lantry, Hobson spells Heroisi

The world's corn crop approximates 2,200,000,000 bushels annually, of which the United States produc eighty two per cent.

Pathologists who believe in the "circular insanity" theory might with profit study the intermittent cabine

The masses in Spain are not proper subjects of sympathy in the present crisis. Any governmental change is likely to mean a bott ment of their

From descriptions of the dynamite craiser Vesuvius it is learned that her guns, charged with compressed air, throw shells loaded with gun-cotton. The dynamite part of the name is merely expressive of the sensations of the man who is hit.

Papuan than to the Malay race. They are a family of the brown Polynesian race, which inhabits the Tonga, the Society, Friendly and Samoan islands. The New Zealander and the Hawaiian, although 5000 miles apart, can under stand each other, so similar is the language. The original Hawaiians are olive in color, with black, wavy, glossy hair, large eyes, full lips and a nose inclined to be flat. They are peaceful, gentle, imitative and yield-

The Berlin (Germany) sewer system transports annually from sixty million to seventy million tons of sewage for distribution over an area of twenty thousand acres lying from seven to fifteen miles beyond the limits of the city. Although the cost of the drainage is about \$25,000,000 a year, the enormously increased fertility of the land makes it as well as of the land makes it a paying operation. Besides that, it is the most sanitary and scientific mode of posing of the city's sewage.

The regular troops of the United States army have done so exactly what was confidently expected of them that their splendid performances before Santiago excited less comment than did the equally heroic deeds of the volunteers. We all accepted as a matter of course that the regulars and their West Point officers would act up to the highest standard fixed by the history of their organization. But matters of course should not pass without recognition, All but three regiments of the army which accompanied Shafter are regulars, wel trained, perfectly disciplined, hardy intelligent American soldiers, officered by men whose superiors are not found in the armies of the world. The world of the regulars has proved this.

Spain's red and yellow banner has een kissed by the suns and fanned by the breezes of every clime. Each of the races of the earth has paid gold into her treasure vaults—the red man of our own forest primeval, the Malay of the Southern seas, the Mongolian Islanders, the natives of Africa
—all of these have spent the sweat of their brows and the blood of their hearts to the profit and glory of the kingdom of Spain. By the daring of her navigators and the force of her arms Spain placed her flag at the four quarters of the earth, muses the New York World. The lust of conquest lay at the Spaniard's feet. Then came period in which over-confidence and government prostitutions worked hand in hand. One by one the col-onies proclaimed red-eyed revolution. One by one the nation lost her neglected own. It has taken four centuries to do this—three of them slow, It has taken four cen-

the continued of the slow, unprogressive centuries—but time has done his work well.

The famous English statistician, Mr. Mulhall, has made estimates of the wealth of the leading nations of the wealth of the leading nations of the wealth of the leading nations of the world at the end of the year 1895. His figures are as follows: United States, 821, 750,000,000; Great Britian, 859,030,000,000; France, 847,350,000,000; Great Britian, 822, 550,000,000; Great Britian, 821, 550,000,000; Great Br



Up and up till you look to see
Along the cloud-kissed top
The great hill-breakers curve
In crumbling lines of falling for
Beforethey settle and drop.

Down and down, with the shuddering swee Of the sea-wave's glassy wall, You sink with a plunge that takes you breath, A thrill that stirreth and quickeneth, Like the great line steamer's fail.

We have laid our streets by the square and

line,
We have built by the line and square;
But the strong hill-rises arch below
And force the houses to curve and flow
In lines of beauty there.

And off to the north and east and south,
With wildering mists between,
They ring us round with wavering hold,
With fold on fold of rose and gold,
Violet, azure, and green.
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

THE MAD MARKSMAN.



S it was the Sat urday before the Wimbleton meeting, our company held a match at Bisley, at which our selected pitted against those of the neigh-

those of the neighboring county battalion. I was one of the number, and I remember with pride—for Mary Mayfield, the handsomest girl in Dumbledon, for whose hand George Kempster, a lance corporal, and myself were rivals, were present—that after getting thirty-two at 200 yards and twenty-nine at 500 yards, I finished up at 600 yards with thirty, making my score ninety-one, a good performance in those days, and for the time I was a hero.

ance in those days, and for the was a hero.

George Kempster was down next, and I am ashamed to confess that it was not without a triumphant glance and a smile toward Mary that I saw him finish with twenty-five and a total of sighty-four.

and I am ashamed to confess that it was not twithout a triumphant gland a smile toward Mary that I saw him finish with twenty-five and a total of eighty-four.

The marker had been hit in the eye by a splashing bullet and George and I were selected to take his place. I went unwillingly, I must allow, forchead. It was Mary. Others were standing near—my mother, and Fred, smiling.

