Soft halo of leve, like a girl's:
And the fixes had according a man of the fixes had according to the fixes and the fixes had been a second to the fixes of the fixed control making of the fixed control making of the fixed control making and the fix

For household for romand A proved palace half by the wave with much out fathers, and place in it is not place. And reality scaled her guarantees.

And seb-barrels finding the row.

In place of the music, and singing.
And dancing that were to have be
At the tub she stands washing wringing.
Or she jogs of the sewing-machine;
And instead of the seraph-thread cupids.
That her drame's wedded life were to

Three or fear little meddlesome stupids. Tag and clutch at her calice gown. And think you she mourns for the vis-

That romance so airily wove?

Not at all; for her hame is elysian

With the soft human mingle of love.

When the real true man was presente

A small voice, that her romance he

Whispered down to her heart, and, con-

She gave up herself to his lot. For, dream as we may, the conditions
For which we have languidly yearned
Are seen lost in the solid fruitions
Which faith and strong purpose have

Love makes its own world for the hum-

ble, Which may well be a heaven on earth, n whose beams all our fautacles crum-When a wife's palace-hall is the

Now and then a regret for old fancies May cause a shy tear-drop to swell, Make her sing about helmets ar

lances. Or pound the piano a spell; But a kise from the good man, or, may-

A light, eager step at the door, Or a full-throated summons from r a full-throated summons from baby Will content with the real restore. —New York Weekly.

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

By "THE CAPTAIN."

"Take care of it, Hugh."

"All right, sir. Good morning." Randall put on his hat, and passing through the bank, took his way into the town with £11.000 under his charge.

He was frequently employed in the execution of such transactions as the present between his uncle's bank and the other banks. On reaching his destination he marched up to that portion of the bank counter which was appropriated to such business transactions.

The elderly and precise clerk who occupied the high stool on the opposite site of the counter was almost shaken out of his propriety by Hugh's start and confused exclamation, as, after searching vainly in the depth of his pockets for the precious notes, the fact dawned upon him that they were gone, unmistakably gone.

"What's the matter, Mr. Hugh? What is it?" was repeated more than once before his scattered senses were recalled and then the query was only met by another, and one which, alas! was not to be so easily answered

What am I to do?" were the words which he at last stammered out.

He returned in a most crestfallen condition, as fast as a hansom cab could carry him, to the room which he man's ideal. That virtue is literally had left so complacently less than an hour before.

Once in possession of the facts of the loss, Mr. Randall's views instantly shaped themselves into the definite form of "the police station."

He and his uncle were ushered into the inspector's presence. The examination-which, indeed, elicited little else-being ended, an ominous silence ensued, broken after a few minutes by the inspector, who ejaculated. "I have your man!"

Further explanation put them in possession of the fact that a celebrated detective was at the moment in the police station itself, having come down from London in the course of an investigation in which he was engaged.

Mr. Taplin soon added his presence to the council of war, and the story of the loss was gone over with him.

The detective was not one of the people who carry on all their mental processes outside their heads, and a silence fell on the whole party for several minutes, during which, with amazing rapidity of thought, he laid his schemes, the first step in which was to visit the post office just before the bags were made up.

In accordance with the detective's directions, the registered letters were spread out before them.

As he bent over the letters, Hugh saw a flush of pleasure in the grey eye as it rested on an envelope addressed, in a scrawling hand, to

MRS. G. HOPKINS.

19 P---- street. Harwich.

The detective just laid one finger on ft, turned to Hugh, and said, with an emphasis which carried weight with

"Your money is in that letter, or it's gone beyond our reach. You must come to Harwich with me tonight."

A few hours later the two were shooting along the line on their way to Harwich. The curtain next rises upon a trio

passing along the streets of Harwich.

This trio consisted of our two friends and the postman in whose beat Pstreet was posted. All hope of seeing the money had faded from Hugh's mind again and

again; but his heart beat faster than usual as they turned into the dingy looking street, and by the time they reached the door of No. 19 it was beating like a sledgehammer.

