

WHY SOME MEN FAIL.

EDWIN T. JOYCE.

My song is this: Why some men miss
In life their chosen goal—
They seek to fill, with half the will,
A plan that needs the whole.

They sow the seed on mount and mead,
And wait to see it spread;
While, half concerned, they leave, un-
turned,

The cloud upon its head,
They waste in play the light of day,
Knowing that there will come,
At even-fall, the welcome call
To eat the unearned crumb.

Thus down the tide of life they glide,
In poverty and pain,
Leaving undone, from sun to sun,
The things that lead to gain.

But when the last lone hope is past,
No more to light their way;
And all is lost—they learn the cost
Of doing things halfway.

—Success.

The Wheel of Fortune.

By Charles Griffith Hoffman.

YOU sent for me, Lieutenant Prescott?" The officer ceased writing and turned to face the tall young soldier standing motionless and attentive in the doorway. It was almost a minute before he answered, and when he did there was something akin to pity in his voice.

"Yes, corporal, and for a very dangerous piece of work, too. You need not feel compelled to do it, as it is voluntary service, but there is no man whom I can trust so well as yourself."

The corporal inclined his head slightly at the compliment, and the other continued. "The truth is we are in a tight place, and I must get a dispatch to Major Upton at Tsing Pei to send us reinforcements or come to our assistance. It is a dangerous mission. Will you undertake it?"

"I will do my best," was the simple response. "Thank you, corporal. One thing more. Mr. Latham here"—indicating by a gesture a gentleman sitting in an opposite corner of the room and hitherto unnoticed by the young subaltern—"has come down from the north today and must get on to Pekin as rapidly as possible. He wants to accompany you on your ride."

At the mention of Mr. Latham's name Corporal Frank Russell gave a slight start, and then smiled grimly when he thought how secure a disguise his mustache and sunburn would be. Like a flash the events of one sad day three years before went through his mind. He had been a "society man" in Chicago in those days, with a penchant for literature and art, but an aversion to concentrating his energies on steady work, an unfortunate circumstance for him, as he had no means of support. Modern society has a stern law that paupers shall never presume to fall in love, but love laughs at such restrictions. Unkind fate led him across the path of Gertrude Latham, only daughter of a rich broker and mine owner, and she, in spite of the inequality of their positions, returned his love.

Too late the girl was sent to Europe to make her forget him in the whirl of travel, while he was advised to cease his attentions to her for all time to come. He was honest enough to realize that he had made a mistake, and so, unwilling to be the means of causing her any additional unhappiness, he left Chicago, and after several months of wandering enlisted in the cavalry as a common soldier.

Good conduct raised him to the rank of corporal, and then the battalion had been ordered to China to assist in the relief of Pekin. A vision of Gertrude as she last saw her passed before his eyes—her trim figure set off by a gray riding costume, her auburn hair and cheeks glowing from a warm sun-bath in the keen October air.

An effort Russell composed himself, saluting respectfully, turned to the room. Two hours later, and on fresh horses and armed for emergency, the two men rode to Yenho Tchong, taking the main road which follows pretty closely the Ho River and leads on to Pekin.

There was not a little danger of their encountering roving bands of Boxers and, for the detachment of cavalry which had left Pekin several days previous had separated into two parties, using Tsing Pei as a rendezvous, from whence, in every direction, they were riddling it of all enemy, under Lieutenant Latham's command.

As they pressed on up the river as Yenho Tchong, a town on the wall that the Kouankow Pass, hearing that a large force of were gathering in his rear, and he was cut off, he had found it necessary to send on word of his presence to the commander of the body of the troops at Tsing Pei. He rode on in silence, not wishing any more noise than possible, and Frank Russell care to converse with Latham, lest something in his manner should betray him. Not that he harbored any regrets against the elder man, but from having Gertrude know he had fallen from his fortune.

