Aguinaldo ought to swap his golden whistle for Li Hun; Chang's yellow jacket and peacock feathers.

History will doubtless sum it that four-fifths of the constructive genius of the German Empire passed away when Bismarck died.

The military exhibition which this mation has been giving to the world will not diminish European interests in the peaceful display it will make at Paris two years hence.

A steam engine, the oldest in the world, built by Boulton & Watt in 1777 for the Birmingham Canal Navigations, which had been working regu-larly for 120 years at Smithwick, in the pumping works, has just been put aside for a more powerful engine built for the same company by the same firm. The old engine will be set up again at another station as a memorial of what can be done with good machin ery by careful management.

The coal and iron industries of the United States have now reached a point in their development at which it is possible for us to obtain our raw materials and to carry on constructive work in which these materials play an important part under better conditions than those which surround these industries in Great Britain, says the Boston Herald. What is needed at the present time is a clear realization of this fact and the proper development of the facilities required for its utilization. Iron and steel shipbuilding on the great lakes has been carried to a point that its annual output now exceeds the shipbuilding on the entire seaboard of this country. These lake shipbuilders have shown an aptitude which their salt water business associates have not equalled, and, what is more, the shipbuilders at Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland have and cheap coal, under conditions which make it possible for them to do work at prices below those demanded at our seaboard shipyards.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath has recently compiled some interesting data showing the number of people in each State who are wholly excluded from the benefits of the delivery systems, both rural and urban: and we quote from the last report of this official the following figures: Alabama, 1,408,266; Arkansas, 1,069, 428; California, 658,904; Colorado, 261,155; Connecticut, 362,149; Dela ware, 107,062; Florida, 356,939; Georgia, 1,624,919; Idaho, 250,000; Illinois, 2,348,198; Indiana, 1,711,572; Iowa, 1,594,204; Kansas, 1,217, 047; Kentucky, 1,561,128; Louisiana, 854,091; Maine, 508,639; Maryland, Massachusetts, 750,875 569,307; Michigan, 1,481,120; Minnesota, 902, 877; Mississippi, 1,242,924; Missouri, 1,942,739; Montana, 28,912; Ne-braska, 793,971; New Hampshire, 259,883; New Jersey, 647,504; New York, 2,229,114; North Carolina, 906, North Dakota, 172,076; Ohio 2,397,194; Oregon, 261,197; Pennsylvania, 3,092,030; Rhode Island, 166, 270; South Carolina, 1,072,234; South Dakota, 207,121; Tennessee, 1,562, 296; Texas, 1,998,017; Utah, 148,173 Vermont, 273,481; Virginia, 1,416, 449; Washington, 242,625; West Virginia, 713,121; Wisconsin, 1,336,543, and Wyoming, 42,707.

According to figures given by the latest number of La Revue Française de l'Etranger, the total population of Europe, by calculations made on the latest census, is 380,000,000, which is a gain of 37,000,000 over that computed January, 1888. Here are the figures given in the Revue Francaise de l'Etranger: European Russia and Finland, 106,200,000; Germany 52, 300,000; Austro-Hungary, 43,500,000; The United Kingdom, 39,800,000 France, 38,500,000; Italy, 31,300,000; Spain, 18,000,000; Belgium, 6,500,000, Turkey, in Europe, 5,800,000; Rou-mania, 5,600,000; Portugal, 5,000,000; Sweden, 5,000,000; Holland, 4,900, 000; Bulgaria, 3,300,000; Switzerland, **3,0**00,000; Greece, 2,400,000; Denmark, 2,300,000; Servia, 2,300,000; Norway, 2,000,000. The density of the population according to each square kilometer (about 0.386 square miles) is thus reckoned: In Belgium. 220; Italy, 169; Holland, 149; England, 126; Germany, 97; Switzerland, 73; France, 72; Austria, 69; Spain, 36; While the annual increase of the population of Russia has been 1.45 for every 100 in the last ten years, that of Germany has been 1.15, of Austro-Hungary 0.96, of England 0.35, of Italy 0.45, of France 0.08. At this rate of augmentation, in 100 years, Russia would have 228,000,000 inhabi tants, Germany 106,000,000, Austria 79,000,000, England 65,000,000, Italy 44,000,000, and France only 40,000,-



My gallant love goes out to-day,
With drums and bugles sounding gay;
I smile to cheer him on his way—
Smile back, my heart, to me!
The flags are glittering in the light;
Is it their stars that bilind my sight?
God, hold my tears until to-night—
Then set their foundains free!

He takes with him the light of May; Alast it seems but yesterday He was a bright-haired child at play, With eyes that knew no fear: Blue eyes—true eyes! I see them shine Far down along the waving line— Now meet them bravely; eyes of mine! Good cheer, my love, good cheer!