The double knock was quickly answered and when the door opened it disclosed a rather showy looking woman. Mr. Taplin stood back, just hidden from her sight, but in the quiet of the dull street every word came distinctly through the frosty morning air. "Registered letter. 'Mrs, G. Hop-

kins.' Can she sign the paper?" Then the answer: "I am Mrs. Hopkins. Give it here." In accordance with his orders, the days?

no also returned with the who then placed the letter in aced the letter in

conduct Mr. Taplin was cologo, and had contchthe letter from its owner's hand. open the seal, and the rustling notes lay in his head! The unhappy woman had realized something of what had taken place, and, with a faint cry of "It's all up with us!" fell back against the wall. The detective supported her into the shabby parier, and laid her on the black herseheir sefa. With a mutered, "Are there as womankind in the house" he left the reason and the house?" he left the room, and Hugh heard the firm step counding through the passage, and the clear voice calling at the top of the stairs: through the pass

"Here, Betty Sman name is, where are you?"

A slatternly maid-of-all-work answered the summens, in no small amazement at the sight of two strange rentlemen, and to her charge Mr. Taplin left her mistress, while he and Hugh assured themselves of the iden-

one of the notes. tity and complete Mrs. Hopkists soon recovered suf iciently to pour out a flood of tears and bewildered lamentations, but with calm patience the detective at length drew from her the facts which he need-

"Ah!" sh cried, bitterly, "he told me be would make our fortune this time, and I should have plenty then. He drank everything he made before, the wretch, and left me here in this miserable hole. But I'll be revenged on him vet!"

As they left the room, when Mr. Tap had made such arrangements suited his good will and pleasure, he desired Hugh to look at a photograph hanging in a frame over the chimneypiece, and no sooner were they in the street than Hugh beheld issuing from Mr. Taplin's pocket book the duplicate of the carte. "That's the man," observed Mr. Tap-

lin at last, with a ring of triumph even in his calm voice. "after whom I came down to your parts. Strange, now, isn't it? That was a little matter which took place weeks ago, and we were altogether off the scent. Well, we get a new track early this week, and I went down believing, if I caught my bird anywhere, it would be there. Then your business turned up, and, like a lash, it crossed my mind that in finding out the one I should be carrying on the work I came after. I knew enough of the fellow I was after to be pretty sure that if your notes were in his hands, they would either come here on their way to the Continent or go direct to America. When I saw 'Mrs. Hopkins' I was as sure as that I was a living man that the money was there, for I knew 'Hopkins' was one of my man's aliases."

And so Hugh Randall went home again, not grudging his hundred mile journey, inasmuch as he carried with him £11,000-but not in his coat pocket.-New York News.

The "Made-Up" Woman.

A very pretty subject for discussion has been opened up by the assertion of a lady novelist that the made-up woman invariably reigns supreme despite the rulings of moralists and the prevalent superstition that the sweet, gentle woman who is neat in her dress and nothing more is really its own reward in such cases is the substance of the lady novelist's at-

Certainly clothes alone will not give a plain or an unpleasant woman the advantage over one whose wardrobe is demode, if the latter have beauty and grace, for it is possible to recall many instances where the family governess or the vicar's daughter has scored over a veritable bevy of faultlessly dressed women. Still, on the whole, perhaps, it is safer for every woman to make the best effort she can to enhance such charms as she may possess and to simulate them as artistically as she can when nature has not been liberal.

Beauty unadorned may and often does have a very good chance, but when by no manner of means can beauty be claimed, even in unadorned fashion, then assuredly it is decidedly risky, and one might almost say undutiful to one's neighbor, not to seek artificiality's artful aid. No woman with the slightest self-respect would go about toothless or bald; she would assuredly expect if she did that the "faked woman" would triumph over her. And if she is justified and indeed compelled by the laws of de cency to supply dental and hirsute deficiencies, why should not a woman who is pallid, inclined to wrinkles, small eyed or of indifferent figure similarly improve herself?