They were compelled to pass through the forest in old villages, and once they had time to conceal themselves of Chinese soldiers went by the river, which was hemmed in by heavily wooded hills. When about two-thirds of the day had been accomplished, suddenly upon a small hamlet wedged in between the

stream and the precipitous side of the mountain that there was no way to pass except by going directly through it by the highway, a very dangerous undertaking. It was best to try a dash as they were certain to be discovered in any case, so, spurring on their horses, they entered the hamlet at a gallop. Knowing the strategical importance of the place they felt sure sentries must be posted to give the alarm in the event of the main body of the troops returning by that road. As it subsequently transpired a large number of Boxers were quartered there.

Scarcely had they entered the village when the alarm was given. Doors were thrown open and scores of men, armed with every conceivable kind of ancient and modern weapon, flocked out on the road. Sticks and stones were thrown at them, and above the din of voices they heard the report of firearms. But in a minute more they had cleared the town and were dashing down the road on the other side of it.

When all sounds of pursuit had died away, and they thought it was safe to give their horses a rest Mr. Latham said: "Are you all right, corporal? I haven't a scratch about me." "I am wounded in the side," said Russell, who, Mr. Latham now saw, was making a heroic effort to keep his seat in the saddle. "I am bleeding, and I feel myself growing weaker every minute. Help me to dismount and then ride on."

"Nonsense, man! I won't leave you here to die," Mr. Latham responded, assisting the young man to dismount and prop himself against a tree by the side of the road.

Yet, even as he spoke, his heart sunk at the thought of their terrible plight. They were pursued by hundreds of infuriated soldiers, and had no means of making their escape. He listened intently, and thought he could hear a noise in the distance. A few moments more and he recognized it for the howling of wolves, evidently just starting the blood splashed along their trail. It is a well-known fact that even in the thickly settled country in the vicinity of Pekin wolves are still so numerous as to be a menace to life, while back in the mountains they travel in large bands. Russell heard the sound too, his own death knell, as he well knew.

"Mr. Latham," he said, "I cannot last much longer. You absolutely must get those dispatches on to Tsing Pei. The lives of many men are at stake. You can't help me by remaining here, and unless you leave me I swear that I will shoot myself, so that you can have no excuse for staying. Will you go?"

"You are right—many lives depend upon my action. But it is hard to leave you to be devoured by wolves or tortured by Boxers."

Strong man as he was his voice broke as he said this and realized what he was called upon to do.

"In the breast of my blouse," Russell continued, weakly but cheerfully, "you will find my dispatches. Pull them out."

With trembling fingers Mr. Latham did as he was bidden, drawing out some papers. On top was a photograph. Involuntarily he glanced at it. The moonlight fell on the portrait of a smiling girl.

"Merciful powers!" he exclaimed. "Where did you get this picture of my daughter?"

"I have you forgotten me so soon?" Russell asked with a faint smile. "Frank Russell!" cried Mr. Latham. "Why did I not know you for what you really are—a hero? I cannot leave you here to die alone."

"You must," Russell said. "Do not reproach yourself. You did the right thing. Poor as I was I ought never to have presumed to address your daughter. But that is all over now. For the sake of the past give my love to Gertrude and tell her I died doing my duty."

"No, no! I cannot leave you!" Mr. Latham said brokenly. "Then I must send you from me. Don't forget. Give my love to—"

He had drawn his revolver, unseen by the other, and the last word he ever uttered, the name of his sweetheart, was drowned in the report of the shot which ended his life.

Mounting his horse Mr. Latham rode rapidly in the direction of Tsing Pei. He arrived there in safety and told his sad story. A strong force was immediately sent to the relief of Lieutenant Prescott, whom they found still able to hold out. On their return they halted and buried the remains of the heroic corporal.

Frank Russell sleeps in an unmarked grave, forgotten by the world, but there are two persons in whose hearts he holds a tender place, and by whom he will ever be remembered.—Waverley Magazine.

FARM AND GARDEN.

An Enemy of the Tomato Plant.

