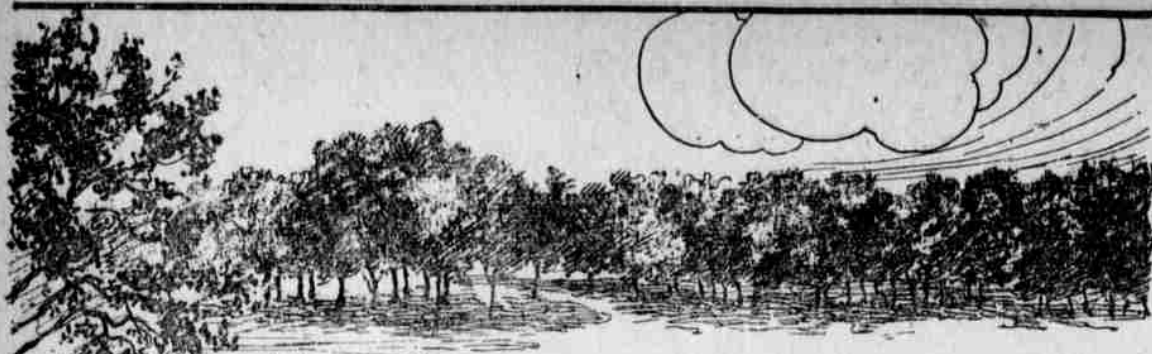


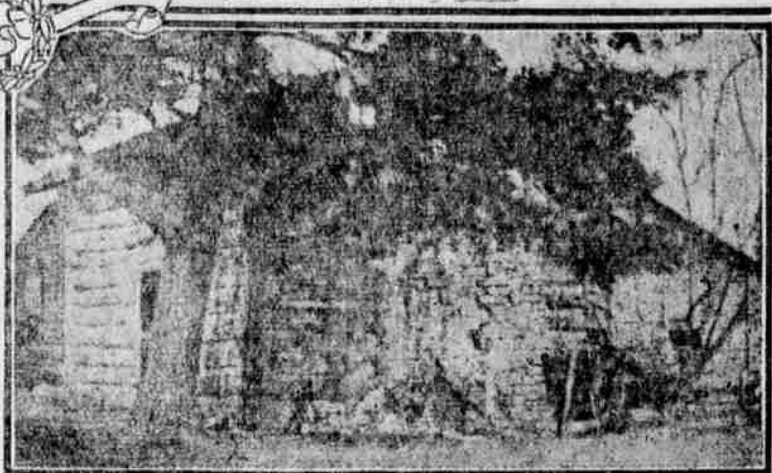
JOHN BROWN PARK, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS



BATTLE GROUND PARK



JOHN BROWN'S MONUMENT - OSAWATOMIE, KAN.



JOHN BROWN'S CABIN - OSAWATOMIE, KAN.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan.—On the occasion of the dedication ceremonies at John Brown park, consequent upon its presentation to the state, Ex-President Roosevelt was guest of honor and the orator of the day. The principal objects of interest at the park are pictured. The monument over the grave of John Brown is the spot especially sought out by visitors to the historic ground. Thousands view the park and its objects of interest yearly.

FARM GARDEN

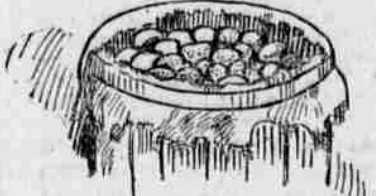
SEND POTATOES TO MARKET

Crop Should Be Graded and Packed in Barrels as Soon as Possible After Dug.

Potatoes, although one of the most important of our truck crops, are usually badly handled by the average grower. Instead of being sent to market in bulk by the wagon load, potatoes should be graded and packed in barrels. The packing should be done as soon as possible after they are dug, for if exposed too much to the sun they will become soft and the skin will turn green.

It is a very good plan to grade and pack potatoes in the field as they are lifted, although when very large crops are grown and it is desirable to grade them more carefully, this can be done better by first sending them to the packing shed, where they can be run through graders and the work done more rapidly. It is just as important to grade potatoes as fruit or any other vegetables.

Early potatoes should be shipped in barrels with holes cut in them for ventilation, and covered with burlap.



Poorly Packed Potatoes.

The barrels should be frequently shaken while being packed, in order to settle the contents firmly, because being heavy, otherwise they will be sure to arrive at market, after long-distance hauling, in very bad condition.

SOIL SICKNESS IN GARDENS

Liberal Dressings of Freshly Ground or Slaked Lime Will Prove an Excellent Tonic.

(By W. R. GILBERT.)

Complaints are common from comparatively small and constantly cropped gardens anent the poorness of the produce. Even such a thing as a cabbage is so faint-hearted as to run away on lanky legs as no well-behaved cabbage should.