The Experiment Failed.

Mr. Appleby had read somewhere that a judicious planting of old files in the exposed parts of one's garden would protest it from the depredations of chickens. He decided to give the plan a trial.

By visits to all the carpenter and blacksmith shops he succeeded in get ting a large collection of old files These he placed just below the surface of the ground in his garden, with special reference to the spots where an old hen and chickens belonging to his next-door neighbor had been doing

the most damage. A few days later one of his friends who knew of his plan, met him, and asked him how it had succeeded.

"For several days I was a good deal encouraged," said Mr. Appleby. They didn't seem to know what was the matter with the garden. Then all at once they began to do more mischief with the growing plants than ever before. I watched that old hen, and after a day or two I caught her. She was sharpening her bill on the files!"-Youth's Companion.

A Love Letter 3500 Years Old. In the British Museum is a love let ter to an Egyptian princess 3500 years old and inscribed on a brick. What must the court have looked like dur ing a breach of promise case in those

UNCLE SAM-PRINT

THE GLO HAS A BIG SHOP OF THE tools by gas store in to be di The Bindery Division to One of the Meet Bought Department

the Gold Leaf Lettering on

The Star has printed from time to ime during the past month articles bout the government printing office bout the government n which the methods of work a various departments have been elaborated upon. With all that has been written, one can visit the big printer; and find something of interest well worth closer investigation.

ers for the back of the book, in an

hour or two then a man can do in a

day. But the machine that will attract you and hold your attention

spellbound is the casting machine. In

the language of the street, it is a

peach! It is the creation of a man

who said he could do it when every-

body else who had for years used prim-

itive methods said no. The two pieces

of cardboard that form the two sides

for the back of the book pass into the

machine. The cloth, cut to correct

nessure for the book's back, goes into

human-like appliance which press

made in one solid piece of metal.

of work.-Washington Star.

EARLY DAY HUNT IN OHIO.

Bears, 300 Deer and a Few

Doubtless the most successful hunt

Dec. 24, 1818, in Medina county. It

Hinckley Hunt," and it was certainly

great from any point of view. Hinck-

ley is the northeast township of Me-

dina county, and the centre of the

in the air line from Cleveland. In

heavily wooded district, and was es-

of the settlers in and near the woods

Bears raided the pig pens at times.

and wolves were a great obstacle to

losses and facilitate farming, and in

Captains of companies were appointed

by the committee in charge or chosen

by common consent, and the coming

of the hunt was well advertised for

many miles around. Men and boys

from Cleveland joined in the "beat,"

and more distant towns were repre-

in reach had been put in more or less

Many of the hunters reached the

the grand raid on the home of the

wolves and bears, camping out for the

night. At sunrise about 600 men and

boys were ready for action, and the

signal to start was passed clear

around the forest, some six miles

advancing hunters, deployed like

skirmishers in battle, made a great

noise with horns, shells and voices,

and they gradually penned the game

in the woods closer and closer to the

The final slaughter at the centre of

the forest was great. Most of the

large animals surrounded were killed,

and when the hunt ended, late in the

afternoon, the "bag" was no less than

17 wolves, 21 bears, 300 deer and a

few foxes, raccoons and wild turkeys.

Many of the hunters remained in the

woods all night, camping by the

scene of the final round up, and the

occasion was one of much festivity.

Only one man was hurt by glancing

buckshot, and he was not much in-

Honest.

This story is being told by a well-

known man of affairs in New York,

one of whose hobbles it is to observe

human nature in the street cars: He

met recently in one of his trips about

town an acquaintance who, like him-

self, chose to ride in public rather

"I was riding in the Fifty-ninth

street cross-town car day before yes-

terday," said the acquaintance, "and

the conductor gave me by mistake a

twenty-dollar gold piece instead of a

'And did you return it to him?"

"Is that so!" exclaimed the other.