George strode away to the butts in such a manner that I often had to break into a trot to keep pace with him. Not a word did he speak, and when I asked him what caused his hurry he looked at me with such disdain, as I thought, that I subsided at once, and to tell the truth, felt rather ashamed. The target, a heavy in plate—to be more precise, the sixinch "bull" itself had been cut out from the remainder of the target, and when shooting was in progress was fitted to its place by a heavy bolt that dropped from above.

The reason for this contrivance I once heard was that when a prize shoot took place for live pigs and spoultry, the unfortunate animals were placed in the aperture and were claimed by the marksman who kiled them.

I had made the plate look spick and span and had gone behind in the shade to rest after my labors, when suddenly a heavy haud was laid upon my shoulders and another on my mouth, and as I recovered from the shock of the fall I recognized the face of Kempster, though sady changed, and hot and cruel.

He had a rope, and was binding my arms to my side, rolling me over and to make the plate had a rope, and was binding my arms to my side, rolling me over and to make the plate had been end to my knees he was back and had struck me to the earth again. When south, and before I could move I have been deared by his own hand, but the other straped and bound to the target, had mubed, and before I could move I have been deared by his own hand, but the other straped and bound to the target, had struck me to the earth again. When south, and as recovered from the shoot of the plate had soon to have the sum and had gone behind in the

did he unbolt the centre plate? "And the people would cheer and she would smile!"

I saw him remove the small, black I saw him remove the small, black circle from its place, and fasten aeross the space a thick black cloth; then I was jerked to my feet, and my back pressed against the stiff iron plate, while the madman silently and swiftly bound me fast by neek and feet and beat.

I tried again to shout as I realized my position, and then to dislodge the black cloth so that my scarlet tunic would reveal my plight; but I was wedged firmly, and my head was the only member that I could move. I thought of her, and tried to pray, while all the time the madman stood by and jeered. Suddeuly, horror! the bugle sounded, and Kempster paled for an instant, then recovered. "Remember!" he whispered, "Mayfield is shooting. Seems queer that he should murder you, eh?" He laughed, and he was gone.

I saw the red flag wave and disappear, and then waited for the end. Oh, how long it seemed. Would that bullet never come? Did I hear it whistling through the air? No, it was only the wind in the trees. What was she thinking about? Did she dear of reactives was and she was she thinking about? I tried again to shout as I realized

was only the wind in the trees. What was she thinking about? Did she dream of me at that moment? And Fred? I prayed to God to guide his

aim,
Ping! and a distant report, and out
from the mantlet came the black and
white signal. Only a magnie! Surely
Fred could not be shooting; he had
never got so low as that for months.
More waiting. Great heavens! it was
tarvible.

terrible.

Ping! and out came the red. Near er this time—an inner; but still not Pingl and out came the red. Nearer this time—an inner; but still not
Fred's form. A low laugh came from
the mantlet, as the wretch divined my
own thoughts. This time for certain.
A dull thud, and up flew the white
signal! Bull's-eye! What did it
mean? Was I hit? There was a pain
in my back, but it had been there for
some time. Was I dying? The earth
flew round and round me, and as I
gasped for breath, a merciful Providence relieved my sufferings.

When I came to myself, a crowd of red-coated soldiers stood about me, and some one was bathing my brow. It was Fred.

"All right, old chap!" he whis-

pered.

I think I smiled, and as I turned my head I saw a body being carried away on a hurdle. What could be the meaning of it? Was I killed, and did I see my own funeral? And musing thus I relapsed into unconsciousness.



To Kill Chicken Lice.

Since we have been in the poultry business, like every other person who keeps fowls, we have had a great deal of experience with chicken lice, and the evil effects of the pests.

In former years we used to combat them with lime and whitewash, coal tar, lard, etc., all of which have some merit. But for the past five or six years we have used but one remedy, and that a very effective and cheap one. It is kerosene oil, and, in our opinion, it is all that any one needs to keep the chickens, both old and young, free of lice, not omitting, however, the place to dust, which is necessary to keep the plumage smooth and glossy.

In order to keep lice off of the old

sary to keep the plumage smooth and glossy.

In order to keep lice off of the old fowls, we keep their perches saturated with the oil, so that the latter are thoroughly soaked all the time, in the warm season, especially. We sprinkle it on the sides of the walls about the roosts and in the next boxes, and about the sides of the nests, after the law or strew he have not in the part of the sides of the sides of the nests, after the law or strew he have not in the sides of the sides of the sides of the nests, after the law or strew he have not in the sides of the sides of the nests, after the law or strew he have not in the sides of the sides of the nests, after the law or strew he have not in the sides of the sides of the nests, after the law or strew he have not in the sides of the sides of the nests, after the law or strew he have not in the sides of the nests, after the law or strew he have not in the sides of the nests and the sides of the nests and the sides of the nests are sides of the nests and the sides of the nests are sides of the nests and the sides of the nests are sides of t

the hay or straw has been put in.