The potato beetle will eat tomato plants, and especially when the plants are young. After potatoes appear the beetles will not annoy the tomatoes as long as the potato vines are young and tender, but they will attack the egg plants at all stages of growth, preferring them to potatoes. Those who grow egg plants should examine them twice a day, as it requires but a few hours for the beetles to completely strip a young plant. As but few egg plants are necessary to supply an ordinary family, it will not require much labor to look them over two or three times during the day until the beetles are gone.

Farm Separators. Some of the buttermakers are making a lively kick against the introduction of the farm separator. They might as well kick against a stone wall, for kicking will not stop its coming. There is only one thing that will check its rapid introduction, and that is better skim-milk from the creamery. Farmers are getting more and more determined to raise good calves, and they propose to do this with separator skim-milk.

If the buttermakers don't clean up their pumps, pipes and tanks and give the skim-milk a thorough pasteurizing the farmer is certain to lend an attentive ear to the farm separator agent, a separator will be installed on trial and you can count on its staying. It will then be too late to protest, for after a farmer pays \$100 for a separator he is quite apt to find a factory that will take his cream. Dairymen of experience have found that the best of calves can be raised on good separator milk, and every intelligent buttermaker knows how to return it in good condition.—Northwestern Farmer.

Planting and Cultivating Strawberries. Do not plant in a small garden, but some place where you can get plows and team. A few long rows are better than many short ones. Plant on ground free of weed seeds and as early in the spring as the ground is in good working condition. Have the clods well pulverized, then mark off, making furrows three or four inches deep, forty inches apart. Have your plants ready and set them as soon as the furrow is opened. Take a bunch of plants, dip the roots in water, then lay them quickly on moist soil, and sprinkle the soil over the roots until it adheres to every rootlet, then set them quickly before the dirt dries. If this is well done you will not lose a plant.

Plant eighteen inches apart in the row, spreading the roots out well. Plant them on the level; if above it they will dry out and die, and if below it, in cultivation the dirt will roll down upon them and cause much needless labor. The same day the plants are set run a cultivator over the ground. Keep the surface loose at all times till frost in the fall. Never plow with large shovels, nor throw the dirt up to the plants so as to form a ridge. Plow at all times as close to the plants as possible, dragging the runners with the plow close up in the row, so as to make a matted row. If weeds appear in the rows pull them out.—W. L. Anderson, in American Agriculturist.

A Reversed Swing Bit. Some time ago in these columns we gave a description of a blinder designed to stop a runaway horse. A new bit has now been invented by a French cavalry officer warranted to restrain

the most restive horse. It is based upon the principle that a horse cannot rear and kick as long as he is held together. As is indicated by the name the new bit acts in a contrary manner to those now in general use. It acts directly upon the upper bars, raising the horse's head and holds the animal so that it cannot struggle.

Very nervous horses, which it was previously difficult or dangerous to handle, have, on the application of the Bernard bit, become lamblike. The bit can be put on to keep horses quiet while they are being harnessed, shod or examined by veterinary surgeons. A hard mouthed horse.

This bit has the advantage that it can be fixed to any bridle, just like an ordinary bit.

The authorities of the riding school at Lanmar have already adopted the Bernard bit, and it has been tried in the army with perfect success.

Lice in Greenhouse. It is comparatively an easy task to keep lice out of the greenhouse, but an almost hopeless and tedious one to clear a house from them entirely when once they have been allowed to get well established, especially on larger lettuce and similar plants. I have sometimes been annoyed by their presence in the lettuce house to such an extent that I resorted to the clearing off of a lettuce crop before the time of full development, for no other reason than to destroy the hiding places of green fly, which had found a safe retreat among the inner leaves and un-

der the outside leaves of the lettuce plants.