The acquaintance hesitated. "Well

Gratitude.

jured.—Cleveland Leader.

than private conveyances.

nickel-my proper change."

Harper's Weekly.

left us a fortune.

ity?-Detroit Free Press.

them to drag their anchors.

centre of the narrowing circle.

quarters.

Foxes and Raccoons.

cardboard by suction.

The bindery division is so compre ensive and covers so much of indus trial value to the mechanic, the lover of machinery and the trained eye of the artist that it is quite naturally one of the most wought departments of the printing office work.

The work of the bindery is sept rated into departments also, and doubtless none is more interesting to the student of industrial life than that done in the finishing room. It is certainly one of the busiest rooms in the big new building, and is the most upto-date and largest book finishing room in the world. It is located now on the fourth floor of the new building. and is not yet fully equipped to the extent of plans in contemplation.

Finishing is really the most import ant and artistic branch of the bindery work. Here the finest kind of tooling and lettering and line work is done by hand on Levant, Morocco and Russia leathers, and also all the blank bcoks used in the governmental officer throughout the country. Probably the largest portion of these blank books go to the various branches of the treasury department, yet the extension of the functions of Uncle Sam's big government to the islands of the Pacific has largely increased the demand for blank books to other departments besides the treasury. There are 50 men employed in the finishing department and they belong to the most skilled and educated class of artisans in the government service. Your Uncle Samuel has secured his trained force of workingmen from the very best private workshops of the country and inquiry among them reveals that they hall from nearly every state in the Union.

The work of the finishing department is that which the name implies. Here the fine binding in leathers and best grades of cloth is done and the books come in from the forwarding division, where they are prepared for the binder or finisher. One sees piled up many fine volumes from the Congressional library and departmental ibraries under processes of binding.

It is estimated that fully 7800 books of the very best dark gold leaf are used by the letterers in finishing during a year. This is the real thing, too. A system of checking is used on material and tools employed. The workman receives so many bocks of gold leaf or so much leather, and it must be duly accounted for. When closing time arrives material and tools are put under lock and key. This is a procedure that is mutually agree able, because the workmen are particular people engaged in particular work ,and they are only too glad to work for your Uncle Sam, who, bless

your heart, is particularity itself. Now, if the visitor will watch the man who is using the gold leaf to do his lettering of the fine books, he will notice that he has a three-sided pasteboard frame placed in front of him. which partly incloses the cloth pad upon which he lays his gold leaf. The frame is to keep any draught of air from blowing away the leaf or disturbing it. When the leaf or any portion of it is laid upon the book where the lettering is to be made a piece of cotton twine drawn tight across the face of the leaf makes a temporary line for a guide upon which the lettering is done. Brass type is used, for the type must be heated before it can be used, and, as you will readily perceive, if you have ever melted and molded old type into fish-line slugs or bullets when a boy, the crdinary metal would never stand the degree of heat necessary to make the lettering per-

After the lettering or lining is done with the gold leaf you will notice that the workman picks up what looks like

small ball of putty. It is not the glazier's well known material but it is a ball of soft, crude rubber, whose adhesive qualities are best adapted to picking up and retaining all the waste particles of gold. But soft: was the words waste used? It was a case of lapsus calami. There is no such word as "waste" in the use of gold-leaf in the bindery division. Here the rubbers are collected when they are well filled with gold waste and sent to the refineries, where it is extracted and Uncle Sam given due credit. The government receives a considerable sum of money each year from this apparently inconsequent source.