Kerosene oil applied in this way once a week will keep the lice away from the chickens in the hottest

weather.

To free the little chickens and their To free the little chickens and their mothers of lice, we rub the shanks of the hen thoroughly, and her fluff and breast feathers lightly with the oil, and also sprinkle it in and about the coop about once a week. We do not apply it at first, however, until the brood is a week old. The oil prevents scaly and rough legs also, and it is all that one needs to combat chicken lice with.—H. B. Geer, in Agricultural Epitomist.

Agricultural Epitomist.

Summer Work Among Flowers.
Go over the garden beds daily, and remove all fading flowers. This is very necessary if you would keep your plants blooming. If seed is allowed to form, the plant will throw all its energies into the development of it, and you will get but few flowers; but if the process of nature is interfered with by preventing the plant from forming seed, it will, as a general thing, make further efforts to perpetuate itself. In thus thwarting its efforts it can be kept flowering indefinitely. Remove all withered flowers from the lower portion of the gladiolus stalks. If they are left clinging there they soon give an untidy look to the spike. The the central stalk of each dahliat to a stout support, or the plant may be broken over by a sudden wind. Give morning glories stout strings to clamber on, but never attempt to train sweet peas on any support of this kind, for they will stubbornly refuse to make use of it. They like best a support of brush, but they will do very well if trained over wire netting with a coarse mesh. The netting should be at least five feet wide.

If the season is a dry one water

When thoroughly cured the grain is hauled in and threshed. The straw comes out bright and full of sweet juices. Any kind of stock will eat it voraciously. Horses, cows, and even sheep, will thrive on it. May 1st, last, my sheep left good timothy hay in the rack and ate straw secured as I have described. The grain from oats saved in this way is, to my mind, much brighter and more marketable than when left until dead ripe and allowed to stand out in all kinds of weather.—
E. L. Vincent, in Agricultural Epito-E. L. Vincent, in Agricultural Epito mist.

Feeding Hens For Profit.

The right proportion of food for laying hens can be scientifically ascertained, but the relative question of the cost of the different foods must also enterinto the question. Thus, according to some authorities, fowls should receive about sixty per cent. grain, fifteen per cent. of flesh, and twenty-five per cent. of vegetables. This proportion is not absolute, but relative. It serves more as a guide to the poultry-man than as an infallible rule.

Now the question of grain must be decided according to the locality and cost of the various grains. Where beans can be obtained cheaper than grains they take the place of the latter very acceptably if ground and fed in an attractive form. Mixed with the ground beans a little corn, barley and wheat bran produce desirable swells.

an attractive form. Mixed with the ground beans a little corn, barley and wheat bran produce desirable results. Corn we know has the greatest amount of fat producing material in it, and oats more muscle-forming material, Beans, however, succeed any of the grains in muscle-forming material, con-taining thirty-eight per cent.

grains in muscle-forming material, con-taining thirty-eight per cent. com-pared to twenty-two per cent. in oats. As to the meat, flesh or fish food, the matter must also be considered from different standpoints. Fish will to a large extent take the place of meat and flesh, and along the seacoast, where fish can be obtained for a little expenditure of time and labor, poul-trymen ma're it take the place of meat entirely. The fowls not only thrive entirely. The fowls not only thrive trymen make it take the piace of meat rentirely. The fowls not only thrive on it, but they learn to like it, and to prefer it to any other form of meat. It is cheaper, too, and may always be substituted for flesh with good results. The best vegetable substances for the fowls are clover, alfalfa, green oats and garden vegetables. In the West, where alfalfa thrives luxuriantly, this is the best green vegetable food that can be fed to the fowls. Green oats are rather expensive green food, but garden vegetables can nearly always be found in abundance if one looks for them. The tops and the refuse of the vegetables are often just as good as the parts we eat on our table, and they should not be thrown into the yard in quantities. Keep the bulk of them in cold water, and feed only a few each day.—W. E. Farmer, in American Cultivator. ntirely. The fowls not only thrive n it, but they learn to like it, and to

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NFORMATION COLLECTED BY THE

ne Secretary Caa Learn at a Few Min-ntes' Notice the Strength of a Foreign Fleet-How the Archives Arc Com-piled-A Record of the World's Ships.

ntes' Notice the Strength of a Foreign Fleet—How the Archives Are Compiled—A Record of the World's Ships. When the war with Spain threatened, and before the actual beginning of hostilities, the Secretary of the Navy, at Washington, says the New York Sun, was able to learn from his subordinates on a few minutes' notice just what the strength—of the Spanish navy was, the character of the vessels, the style of their armament—in fact, every bit of information necessary to a comparison of the navies of the two countries and a forecast of the probable result of an encounter between them. He found out the character and extent of the permanent defenses of Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines. In fact, he was able to assemble facts, the knowledge of which enabled him to take in the whole situation at a glance.