In short, I can hardly impress this lesson strongly enough on the novice in lettuce forcing. His only safety is in regular fumigation, once or twice a week, during the entire season. We use for our small house a couple of handfuls of tobacco stems, which we dampen slightly and then burn inside of a six-inch tin raised an inch or so off the ground by means of three small stones, repeating this fumigation at regular intervals. When lice have once taken up their quarters in a greenhouse, a much larger quantity of stems should be used and the fumigation should be repeated several times at a few days' interval, until the enemy is utterly routed. After that the dose may be decreased, but fumigation should never be entirely omitted.—T. Greiner, in Practical Farmer.

Bracing the Corner Posts. The usefulness of a wire fence largely depends upon the stability of the corner post. There is a heavy strain upon it, so it must be deeply set and well braced. If the corner post is drawn but an inch from its upright position the wires slacken, and a loose wire fence is a poor and dangerous one.

The common fault is in placing the brace too high on the post, and the post is drawn out of line.

In this section our fences are generally of two wires and four feet high, with the second wire twenty inches below the top and the brace placed against the corner post just below the wire and against the second post just below the surface. Braces should be twelve feet long, but ten feet will do if extra care is taken in setting posts.

But a better method is like that given below. The braces are clear of the ground, and they are at the top, where they are a shield to the wire as well as a protection to stock. These straight braces are but six feet long, and several strands of heavy, smooth wire are stretched from bottom of corner post to top of second post and then twisted tightly into a solid cable.

As to the depth the corner posts should be put into the ground each will decide according to soil and the action of frost. I find that in most of our soils here two feet is deep enough, but I presume four feet would be necessary in some places, and perhaps pieces two to four feet in length spiked on the sides at the bottom of the posts for anchors. Except in places where it is quite wet part of the year or in low places where the lift of the wire is considerable we set our intermediate posts only eight inches deep, and two rods apart where used only as a cattle and horse fence, as much of it is.—J. M. Rice, in National Stockman.

THE REALM OF FASHION.

New York City.—White with cream makes a favorite combination of the season, and is rarely lovely in its effect. The smart May Mantou blouse

and a half yards chiffon for ties, to trim as illustrated.

For Separate Waists. White on rose, on green, black on red, on heliotrope, on gray, on navy blue is the range of color noticed in fancy stripe, woven albatross, which is recommended for separate waists on a warm spring day. Far cooler than flannel the albatross waist is especially light. It has no lining whatever, except in the collar and cuffs, and can be had ready-made in good styles with strapped and stitched tucks in the solid colors. White, cream, pale blue and mode-colored albatross are in demand for a cool, light-weight summer gown.

Modish Petticoats. White taffeta petticoats are shown in great variety this season and are in the best of taste, except those which match the gowns. Tucked ruffles with a hem joined by a cross-stitching of gold thread trim one pretty model, while another has pleatings of white chiffon with a tiny ruche on the edges. Black chiffon is also used for the ruffles, and again there is a detachable founce made of white mull, lace insertion and edging which can be laundered.

Pretty Ribbon Effects. Gauze ribbon in narrow widths is much used for ruching on summer gowns, and other very pretty effects in trimming are made with some of the narrow fancy ribbons which come in pretty combinations of color, and also with little jewels through the centre. The latter style is more of a braid in effect, but braids of all sorts are in use, especially the lace braids marked with gold threads.

A Glove Follower. You can prevent your long evening gloves from slipping down by cutting slits in the top, running ribbon through and tying it in a bow at the back of the arm. One, two or three rows may be used.

Illustrated exemplifies white Louisiana silk with cream guipure, bunches of black velvet ribbon and handsome buttons in delicate Persian enamel. But the design is equally well suited to crepe de Chine, peau de soie, taffeta, Korea crepe, and to the favorite light-weight wool crepes, albatross and the like, as well as to batiste, silk mull and similar delicate fabrics.