By way of parenthesis, it is stated that in another section of the bindery division where the job binding for the government is executed a good sized force of young women is employed handling the gold leaf. Here are machines and methods that will be made subjects for later reference. The printery is certainly a palace of

One of the main requisites for finishing and lettering books is good light. It is an absolute necessity. The large new room of this department most admirably meets this requirement with 18 double rooms ,affording ample northern and southern light. Long work tables occupy both sides of the room near the windows, and there is, besides light, plenty of room to work and good air. A lavatory and closet at one end of the room would be a credit to any of the finest hostelries of the city and is superior to many. It is natural that there is an air of neatness and order about the room, because of the workmen are

neat themselves. Here, too, where one can see genius with tools and artistic intelligence and taste to a marked degree, the time saving machine has entered and taken its place alongside of brains and ne of Wilkle Colling' Novel Pres tically Du A story which comes from Oaklas Cal., is reminiscent of Wilkie Collins seed, with matters attached equal to 60-house power, for producing as al-tering current, have been installed. Then there is a function for putting a rort of finings on the edges that hold the cover of the book. You will also find there a cetting machine that will cut up more cardinard accurately for the cases, or what was simild call occme." After 35 years it would om as though Collins were vindicat There are but two improbable sents in "The Moonstone," it is carefully considered. First, that Col. John Herneastle could ever have

secured and for a half a century have retained the famous Indian diamond Second, that Franklin Blake could have stolen it, while under the influence of laudanum, and then have repeated his theft, a year later, while again under the influence of the same drug. In the lives of soldiers of fortune stranger things have actually happened than the theft of a great diamond from the head of an idol. New and actual occurrence goes to prove that the laudanum incident introduced by Collins into his famous story was not a wild flight of the novelist's imagination.

the machine at the same time. It The Oakland story is to the effect passes around a cylinder covered with that a painter fell from a scaffold and glue. A mechanical device equipped was seriously injured. He was with tubes raises the two pieces of placed under an anesthetic and operated upon. In his unconsciousness he They are lifted and placed on the babbled continually of a fortune of cloth, and carried along to another \$100,000 which awaited him in England. When the man regained conand crimps the corners with a neatsciousness and the surgeons joked ness and accuracy that doubly discount him of the supposed wild dreams which any hand operator. Each machine rethe anesthetic had caused, the man's quires two me noperators, and it will brain completely cleared from the do a day's work not only equal to a shadow which had long hung over it half-dozen hand laborers, but of suand he proved that the fortune did acperior workmanship.

There are 25 cabinets filled with all tually await him. Subsequent developments show the man's story to be styles of brass type, two workmen

substantially true. sharing a cabinet. Slugs are used for It was something like 32 years ago lettering the names of senators and that Wilkie Collins used this very representatives on their books, and the idea as the chief mystery of his fawork can be done very quickly. What mous story. Readers of "The Moonis a slug? Why, it is a word or name stone" will recall that Collins quotes scientific works in his novel to prove There is another machine, operated his theories. He tells of a London by one man and occupying a small porter who was intrusted with a valucorner to itself, which does its work able package to deliver, who became quickly and cleanly. It cuts the inintoxicated, and on sobering could ide edge of the pages for the index not remember where had left letters. There are three of these mapackage. The next time he cnines, but two of these are usually drunk, however, he remembered the sufficient to keep up with that kind entire affair and secured the package

where he had left it. Collins then adapted this incident to his own needs. Franklin Blake, unused to laudanum, was given a heavy In the "Bag" Were 17 Wolves; 21 dose, and while under the intoxicating effects of the drug went to the room of Rachel Vandiver and stole the Moonstone. Next day, when the ever conducted in Ohio took place on sedative effects of the drug had passed away, Blake had no knowlis known in the annals as the "Great edge of his night's action. Collins keeps Blake in this ignorance for a year, and then gives him an inkling of the truth. The experiment is tried of reproducing the surroundings as township is only about fifteen miles nearly as possible as they had been when Moonstone disappeared, and unthe time of the great hunt it was a der the influence of another dose of

laudanum Blake repeats his visit. pecially well stocked with game. All The Oakland story differs in some particulars from the Collins incident. had guns as effective as any of that but the dominating idea is the same For almost two decades "The Moonstone" has been looked upon as one of the best examples of imaginative keeping sheep. Partly to stop these writing extant. But Collins is in a fair way to follow Jules Verne. part, no doubt, for love of sport, the Imaginary fiction has a peculiar habmost elaborate prepartions were it of becoming practical fact almost made to clear the wild beasts out of before the scoffing is over.-Des the great forest in Hinckley township. Moines Register.

