The baby hands that clasp my neck With touches dear to me, Are the rame hands that smash

inkstend foul to see; The pound the mirror with a cane; The pound the manuscript in twain; Widesproad destruction they ordain in wasteful jubilee.

The dreamy murinuring voice,
That coos its little tune,
That makes my listening heart rejoice,
Like birds in leafy June,
Can wake at midnight dark and still,
And all the air with howling fill
That splits the ear with echoes shrill, cornets out of tune.

—R. J. Burdette.

NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

The fire upon the hearth is low, And there is stillness everywhere; Like troubled spirits here and there The firelight shadows fluttering go. And as the shadows 'round me creep A childish troble breaks the gloom, And softly from a further room Comes: "Now I lay me down to sleep."

And, somehow, with that little prayer And that sweat treble in my ears,
My thought goes back to distant year.
And lingers with a dear one there. And as I hear the child's "amen." My mother's face comes back to me, Couched by her side I seem to be, And mother holds my hands again.

Oh! for an hour in that dear piace! Oh! for the peace of that dear time Oh! for that childish trust sublime! Oh! for a glimpse of mother's face! Yet, as the shadows 'round me creep,

Sweet magic of that treble tone— And "Now I lay me down to sleep." -Eugene Field.

A Lost Shoe.

ARS SWANSON had blu and white hair and a down; mustache. He was broad shouldered, hard-handed and the low show that encased his feet were No. 10's. His garb was coarse and his

nguage-what little of the English expression goes. Lars had not been reared in luxury. His father had been a day laborer, and lived in a little house in the outskirts of a village in the old country. His mother had worked, too, when she could find employment, and Lars was forced out to shift for himself at an early age.

When he reached his twentieth year,

s had saved enough money to buy is passage to America in the steerage of an ocean liner. Stockholm was the arst great city he had ever seen. New York was larger, and was full of very trange life. When he landed in Castle Garden, he was lest in the Babel of tengues that greeted his ears. Gradually he worked westward, and at last reached Chicago. He stopped and

Chicago was his Mecca. He drifted into the lower channels of life. He could not have done other-

One Sunday he passed by the open door of a mission, heard the singing and paused. A kindly man asked him in and he entered, taking a seat near the door. Presiding at the organ was a dark-eyed young woman, neatly dressed and sweet-faced. When she sang, it was in full tones which inspired confidence in the wavering voices of the congregation. The congregation? It was made up of just such men as Lars. A few there were who wore black clothes, high collars and white ties. When the singing was over one of these men spoke, vigorously, earnestly, in the first flush of college enthusiasm. Lars did not understand the sermon. He did not understand the words of the song that followed the sermon, but he caught the in-spiration and watched the side face of the woman at the organ. Then there was a little intermission, and the Sun day school convened. The organist stepped down from the platform, took her position among the benches and began her work in the infant class. Lars was escorted to a seat in the row over which she presided. She talked to him and he stammered out his replies in broken English, but showed that he had considerable

knowledge of the Bible. "You must come again next Sun day," she said.

He followed her to the door and saw her enter a carriage, saw a coachman in livery mount the box and drive away. Lars followed the carriage to Michigan beulevard, and lost sight of it in a tangle of tally-hos and fashknable turnouts.

The next Sunday he was early at the mission, though it was raining hard and the streets were muddy. He feared the organist would not come. She came. Again he wathched when she lead the singing, and he attempted to join in the sorg. When the classes were called he took his position in the organist's row, and sat in front of her. The lesson was the story of Christ and the leper. "He touched the leper and made him whole," the organist said, and as she said it, she leaned forward, and with her delicate, jeweled fingers, touched the red hand of Lars. The blood mounted to his cheeks, and burned against his forehead and throbbed against every pore in his body. Could he understand? He understood, though he could not say so. His tongue clave to the roof of his mouth. He felt that every eye was upon him. Then the singing came, and he walked out into the socty air and rain.

The organist stopped to talk to one of the young ministers. When she came out, she tripped lightly across the grimy planks, and, with a flounce of skirts was in the carriage. A dainty rubber over-shoe was left in the mud at the edge of the pavement. Lars saw it and ran to pick it up for her. He was too late.