Oh, mother-hearts that dare not break! That feel the stress, the long, long ach The tears that burn, the eyes that wake, For these our cherished ones—And ye, true hearts—not called to bear Such pain and peril for your share—Oh, lift with me the pleading prayer, God save our gallant sons!

—Marion Couthouy Smith.

THE DRESS GOODS COUNTER BY JOHN MERVIN DALE.



H. DALE & CO'S dress-goods de-partment is reached in the eas-iest way from Dia-mond street. The little colored boy with the innumer-able bress buttons

with the innumerable brass buttons opens the door, you turn to the right, walk a few steps and there we salesmen are, all day long.

Some people suppose that we are machines, like the cash trolley. But that is incorrect. We have feelings and affections, and live in homes with our families. Our counter is not crowded like the ribbon-counter, or the thirty-nine-cent silk department, but when we come to sum up the sales at night our department is like Ben Adhem in the poem—it leads all the rest.

My place is vight here in the care

"To your name, you know."
"Oh, I suppose," slowly, "Haitchen-m."
"I beg your pardon," said Clark.
"Is is Patrick, or—"
"Patrick it is," said Mrs. Hennessey, with a genial smile. "I suppose iverybody understands he do be buildin' the railway. Well, good day to yez for a polite young man," and Mrs. Hennessey billowed away.
"Which of the two was the lady, Collamore?" asked Clark, as he finished doing up the parcel for delivery. Again the tide turned and brought disaster. A customer examined piece after piece of goods, and made disparaging remarks about every one of them. At length she decided upon a pattern, but just as Clark began to cut to fis the changed her mind and said she would not take it.
"Is this all you have?" she said.
"Madam," said Clark, "I have shown you every piece of this goods we have in the store."
The woman lifted her lorgion, and leaning over the counter, deliberately peered among the shelves. "You have not!" she said.
"Madam," blazed Clark, "we tell the truth here—on this side of the counter."

"What a small assortment;" said one of them. "Nothing like Green's. What is the price of this?" she asked, after tossing over some of the goods. "One dollar and fifty cents, madam," said Clark.

The lady gave her companion a look of horror. "The very same at Bragg's for one dollar and forty-nine cents!" she said. Then after looking disdainfully around, she asked, "Where else in the store shall we find dress-goods?" Clark gripped his yardstick with both hands. "This is the dress-goods department, madam," he said, quietly. But as the women moved on, the yardstick snapped in two.

Then came my time to go to luncheon. When I came back trade was quiet, but Clark stood in his place, violently kicking a counter-post.

"What on earth are yon doing, Clark?" I said.

"Trying to kick the evil one out of this store!" he said, flercely. "He's here, fast enough, and he means to have me. I had the worst time yet, while you were gone. A customer just ignored me. While I was doing my best to suit her, she ceased to pay me the least attention, and deliberately put on her gloves, while I stood there like a fool."

The afternoon opened more pleasantly with Mrs. Hennessey, large, broad and richly robed in silks and jewels.

put on her gloves, while I stood there like a fool."

The afternoon opened more pleas antly with Mrs. Hennessey, large, broad and richly robed in silks and jewels.

"Have yez the makin's av a driss?" she asked.

"What color?" inquired Clark.

"Black it is," said Mrs. Hennessey. She selected "tin yards" of elegant drap d' ete, and wanted it "sint to Mrs. Hinnissey, Columbia Street."

"What are the initials, please?" said Clark.

"The 'nishles?" doubtfully.

"To your name, you know."

"Oh, I suppose," slowly, "Haitchen—"

"I beg your pardon," said Clark.

understand that he had Murchison under his feet, where he was trampling him to jelly.

Before I had a chance to speak to Mr. Clark, Mr. Edwin Dale came into the room and looked eagerly around. He came up to the counter and the two men stood face to face for a moment. Then they clasped hands across the counter.—Youth's Companion.

The Hyacinths Dying Out

The Hyacinths Dying Out.
President Fairhead made the pleasing announcement at the meeting of the Board of Trade that the hyacinths are dying out in the St. John's River and tributaries, and the statement was confirmed by Captain C. E. Garner.
Mr. Fairhead stated that he had made a special examination of the hyacinths

one families. Our counter is not obtained that the thirty-increase this charge of goods, and made distance the property state it like the hardward of the property state it like the and the state of the property state it like the and the state of the property state it like the and the state of the property s



There is no advantage in crowding; give the plants plenty of room. Strawberries may be set three and a half feet apart. Currants and gooseberries five feet. These anould be planted near a fence or row of trees where they will be shaded at least a part of the time; not too near, or best results will not be gained.

Raspberries and blackberries should be planted five feet apart. Select a loamy soil, measurably rich and well drained. No kind of small fruit usually grown on the farm will thrive with wet feet.