All this is very annoying to those who take infinite pains with their gardens and go to some expense in getting reliable seeds. All this may occur, and does occur, where ample manure of the barnyard is applied to keep the soil in fertile condition. It is in fact a kind of soil sickness which ordinary manure cannot overcome, but actually aggravates.

One sees far less of this in large gardens for the simple reason that the larger area gives a much wider range and rotation of cropping, yet even here comparisons may often be drawn between the produce of the large areas and vegetables under field cultivation to the distinct advantage of the latter.

There is fortunately an antidote, for freshly ground or freshly slaked lime is an antidote for this. In liberal dressings it will prove a quick and lasting tonic to the sick soil, and not only should this be administered when spring opens, but as far as possible dressed through crops of cabbage and similar things during a dry day and lightly hoed in.

When lime can be readily obtained in the best condition there is really no excuse for the bad state of things depicted, and even if an extra price has to be paid it is still the cheapest because the only satisfactory thing for the purpose, and whatever may be spent in ordinary manure, if expended on time for several seasons would work wonders.

PROTECTING THE HAY STACK

Excellent Method Is Shown by Accompanying Illustration—Is Quite Inexpensive.

A little wire fence, as shown in the illustration will save its cost 50 times



Saving Hay Stack.

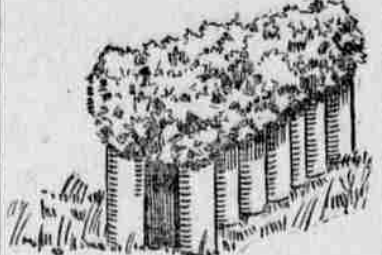
every season and allow stock to run in inclosure where hay or other grain is stacked. Use strong wire fence netting and fasten to posts of 2 by 4 and put these securely in the ground. When not in use the fence can be rolled up and put away.

BLANCHING BY DRAIN TILES

Most Important Part of Producing Good Celery Is to Have Plants Firm and Tender.

Blanching is a very important part of producing good celery; because, unless the plants are white, firm and tender, they are not only unpalatable for the farmer's family, but are, of course, unsalable. Excluding the light induces a solid growth in the heart of the plant and this growth is very rapid. It also turns a plant from green to pure white.

Some growers blanch their celery by placing over the plants a section of



Blanching by Drain Tiles.

drain tile and covering up the top with a coarse cloth or litter.

Persons contemplating growing celery for the market should not attempt to do so until they have visited one of the large commercial celery gardens and learned from observation exactly how the work of seeding, transplanting, cultivating and marketing is done. But the farmer who simply desires to grow enough celery for his family use, may, if he follows instructions, grow good crops, always providing that his soil is very rich and well drained.

LIGHTNING RODS ARE CHEAP

It Is Mistaken Idea to Think That They Do Not Protect Buildings—Wire Fence Danger.

It is a mistake to believe that lightning rods do not protect buildings. They do when properly put up and no farmer can afford to go without them unless he chooses to carry his own insurance. In any case the cost of lightning rods is so small compared to the protection they give that it is doubtful whether it is good policy to take any risks without them. Of course we cannot put lightning rods on hay and grain stacks but we can put the hay and grain in our barns and protect the buildings with lightning rods.

Speaking of lightning, all danger of death to farm animals coming in contact with fence wires heavily charged may be avoided by attaching a wire to the strands of the fence for two or three hundred feet, running one end of it into the ground about four feet deep. This will afford an outlet for the electricity and render the wire fences as safe as any other.

Shelling Beans.

After beans reach the stage for shelling they mature quickly. Keep a sharp lookout that some are not wasted before you are aware. The little white field beans are especially prone to scatter their seeds as soon as the pods become dry.

FARM NOTES

Let posterity help pay for the roads. The log drag is the best dirt road maker.

For successful rotation clover should be one of the crops. Careful breeding is the foundation of the best results in bee keeping.

On the farm, the best time to do a thing is just before it is needed. Letting weeds go to seed means that you are laying up trouble for next year.

If dry weather sets in do not neglect to stir the soil and mulch. This is important.

Curing honey simply means a proper evaporation of the water it contains.

Adjust the knives of the lawn mower to cut within two inches of the roots of the grass.

Although the watermelon is a succulent fruit, wet is more damaging to it than drought.

Half the plants which refuse to grow for amateurs are starved to death or killed by kindness.

Manure will not waste as much fertility in the field as it will in the average farm barnyard.

Cabbage and all other plants of the cabbage family require a very fertile and cool, moist soil for good growth.

Carrots are splendid for folks who need iron in their blood. One of the best ways to get it is to eat these nice roots.