Lars carried the shoe home and washed it clean of mud, kissed it and his efforts. He has filled the importhrust it into his pocket-a treasure; a token. That night it was beneath bis pillow.

Lars was out of work. The landlord took presention of his bundle and drove him into the streets on Thursday. The day was clear and bright sad from early morning until the noon hours Lars Swanson had passed from place to place, seeking employment. Noon found him on Michigan boulevard. He thought of the organist. It was up this street that she had been driven. The broad pavements were tempting, and he strode on and on, southward, until he came to the rall-

read tracks at Sixteenth street. There was a cry of alarm from the gateman. A woman in a pony-chaise was about to drive upon the tracks in front of a train. Lars saw her face and knew her. Pushing past half a danger, he sprang at the borse's head, stopped him, swung him about, and fell against the engine as it passed. When he was picked up, blood was trickling from a gash in his forehead and staining his white hair crimson, end his arm bent under him as he through the crowd that was gathering quickly. The policeman who did duty near the crossing was taking the names of the witnesses to the accident. The woman tore open the coat of the unfortunate man who had saved her infe, and was farming him with his hat when she saw tho toe of a rubber shee projuding from his pocket. She shoe protruding from his pocket. She drew the rubber forth, recognized it, then wiped the blood from the still face before her. It was her Sunday school scholar. She felt for his pulse. It was still.

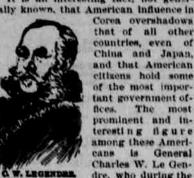
MARIA DE FELICE.

She Has Been Extled to Mores



cok up her father's doctrines and has come a socialist oratori Fromier rdinta, to keep her quiet.

AMERICA IN COREA. Citizens Hold Some of the Ber Offices There. It is an interesting fact, not gener



civil war commanded a New York regsent to Amoy, as consul general, and there distinguished himself as a diplonatist, In 1867 he went to Japan. of the great civil war, in which h took part, and it is believed his influ once had much to do with the advancethe general began to take great interest in the complicated Corean question, and he left Japan to go to Seoul of Corea. Ever since then he has been struggling to keep Corea free from China, Jepan and Russia, and must be taking a most active part in the events now taking place.

MULEY ABDUL-AZIZ.

The New Sultan's Accession to the Morocco Throne. accession of the new sultan



Abdul-Aziz, who, by the late sultan had been appointed his successor, but has SULTAN ABDULARIS now submitted, as

have the other pretenders to the Muley Abdul-Aziz, although very young, is very energetic, well educated, an excellent horseman, while his brother is a fanatic Mussulman who detests all Europeans and Chris-

COUNTESS WACHTMEISTER. She Is Now in This Country-A

Theosophist. Constance, the countess of Wachtthis country, is one

1 representatives theosophy, ranking in importance with W. Q. Judge, Annie Olcott. She has enloved the intimate friendship of Mme Blavatsky, the high faith. She was born in Florence, Italy, in

1838, the daughter of Marquis de Bourbel. were among the ancient French, and settled in Normandy in 936. The count-She was attracted to theosophy in 1881 and since that time has been unflaging in her zeal for the advancement of th society. She has been a vegetarian for fourteen years, and is described as being of medium height, with blond

JAPAN'S NEW MINISTER. Kentaro Keneko Who New Fills the

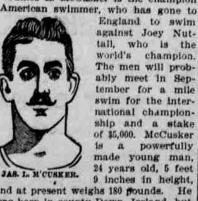
hair, blue eyes and a singularly win-

ning manner.

Position. Kentaro Keneko, Japan's new min ister to the United States, was edu cated at Harvard college. In when Prince natsu visited Chiago, just after the creat fire, Kenek was one of the brightest members of the royal Jap's suit. Soon after ward Keneko took the collegiate course KENTARO KENEKO, monors. He subsequentry studied for several years in London, and on the continent of Eu-

rope. In 1891 he reappeared in Chicago with a commission from his government to report upon the prospects bian exposition, and the elaborate ex hibits from Japan was largely Jue to tant posts of secretary of the house of peers, the senate of Japan, and assistant minister of agriculture and com

CHAMPION SWIMMER James L. McCusker is the champlor



It Is Believed to Be from the Emperor's Pen.

