, to which road managers have applied all that science, experience and invention have developed, and in like manner the expense of wagon transportation will gradually decrease as the condition of our highways is improved.

## Macadam Adaptable.

In the State road work in Massachusetts several sections of macadam are used, the highway commission recognizing that a uniform depth of stone throughout the State is undesirable, because of differences in local conditions.

## Crown Every Road.

Every