Retort That Cost a Lawyer \$50. The appointment of Judge Stafford of Vermont to the district bench to succeed Judge Pritchard, who has been named as circuit judge, calls forth this story from Representative Foster of that state:

sented. After all the firearms with-"When Chief Justice Chase, a mar reliable hands, weapons were improof great abilities and marked charac vised by mounting bayonets and teristics, was presiding in one of the butcher knives on poles and using axcountry courts of Vermont, an appeal es and hatchets for work at close case from a justice's court came un before him so small and contemptible in its origin that he ordered it stricken edge of the woods the night before from the docket. The case was where a turkey had trespassed upon the gar den of a neighbor and got shot for his depredations. The owner brought suit to recover damages, and, falling before the justice, had appealed the case Judge Chase was angry, and when he square, in 40 seconds. The lines of ordered the case from the docket said:

"'The lawyer who consented to ap peal this case ought to be thrown from the window of the court room. Why didn't he have the case referred to ome of the honest neighbors for set

"'Because, your honor,' retorted the attorney, getting hot under the collar 'it was our intention not to let hones people have anything to do with it.' "True, this was a neat retort, but i cost the lawyer just an even \$50 for contempt of court."-Louisville Times

So-Called Prophecies.

Any man of a lively fancy, who knows enough of human nature to realize its abiding needs, can enum erate future discoveries by the doz en with fair chance that perhaps one in a thousand may be realized within a century. To the same class belong the curious anticipations by native tribes, which generally take the form of news known, when by no conceivable means could information hav reached them by ordinary channels The present writer believes that this phenomenon, which some have explained by telepathy, is simply a form of anticipation. The native is an inveterate guesser, and since his tongue never ceases and his invention is active, he makes enough attempts to be fairly certain of stumbling now and then on the truth.-London Spectator.

Roses Old as the World.

—to be honest," he said, "I didn't."— Rose culture's beginning goes back beyond records. The flower is mentioned in the earliest Coptic manuscripts. India's traditions take the Mr. Skinalong-I hope, dear, that rose to the times of the gods on earth. you will be happy now that uncle has Egypt had roses, wild and tame, before the Roman occupation made it. Mrs. Skinalong-Yes, but don't you in a way, Rome's commercial rose suppose we can break the will? He garden: yet, curiously enough, there has left a thousand dollars to charis no reference to the flower in painting, sculpture or hieroglyphics. Japan, in our time, parallels Egypt. Ros-The harbor of Valparaiso, the imes flourish there, but do not serve as portant port of Chile, is only an open a motif for artists. There is this roadstead, in which 152 ships have been wrecked through storms causing Japan has a rose song or a love song proper.-Chicago Journal.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

There is no souship without suffer-Where faith goes out soul famine

A good nature is not always a good When angels sing they do not have

to wait for cultivated cars. Nothing is more unpractical than the neglect of the spiritual.

He cannot trust God for his past who is trembling as to his future. Many a courtship begun is jest has ended in a divorce in carnest. To forgive your enemy is one thing; to give him your keys is another.

JAPS LOVE THEIR BATHS.

Everybody in the Land of the Chrysanthemum Likes to Be Clean. From time immemorial the bath tub has been an honorable institution in Japan. Instead of a cold dip in the morning, the Japs take thier baths hot in the afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, and, beginning at 100 degrees, the tendency is to raise the temperature as one becomes acclim-

ated, so to speak. One traveler tells

of the Kawarayn bathers, who stay in

the tub several weeks at a time with

stones in their laps to keep their bod-

ies from floating while they are

asleep.

The usual thing is to have the tub on the lawn with a charcoal fire beneath it, so that one can get into the water at 80 degrees and sit in it until it reaches 100 degrees. At this point a "griffin," which is to say a new chum, a greenhorn or a tenderfoot, usually has to get out, for it becomes literally too hot for him. But, after s year or two of practice, he can manage 115 or 120 degrees. The Japs themselves can enjoy a bath even at 128 degrees.