The second year after setting

wet feet.

The second year after setting out a new bed of strawberries, is the time to set out plants to take the place of the old ones and to secure the most and best fruits with the least trouble. A new bed should be set out every other year. With raspberries a new bed should be set out the fourth year after the fruit and one every five years after that. It will be less trouble than to attempt to keep an old bed in good bearing condition. Currants and gooseberries will last a long time if kept pruned, the old wood cut out and clean cultivation given. Strawberries kept pruned, the old wood cut out and clean cultivation given. Strawberries should not be allowed to bear fruit the first year. If any blossoms appear cut them off. The object is to secure a thrifty, vigorous growth, as this growth largely determines next year's yield of fruit. Much strawberries as soon as the ground freezes sufficiently to bear up a wagon.

Bagasse from a sorghum mill or wheat straw makes a good mulch. Leave the mulch on until the plants are done fruiting, when it should be removed and thorough cultivation given. Coal ashes make one of the best mulches for both currants and gooseberries, as they keep down the weeds and keep the soil friable.

With raspberries and blackberries a good plan of management is to culti-

good plan of management is to culti-vate during the early part of the grow-ing season and then before hot dry weather sets in mulch well. The ob-ject is to grow the most and best fruit with the least expenditure of time and labor, and to secure a good supply for the longest season. This can be best done by a careful selection of varieties adapted to the soil and locality in which they are to be grown.

It is never a good plan to allow a freshly-laid egg to remain in the nest to induce laying in the same place. A china nest egg can be cheaply procured and will last forever. A hen's egg is liable to break and teach the bad habit of eating eggs. Even if the china egg should be broken, its shells contain no lime and will not be eaten more than so much glass. In the heated season the china nest egg should be broken, its shells contain no lime and will not be eaten more than so much glass. In the heated season the china nest egg should always be used. All the roosters should be killed off before this. The eggs not being fertile, will keep better in hot weather, and may be sat on by the hen without spoiling them.

Maintaining Soil Fertility.

Soil fertility can best be kept up by keeping enough animals at all times on the place to eat all products grown thereon and a judicious saving of the manure. In the very fitness of things the farm is a two-fold concern, a farm within a farm if at all large. A farm of forty or fifty acres or more must of necessity be so constituted. The farm within a farm if at all large and truck patches will get most of the manure made in the stables. Then how keep up the fertility of the remainder? A rolation should be planned in which clover plays a conspicuous part and should be so arranged as to admit of pasturing with both cattle and hogs pastured on clover and corn fed are very prolific fertilizers. And the heauty of it is you have not the manure to handle. Turn off in time for a crop of seed. If there are any poor spots do not cut. Haul a few loads of manure and put on there. The first year there will be a response in no uncertain manuer, and as the years go by it will become more and more emphafic. The response will cause a plethoric state of pocketbook most surely; try it and be convinced. I know from actual experience that it is so.

Cattle, clover, corn and hogs will earlied and horse pastured to cover and corn fed are very prolific fertilizers. And the heauty of it is you have not

the manure to handle. Turn off in time for a crop of seed. If there are any poor spots do not cut. Haul a few loads of manure and put on there. The first year there will be a response in no uncertain manner, and as the years go by it will become more and more emphafic. The response will cause a plethoric state of pocketbook most surely; try it and be convinced. I know from actual experience that it is so.

Cattle, clover, corn and hogs will enrich any farm and consequently any farmer if the proper management is given.—A. N. Springer, in Agricultural Epitomist.

Growing Small Fruits on the Farm. Paper by N. J. Shepherd, read at the meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society:

While it is an item to grow a supply of small fruits upon the farm, it is also an item to grow them as economically as possible. For this reason it is advisable to plant in long rows, far enough apart to be able to cultivate the greater portion with a horse and cultivator. On the average farm sufficient land can easily begiven for this purpose, and next to the garden and truck patch it can be made the most profitable part of the farm, when the living is taken into consideration.

There is no advantage in crowding; give the plants plenty of room. Straw berries may be set three and a half feet apart. Currants and gooseberries five feet. These should be planted near a fence or row of trees where they will be shaded at least a part of the time; not too near, or best results will not be gained.

Raspberries and blackberries should be planted fire feet search.

Serious consequences will result from not supplying grit to confined flocks.

Care of chickens means a naturally warm house in winter and plenty of shade in the summer.

Clover is rich in nitrogen and lime.

No poultryman can afford to stint his flocks in this feed, especially in winter.

Green bone outters, clover cutters and mills to crush oyster shells are indispensable to profitable poultry keeping.

By indicions votation of crops in

By judicious rotation of crops, in which clover enters largely, together with liberal applications of barnyard manures, is the way to give the required fertility to the land.