Sunshine, rainfall and temperature are three important factors in cantaloupe culture beyond the control of the grower.

If your beet rows are too thick, pull out some and boll them for greens. Nothing better in the world for this purpose.

Never save beans for seed from rusty or diseased pods, and do not sell them for seed. This same rule applies to some other seeds.

After the ground is plowed for wheat it is a good time to haul out and scatter all of the manure that it is possible to gather up.

Many growers do not attempt to control the melon aphid, but leave it to its natural enemies, of which the lady beetles are the most important.

The ONLOOKER

WILBUR D. NESBIT

ABOUT ANOTHER ABOUT



About Ben Pusher, may his tribe increase. Awoke one night from a sweet dream of peace. And saw an angel standing there beside his bed. "Who are you, stranger?" About Pusher said. "Are you the tax assessor or the census man. Or one who takes straw ballots if he can?" "Nay, nay," the figure at his bed then spake. "A simple little record of good men I make. And if you please, I'd like a fact or two To work up in a little sketch of you."

About Ben Pusher, did not weakly blush. And beg the mystic stranger, with the book, to hush. He rose from off his couch and sat him down. Appeared in pajamas and in dressing gown. And rattled off a lengthy lot of things. So rapidly the stranger flapped his wings. And said: "Go slow, good friend, I beg of you— You talk so fast I know not what to do."

About Ben Pusher smole a knowing smile. And seized the pencil, then with crafty guile. He took the book and spread it on his knees. And said: "I write my own biographies." He wrote and wrote until the night was gone— The stranger vanished in the paling dawn.

About Ben Pusher, on the morrow night. Awoke again—as well he knew he might— And saw the angel standing there beside his bed. "Your book is ready for you, friend," he said. "Also you'll find cigars, and drinks and lunch. Upon the buffet—you may have the bunch."

The stranger thanked him, took the book, and ate. And slapped him on the back with amble state. "About Ben Pusher," then the stranger said. "The way to get ahead is keep ahead."

Ben Pusher's book holds honor on the shelf. Because Ben Pusher wrote the thing himself.

A Disappointment.

"Such a dreadful disappointment as the ladies of the Main street church had in the new minister," sighs the caller.

"Why? What was wrong? Wasn't he orthodox?" asks the hostess.

"O, his principles were sound enough, but you know they had been without a pastor all fall, and engaged this man without seeing him, and—"

"Bless me! What could have been the matter?"

"I'm coming to that. As he was to arrive the first of December, they thought they might as well have his Christmas presents prepared and out of the way of other things. And when he came, he proved to be a man who had both legs amputated after a railroad wreck, and now all the ladies who made carpet slippers for him are terribly put out over it."

A Rock for a Stone.

"Quit that!" screams the wife of the man, when he begins rocking the boat. "I never thought I was married to a rock-the-boat-idiot."

"You're not, Maria," explained the man, earnestly. "I'm simply paying you in your own coin."

"What do you mean?"

"Didn't you bake a cherry pie for me, and didn't I break a tooth on a seed I found in it?"

"Yes, but—"

"Well, if thereafter you'll stone the cherries I'll not rock the boat."

But the wretched woman, realizing that she was linked for life to a punster, began rocking the boat herself in desperation.

Her Future.

"My dear Miss Flossie," said the friend of the family, "I wish to caution you against that young Mr. Flysogh. I hear that he is a man with a past."

"Indeed?" asks Miss Flossie. "Well, he was here this afternoon and at that time he was a man with a present."

And she meaningly studied a large diamond ring on the third finger of her left hand, while into her eyes comes the rapt expression of one who contemplates the future.

Wilbur D. Nesbit

DOOM SMALL COIN

Proposed New Half-Cent Piece Would Be of No Aid.

Chicago Bankers and Business Men Depreciate Proposed Plan of New Yorker to Aid Americans—See No Advantage.

Chicago.—The American people do not have "half cent" tastes. They couldn't be educated to use anything smaller than a cent.

The dollar has spoiled the sense of proportion of the people of this country.

All articles are sold on a cent basis, and people cannot lose something they never had.

These are some of the answers of Chicago bankers and business men to a statement given out in New York by William H. Short, a banker of that city, in which he urged the coinage of a two and a half cent piece by the United States government.

"The use of such a coin," asserted he, "would mean a saving of \$39,000,000 yearly by the consumers."

"The absence of such a coin," continued the New York banker, "has resulted in the universal custom of sellers taking the half cent whenever

a transaction does not result in even money."

He said he thought the public lost yearly from this cause "the approximate sum of \$39,000,000."

Here's what Chicago things of this financial question:

George E. Roberts, director of the government mint before he became president of the recently merged Commercial National bank, thought the American people too extravagant to appreciate a two and a half cent piece if they secured it.