The Hero a Spendthrift Officer, a Type Which the Kaiser Thinks Is Too Numerous.

As a strategist and sportsman, artis and soldler, preacher and virtuoso, af-ter-dinner speaker and debater, as architect, composer, stage manager, censor, diplomatist—in all these varknow and have watched the Kalser, who is as versatile, if not as crafty. as his great ancestor, Frederick the Only, the name given to "Old Fritz"

At this present moment his majesty is about to pose before his subjects as a short story writer, a writer of no mean merits, either. A book now the press, "Tales, Legends, and Dreams," the title page of which bears the name of Count Eulenberg as auremarkable narrative, said to be from William's pen, that cannot fall to make a deep impression. It deals with ontinent, and especially in Germany, 'Luxury among Army Officers," whiel he kaiser once before discussed in a reneral order three years ago.

Members of the court and Berlin soclety accrediting to the emperor the au-thorship of the story, "A Letter," in the book fathered by Count Eulenberg. give as one of the reasons, the fac that his majesty is almost a fanatic on the question of reforming his offisers' corps. He discusses it on all pened in the artillery regiment of which the kaiser is colonel.

Count Eulenberg is the German Ambassador at the court of Vienna. He clongs to the ancient nobility, and for nany years has been the kaiser's close personal friend. William calls him "My Votaire." He stands in the same relation to the emperor's literary and musical efforts as the French philoso pher did to those of Frederick the Great, with this difference, however, that the kaiser allows his co-worker a fair share, or even more of the honor jointly earned. It will be remembered that the kalser's musical composition, sount as the author of the text. Eulenberg is spending his vacation with his majesty on the Hohenzollern

bound for North cape. The scene of the story, "A Letter, s laid in a fashionable Berlin restaurant, name not given, but easily rec ognized as Borcharts, on Charlotten strasse. It is, by the way, the only public supper room ever frequented by the kniser. His majesty was corps, and when later on he learned by accident, of the enormous cost o against the banquet, he became very much enraged, saying it was small wonder his officers were never a penny above a beggar if they paid so extravagantly

for food and drink. Here follows the story: "A LETTER." "In a restaurant not a thousand paces from the Linden, the most palatial thoroughfare of any European city, with the monumental Branden burg gate at one end, and at the other the venerable Hohenzollern Schloss there assembled the other evening gay company of army officers, young men and old, most of them in uniform and all distinguished for a certain all of refinement, the result of birth and education. The resort is known as one of the most aristocratic in the city probably because the prices charged by the proprietor are high enough to frighten away ordinary citizens, who earn what they spend, without re

fortunate persons at the side of their "Is it right to style them more for tunate, or extol their good luck, as it were? The question has been asked again and again, philosophers have denied and reasserted it-self-made men despise those born with a silver spoor in their mouth, as the saying is. shall decide what, after all, is a matter of individuality? A strong mind is not easily swayed by good fortune, a weak one often perishes under a small load

course to patrimony, found by more

"The two foremost Prussian archs, the Great Elector and Fred erick the Only, spent their youth in comparative penury; they were de-prived of the benefits that usually fall to the heir of the crown, but these circumstances, which most of their contemporaries styled misfortune, only tended to strengthen their characters to increase their vigilance, to make them most expert students of human nature. And when they finally entered upon their inheritance, they did so with a will to defend what was theirs, to assert their rights.