A traveler tells an amusing tale of how he visited a Japanese friend on at home day, and accepted the offer of a bath on the lawn. He got in when the water was tepid and enjoyed it immensely up to 90 something. Just as he was thinking of getting out, his friend's wife and daughter put in an appearance and began to wash rice at a well near by. Now the regulation bathing dress of Japan is like a footless stocking without a leg. or a bunghole with a barrel round it, and our traveler hadn't it with him at the time. He endured another five degrees and then, with death by boiling staring him in the face, he was forced out with an involuntary yell that attracted much attention.

The fact is that in Japan everybody bathes in puris naturalibus. It is their way, and it is not till a European has lived among them for years that he or she realized that after all there is nothing very terrible about it .- Modern Society.

Marked Kansas-Nebraska Boundary. An iron column marking the southeastern corner of Nebraska has been found after its location and even its existence had been forgotten, by John Wright. The column was set by survevors about 1854, and its site is now overgrown with briers and weeds and was only located after a diligent search. The position of the monu ment discloses that the Missouri river has changed its course almost veyors did the work.

Mr. Wright was sent out to locate east of Rulo.

The field notes show that it weight is 800 pounds, and that it was carried across the river in a skiff by an old Indian who ran a ferry at that early day."-Nebraska State Journal.

Bovine Fire Alarm.

Fire broke out in the rear of Trachier's restaurant. Loss not over \$200, mostly from water. One of our citizens who has liberally used his tongue and pen in denunciation of the old "fog horn" alarm, resulting in its removal from the present electric alarms, knew nothing of the general alarm being rung in until Mrs. Cobb's calf, which had in some way become loose, running up and down the streets with a megaphone voice, gave brought him out of bed to see the crowds rushing by. Following the ing and subsequently heard the calf at his heels, but he declares he never would have heard it had it not been inserted in warrant to abolish the

Japs Carry Fans in Battle. The cool and deliberate actions of the Japanese may in part be due to the fans they carry, writes Correspondent Palmer in Collier's Weekly. fans as follows: "Some infantry reserves nearby were fanning themselves. To a Russian who had not tasted their fire these 'Makaki' might

have seemed quite effeminate. presents from the emperor. On them Indianapolis News. is inscribed in the handwriting of the commander-in-chief of the army, Marquis Oyama, the words: 'Do your best for your country.'

"On a hot day a fan may beat up a breeze in front a soldier's nose which will save him from succumbing."

further likeness-neither Egypt nor Russia, and to have sent telegraphic messages to all the leading mandarins in the empire to support him.

FARM TOPICS ************

SHELTER THE HOG.

The hog is very sensitive to cold and should be well sheltered when the season becomes severe. He will try to keep warm by burrowing into his litter, and when hogs are in large numbers they will crowd together, or upon each other, for the same purpose. This is injurious, as it is opposed to a supply of pure air.

TO PREVENT VERMIN.

A handful of sawdust sprinkled with carbolic acid and thrown in a nest box will prevent vermin. If sawdust so treated is scattered in the stalls and one the floors of stables, files and insects of all kinds will be less troublesome. Crude petroleum will be found excellent as a limiment for sores and will also assist in hooping vermi: away.

TO EXTERMINATE PLEAS. Fleas become pests on some loca-

tions. An excellent mode of exterminating them is to use the well known kerosene emuldes, first adding to every gallon of the emulsion a gillof crude carbolic acid, and then ten gallons of water, applying with a sprayer. Add the acid at the time of mixing the soap and kerosene. It is also an excellent wash for lice on cattle. Apply the mixture on the buildings and ground with a sprayer.

THE HEAVIEST TAX.