The information about the Spanish navy, on which Secretary Long was able to call and which he is now using every day, is locked up, with facts about all the navies of the world, in the secret archives of the department kept by the office of Naval Intelligence. This office is an attachment of the Secretary's office. It has existed for sixteen years, and in all that time, until this year, it has never had an official status. The clerks employed in it hitherto have been assigned from other bureaus.

signed from other bureaus.

The office was established in Secretary Chandler's time. Its office was to collect all the information obtainable concerning forces.

The office was established in Secretary Chandler's time. Its office was to collect all the information obtainable concerning foreign navies with a view to utilizing it in the building of the new American navy which was being planned. Uncle Sam has been a pioneer in invention, but seldom in experiment in naval matters. He has chosen to go slowly and surely forward, waiting until the costly experiments of other nations had developed the value of a device before adopting it.

In pursuance of this policy naval attaches were sent to most of the foreign courts with instructions to send in information about foreign navies. At the time the war with Spain began there were naval representatives at Paris. Vienna, London, Rome, St. Petersburg and Madrid. Most of these have since been recalled for active service. These naval attaches sent to the department printed reports as well as written observations of naval operations and experiments. The written reports were always secret, and they cannot be seen to-day without an order from Secretary Long. They cannot be seen at all except by some officer of the department having the Secretary's authority.

Another source of information was the intelligence officer aboard ships. Every Captain of an American vessel on a foreign station designated one of his junior officers to make observations and report to the department,

on a foreign station designated one of his junior officers to make observa-tions and report to the department, and the other officers were asked to give him the benefit of any informa-tion they might pick up. Even the

NAVY'S SECRET FACTS. six clerks busy in the Intelligence Of

fice.

The Naval Intelligence Bureau makes no reports on its work; but the reports of naval officers who have observed foreign wars are put out in book form. In 1885 the bureau published a report by Lieutenaut-Commander Geodrich on the operations of the English is Egypt and the bombardment of Alexandria. More than one officer present on our ships at the time of the bombardment contributed to this report. In fact, on an occasion of this kind every officer becomes an avenue of intelligence for the department.

Lieutenant James II. Sears and Ensign B. H. Wells, Jr., prepared a report on the naval operations in the Chilean revolution. A report on the Brazilian revolution followed, and then came a very complete report of the operations in the war between Japan and China, the first taste of international naval warfare since the perfection of armor and big guns.

The next report to be published will be on the operations of the navy in our war with Spain. There are several intelligence officers with Dewey's fleet and more with Sampson's. They will issue a technical account of the work of the United States ships as soon as the excitement is over and peace reigns in the Caribbean. The The Naval Intelligence Bureau

soon as the excitement is over peace reigns in the Caribbean. reports of the war with Spain doubtless be printed in large edi-for general distribution.

Bull Fights Interest the Masses Much More Than Spain's Disasters.

More Than Spain's Disasters.

The Madrid correspondent of the
London Daily News, describing the
callousness of the masses in face of
the disasters that have befallen Spain,

says:
"To believe the papers Spain is in

says:

"To believe the papers Spain is in mourning, but this is a pure figure of speech. All over Spain popular amusements go on as usual. Guitar playing, castanet rolling, bull fights and processions are in full swing, as in normal times.

"The Saragossa Railroad never had such traffic as it had the week that Cervera's fleet was destroyed. The seats in the carriages were not only filled, but passengers stood in the aisles between. All were as gay as crickets. All want to read the catchpenny, extraordinary late editions of the newspapers that the newsboys cry. The newsboys keep silence about wardisasters or horrors. The excursionists make commentaries aloud.

"They pity Spain and curse Sagasta. They call the Queen Regent an ignorant Austrian and abuse the Alfonsist dynasty. They clamor about Don Carlos or a republic, and then buy cakes and glaszes of fresh water and laugh and talk about bulls and toreadores who are to come into the arena.

"Fleuntas and Bombitaare the great

arena.
"Fuentas and Bombita are the great attractions. They present Cervera, Blanco, and the heroes of Santiago in another atmosphere. They are out of sight and out of mind when there is

so powerful a diversion as the Pampeluna corridas.

"The Civil Governor thought to