Fowls in confinement if not kept busy with scattered small grains or a yard to scratch in, will soon neglect their food, especially if fed corn, and get into the habit of pulling feathers from one another.

The growth of a young animal is the main factor in the increase of its weight, and when the food is both nitrogenous and carbonaceous there is a greater gain when the food is mostly carbonacecus, as when corn alone is

used.

The pumpkin contains a large proportion of water, but it is an excellent addition to the ration of hogs, according to experiments made, the pumpkins being cooked in winter and fed with shorts. The result was that the hogs made greater gain than on any other food.

Cabbages will thrive with frequent cultivation; in fact, they may be cultivated every day with advantage. The first cultivation should be deep, so as to permit the ground to absorb water from rains, after which the stirring of the top soil for an inch or two will answer.

which they are to be grown.

Crops For Soil Fertility.

For years it has been thoroughly understood that almost any soil, except that of washed sand, contained all the elements of fertility, except day to carry on the work.

## HOW TO GET RID OF FLIES

COVERNMENT EXPERTS TELL THE WAY TO EXTERMINATE THE PEST.

by the Agricultural Department—The Principal Breeding Place—Sprayed Kerosene the Simplest Remedy.

A Thorsugh Investigation Made Recently by the Agricultural Department—The Principal Breeding Place—Sprayed Kerosene the Simplest Remedy.

A thorough investigation has been made recently by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, as to the breeding of common house flies and the best means of exterminating them. The conclusions can be stated very briefly. As the fly is a pest in nearly every portion of this country, even in the best-regulated household, and at this season of the year, the work of the department is timely and of value. The principal breeding place of the house fly is horse manure. From a small accumulation of this in a stable or an alley the department experts have found that enough flies will be generated within a few days to make life a burden to all the people living in the vicinity.

The simplest remedies and the only effective ones have been found to be kerosene sprayed upon the manure and washed into the pile with water, and chloride of lime. The latter will kill fly maggots, but is expensive, costing in large lots about three or four cents a pound.

The house fly is something more than a nuisance. It is a source of dauger. They are known to be the carriers of contagion, as has been proved repeatedly since Dr. Leidy, during the last war, found they were the cause of spreading hospital gangrene. The enforcement, therefore, in large and small cities of cleanliness in stables and the compulsory building of receptacles for horse manure would seem to be worthy the consideration of municipal boards of health.

The city of Washington some time ago considered this question of importance, and the authorities do not permit filth to lie upon the principal streets for one day. Along Pennsylvania avenue, F street and all the principal thoroughfares during the day sweepers are at work, with broom and shovel, removing all breeding places for files. Each gang of three or four sweepers has a large sack, fastened to an axle between two wheels, and when a load is secured it is carried away.

For the benefit

heaith authorities in every community some of the suggestions of the Depart-ment of Agriculture are given. The

expert states:
As we go farther South, the house

As we go farther South, the house fly becomes more numerous and more trot blesome. The number of generations annually increases as the season becomes longer, and with the warm climate the development of the larva becomes more rapid. A few rearing experiments were made in this office, and it was unexpectedly found that the house fly is difficult to rear in confinement. Buzzing about everywhere, and apparently living with ease under the most adverse conditions, it is, nevertheless, when confined in the warm season of the year to a small receptacle, not at all tenacious of iffe.

Breeding experiments in confinement showed that the house fly will lay its eggs freely on horse manure in an undisturbed condition. When the manure is spread out the flies will not lay their eggs on it. They can very rarely be induced to lay their eggs upon anything but horse manure and cow manure, and their preference for she former is very marked.

The periods of development were found to be about as follows: Egg from deposition to hatching, one-third of a day; hatching of larva to first molt, one day; first to second molt, one day; second molt to pupation, three days; etcol life round, approximately ten days. There is thus abundance of time for the development of twelve or thirteen generations in the climate of Washington every summer.

The number of eggs laid by an individual fly is undoubtedly large, averaging about 120, and the enormous numbers in which the insects occur are thus plainly accounted for, especially when we consider the abundance and universal occurrence of appropriate larval food.

A single stable in which a horse is kept will supply house flies for an extended neighborhood. People living in agricultural communities will probably never be rid of the pest, but in cittes, with better methods of disposal of garbage and with the lessening of the number of horses and horse stables consequent upon electric street railways and bicycles, and probably horseless carriages, the time may come, and before very long, when will prob

"No Bullet to Kill Him."

Mr. W. Z. Larned received another letter from his son, William A. Larned, the famous tennis player, who is a member of the troop of rough riders. In the course of his letter Larned says: "We crossed a small river any way we could, and deployed into a field and charged a hill held by the Spanish. A good many were killed, among them our Captain, whom I heard say just be fore he was shot: "There is no bullet made that can kill me." It was about five minutes after that he was shot in the mouth and killed."—Summit (N. J.) Record.