The foundation is a fitted lining that closes at the centre front and on which the waist proper is arranged. The backs are laid in straight tucks that are overlaid at the waist line to give a tapering effect, but the fronts are tucked a short distance below the yoke only and fall in becoming ful-

Food Consumption and Eggs. From careful test it has been shown that the largest egg production is always during the period of greatest food consumption, and the smallest egg yield was when the food consumption was least. This invariably proves the case, so that one can depend upon the truth of it. The amount of food consumed sometimes varies according to its quality. One may make the ration so fattening that the hens will become too fat for egg laying, but with a reasonable diet the egg production will be in direct proportion to the amount of food fed and eaten. This means, of course, that the hens are able to digest and assimilate food, and not waste it. The feed should be given only in such quantities and times as needed, and when the hens will eat it up clean, leaving no waste at all behind.

There are several things to consider which will help to stimulate the food consumption so that a direct ratio will be held between the amount eaten and the number of eggs produced. One of these is daily exercise. The hens must receive exercise daily to keep them in good condition. They cannot eat, digest and assimilate a heavy diet unless they receive exercise in proportion to the food. When stuffed with food for fattening, chickens and capons can for a few weeks eat a heavy diet without exercise, but if this was kept up for any great length of time the birds would sicken and die. They could not continue the process without causing trouble in the digestive organs. In feeding for eggs the process must be kept up indefinitely. Experiments have shown also that hens exercised will eat from two to five per cent. more food daily than those not exercised. These same hens will also lay from five to ten per cent. more eggs.

Next to exercise is the selection of the right kind of food. Here is a wide latitude offered to the beginner, and really every one must find out the solution for herself. Begin by feeding a mixed diet of such foods that are the readiest at hand and the cheapest to obtain. Sometimes one is lured so that wheat screenings are about as cheap as anything, and nothing stimulates the birds to laying more than these screenings. Wheat is far ahead of corn for egg production, and is should be made the most of at all times. Green things from the garden, scraps from the table, and the refuse from mills all make a varied diet that will give the best results for the least possible outlay of funds.—Anne C. Webster, in American Cultivator.

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L. M. SNYDER,

Practical Horse-Shoer and General Blacksmith.

Horse shoeing done in the neatest manner and by the latest improved methods. Repairing of all kinds carefully and promptly done. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

HORSE CLIPPING. Have just received a complete set of machine horse clippers of latest style. No pattern and am prepared to do clipping in the best possible manner at reasonable rates. Jackson St. near Fifth, Reynoldsville, Pa.

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You will find SKIS, DOORS, FRAMES AND FINISH—of all kinds, ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, HIGH GRADE VARNISHES, LEAD AND OIL COLORS in all shades,

And also an over-stock of Nails which I will sell CHEAP.

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Want Your Clothing to Fit?

Then you ought to go to J. C. Froehlich, MERCHANT TAILOR.

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SOLID INDEMNITY. Twelve first-class companies represented.

The oldest established Fire Insurance Agent in Jefferson county.

All business will receive prompt attention.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

The steel mast of the cup defender Constitution was stepped at Bristol, R. I.

Twenty colleges have entered 720 athletes for the intercollegiate championships.

Yale overwhelmed Pennsylvania and Columbia in the triple bicycle races in Philadelphia.

Richard Croker's horse Harrow won the Stewards' Handicap, value \$5000, at Kempton Park, England.

H. Lindley, of Harvard, defeated Charles Hitchcock, Jr., of Yale, for intercollegiate golf championship.

Harold H. Weekes, Columbia's best athlete, has been debarred from athletics by the faculty committee.

The Middlesex Gun Club, of England, has accepted the challenge of the American team for June 11.

Miss Frances Griscom, the woman golf champion, defeated Mrs. Cate, Fox in club match at Philadelphia.

An automobilist of Morrisstown, N. J., protests against the excessive speed of the New York chauffeurs when out on runs.

The Chief of Police of Vailsburg, N. J., has declined the request of a citizens' committee to stop the Sunday cycle meet there.

Harvard became the absolute possessor of the Ardsley Cup by defeating Yale twenty-three holes to eleven for the intercollegiate golf team championship.



FANCY SHIRT WAIST.

Illustrated exemplifies white