"We have a one cent piece, and judging from the freedom with which the American people spend money, I don't think they could be educated to use a coin that would give them a smaller unit of exchange," said Mr. Roberts.

"In this country all our units are higher than they are in Europe. Our wages are better; our standard of living is different. I can't see that we need a two and a half cent piece, because we have coins enough, and I don't think the proposed coin would be an advantage in trading."

Len Small, recently appointed United States subtreasurer at Chicago, declared over the long distance telephone from his home in Kankakee that he had never given thought to what would happen if we had a two and a half cent coin.

"But off hand," said he, "I would say that our present money takes care of the situation pretty well. I don't think such a coin would effect much of a saving."

Henry H. Hart, Chicago merchant, said he would have to give the matter consideration before expressing an opinion, but believed the smaller retailer would profit more under the present coinage system than does the larger store.

"I can see no advantage of such a coin," he added.

"The mere coinage of a two and a half cent piece, or a twelve and a half cent piece, will not remedy the trouble," averred B. M. Chattell of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank. "It is deeper seated than that."

"In America we have become accustomed to 'two for a quarter,' 'three for a quarter' and 'three for a half,' and our manufacturers have grown away of themselves accordingly. No cigar maker in the United States would think of selling cigars for four, five, six, seven or eight cents, and yet that is what is done in European countries on a corresponding scale of their money."

"The trouble is, the people of this country, starting in a primitive way, became accustomed to the larger value of coins. If, instead of having a dollar, we had something akin to the German mark or the French franc we would accustom our people to a more economical manner of living."

FETE SNAKE KILLERS

Secretary Birds From South Africa Do Tricks at Zoo.

Reptiles Destroyed With Neatness and Despatch by Feathered Flying Animal—The Keepers Are Astonished.

New York.—Two official snake killers, who have been added to the collection at the Bronx Zoological garden, gave an exhibition of how serpents can be slain with neatness and despatch. The snake killers are known to ornithologists as secretary birds. They hail from South Africa. These two got here on Saturday. They are the first ever acquired by the zoo management.

The zoo keepers had read a lot about the way in which the secretary birds kill snakes, but they had never seen the birds in action. Keeper Riley, of the monkey house, was a little skeptical about their exploits.

"Well," keeper Charlie Snyder told him, "there are several no-account snakes lying around loose in the store-room back of the reptile house. Let's give the secretaries a chance to show us."

They did. Snyder gathered up a small bundle of snakes, put them in a bag, and a call was made on the newcomers.

Snyder opened the bag and pulled out a three-foot water snake. The moment it touched the floor the snake darted toward the closed window, and both secretary birds made a dash for the snake. The male reached the reptile first. Down came the foot of the secretary bird on the snake's back just behind the head, and in an instant about two feet of tail was twisting around the bird's legs. There was a severe peck or two, and little was left of the water snake's head.

The tail slowly unwound itself, and both the male and female began to make a meal of the dead reptile.

"That's about the quickest work I ever saw," said Snyder, and Riley admitted that his doubts had been removed.

When the birds had finished their

meal another snake was released, and the performance was about the same. Two more reptiles met with the same fate, and then the secretary birds had eaten their fill.

After their probationary period of quarantine is over they will be put on exhibition in the ostrich house. They will have a runway alongside the ostrich corral, so that they can get all the air they want in summer. The birds have very long legs and necks. At the base of each of their skulls is a long tuft of feathers, which gives them the appearance of having a quill pen stuck at the sides of their heads.

With them in the same shipment from South Africa came a pair of hyrax, a small animal somewhat resembling a woodchuck. The hyrax, says Director Hornaday, is really the coney referred to so often in the Scriptures. It is carnivorous. Both specimens arrived in excellent condition, and will be placed on exhibition soon.

In the collection were also an African porcupine, two zorillas, small skunk-like animals, with white stripes along their sides, a springhaas, which is described by Colonel Roosevelt in his last story in Scribner's as looking like a big jackrabbit, except for a long tail, and two small monkeys, one a Diana, the other known as a velvet monkey. These last are very susceptible to cold, and will be hard to keep here.

Snake-Skin Gowns Next.

Paris.—During the fall an attempt is to be made to bring snake skin into use as a fashion fabric. Society women on the lookout for novelty will be sure to welcome the innovation.

Marvels can be achieved by the python's skin in the hands of a clever designer, for this skin never pulls or gives. It is both waterproof and pliable, and it can, by skillful manipulation of its wonderful scale marking, bring into prominence a pretty point, or hide a defect.

Saves Two Cents at Cost of \$12.50.

London.—For refusing to pay a two-cent fare in a tramway car Richard Hawkins of Fortune Gate road, Harlesden, was at Willesden fined \$12.50.