The heaviest tax a farmer pays is the one he inflicts upon himself by, economizing in room in the stables. He keeps too many animals in proportion to space, and they do not thrive. In connection with this is the tax paid in food by keeping stock in quarters that are not warm. In the winter season the animal is warmed by the food, and the greater the exposure to cold the more food required. Warm shelter saves food and also prevents the chilling of young animals and the checking of their growth at an early

TEACHING A COLT. Here is a good method to teach a

wild colt, or any horse unaccustomed to being tied in a stall. Put a halter on the animal and fasten a rope some ten or twelve feet long to it. Bore a hole large enough for the rope to pass through in the side of the manger nearest the horse, fasten a board on front of manger about four feet from the floor, pass the rope through hole in side of a manger and over the boards in front of manger. The a weight of about fifty-five pounds on end of rope; now give the horse just so much rope that when it passes back farther than the distance you wish to let it have, it will be compelled to lift the weight. Animal will soon yield to this gentle mode and cannot break anything, as rope will let him back as far as the stall permits.

LIGHT IN STABLES. A

Sunshine is just as essential to horses and other farm animals as it is to human beings. Do not lose sight of this fact when building stables and pens. This is too often done, and stables for both horses and cattle are three miles since the time the sur- too dark. The eyes of horses are not infrequently injured by being kept in dark stables. Our houses, as a rule it and by following the state line he are much better lighted than our stafinally found it. It is set in a rock bles, yet we all know how uncomfortabase, which, though badly weathered, ble it is to go out of a well lighted is still above ground. In raised let- house into the glare of sunshine, espeters on the south side of the column pially if there is now on the ground. is the word Kansas, on the north side The effect is even worse on horses Nebraska, on the west, 1854, on the and cows. Aside from any special east 48 degrees north latitude. While effect on the eyes, light and sunshine it was set about three miles from the in stables are of vast importance to river, it is now only about forty yards the general health and thrift of farm away. It is about eight miles south stock, and they should always be constructed with a view of admitting as much as possible of both. In old barns and stables where the stock quarters are dark, and, as a necessary consequence, damp, it would be a good idea to put in some windows to admit light and sunshine into them. The present is a good time to attend to this, and the considerate person will do it .- Thomas W. Lloyd, in the Tribe une Farmer.

WATER FOR SWINE.

One of the best preventives of hog cholera is a clean range and a clean pen. If the hogs or pigs on the range have made a hole in which to wallow. change the quarters at once. Give them a place on a heavy sod under some trees if possible and see that one vocal blast with a B-r-r-r-r direct- they have plenty of fresh, clean ly under Whit's window, which water from the well daily, Do not permit them to drink from a stream. for they will be befoul every stream procession he heard the alarm ring they can get to, and suffer the consequences of their own filth. If kept so that they must be watered from a trough, have the trough arranged so for the quadruped, and at the next that they cannot get their feet into precinct meeting will have an article it, and it should be built also so that the surplus water can be let out electric system and employ the afore- through a hole in the end. A stout said vocalist.—Granite State Free plug will easily accomplish this. A good plan in watering swine during the summer is to add a little charcoal to the water to remove any impurities there may be in it. We consider it practically impossible to have the water for swine too pure or too clean, and never offer them water which we After describing a flerce morning bat- would not willingly drink. In feedtle Mr. Palmer tells of their use of ing vegetables and apples to swine we never give them more than they will eat up clean, and in this way we not only keep them in good condition but prevent any fouling of the pen or the range. A clean hog is a healthy hog, "The fars which the little men use and a healthy hog takes on weight to cool themselves on the march are rapidly, hence is the profitable hog. -

Tests have been made in Vienna with pitch-blende which was taken from the ground as long ago as 1807. 1814 and 1853, and the strength and quality of the radium in these samples has been found to be identical with Governor-General Tsen of Canton is | that in a portion of pitch-blende only said to have urged the empress of newly extracted-a fact which further China five times to declare war against | proves that the powers of radium incur no diminution with time. The above experiments were carried out in the mineralogical museum quite recently, -Pall Mall Gazette.