"I am not wandering off my subject The remarks, though apparently forced eminently apply to the party of gentlemen we meet at the gilded resort I am about to describe. It has none of the outside glamour by which similar establishments attract customers; its location in a building bearing a strong resemblance to a private residence guards against unwelcome intruders and insures exclusiveness. There are no show windows, no tempting placards or signs; the door keeper in faultless evening dress receives agreeable guests with a low bow, and frowns others away. I heard a story the other day in one of the military casinos to the effect that a certain saloon-keeper in New York selects his German waiters among the staff officers emigrated to that strange country in preference to men below the rank of captain. In similar style the proprietor of these supper rooms distinguishes between men of the aristocratic and the nouveaux riches classes. I do not oredit him, however, with disbellef in the Roman Emperor Vespasian's nonit were not for losing his feudal cus-

"'Feudal' is the word that most acgrouped with others of their ilk around amount I enclose, trusting in God that the festive board on the evening when the incident to be related happened. "Ten marks is not much in Berlin, From their appearance it was evident but, my dearly beloved son, when they were 'junkers,' a nasty title, spending it, think that your poor old which self-respecting men would scorn | mother manages to live three whole to adopt, if its true significance were days on such a "pittance," as once known. description of the plaintive yelping of "'Do not tell me, pray, that I should a dog under the master's whip. The have sold the sword, instead of pawnyoung esquires of knightly times, it ing it. I could not bear doing it. It appears, were soundly thrushed at would make me feel as if your poor their riding and fencing lessons, and father was cursing me from the heav-

at two official examinations, held to cetablish his claim for a position on the bench. Being tolerably well off by inheritance, he cares little for advance-

ment in his profession and is abso-lutely adamanteen to the dishonor at-taching to his repeated failures to prove himself a worthy efficial. He milk fever. has become gray in a subaitern po-sition, but bears his head high in the air, disdaining the acquaintance of his superiors, who are not privileged to place the word 'von' in front of their and put your brand on it. Keep up your quality and customers will mul

"A young artillery officer in fatigue the supply. aniform, who has just arisen to walk off a bit of tipainess, is his cousin. Both speculate upon retiring to country seats when the relatives from whom they have expectations make ready to depart this life. If these gentlemen ever do pray, it is for the hurried disition of the worthy party who 'insists on keeping them out of their patrimony. The third in the group of friends is Lieut. Freiherr von X., now twenty-four years old, blond and pink, well grown, with the face of a lady killer. He is known among his com-

as 'the Little Don Juan.' "If I were not afried of increasing one of the Freiherr's chief faults, the nother of all others with him, as in the case of so many young officersvapity-I would designate him the type of the 'improvident, reckless and onsetencelers military man,' to which the kalar warranted luxury as prac ticed in the army.

ages to conceal this fact, under cover of a great name. His father was colonel in the Hussars, who squandered his fortune and left a widow, this son, and two daughters depending upon a moderate pension. The young ladies, by the grace of the king, were admitted into the home for indigent noble-women. The privy purse also equipped the young lieutenant for his present position, and provides him occasionally with a little cash in answer to his petitions.
"Yesterday he received 100 marks

from that source to replenish his ward-robe, and this is the way he lives up

"'I had a stormy interview with my tailor this morning,' he told his companions in confidence. The scoundred of a commoner actually attempted to refuse credit to a baron of the ancient empire. I let him have the length of my tongue and eventually he felt so cheap as to be quasi compelled to send around the new uniform I wear. The trio laughed boisterously and clinked glasses.

"The Freiherr, not to be outdone, ar swered the toast with a sneering

Death to stroublesome relatives Somebody asked across the table how the Fretherr's immediate superior, Capt. D., was 'behaving.' 'Quite ungentlemanty, as usual, in the service, but all right in private, answered the baron, in an undertone

and added leudly, 'I should have in vited him to this love feast; it is not every day that my tenants are punchorse, dancers, and good living, subjects which interested all present, and a soft spot in his heart. Reputations were demolished, the names of fair

for which everybody confessed having women blasted by innuendoes and side thrusts. Who cares? If perchance, a friend or relative of the abused person be present, let him say so, and we will give ample satisfaction, arms in "The head waiter tiptoed to the

baron's chair and respectfully announced that his lordship's bursche (man) craved an audience. 'Let him come in.' The busche entered with a military step, resounding through the gorgeous dining-hall. He brought a pair of white kid gloves, a clean handkerchief and a boquet of roses in tissue

'Call a cab and place these things nside,' said the baron; 'I hope those flowers won't spoil while 'Cheri' is delighting the patrons of the winter garden. And say, plant yourself on the box next the coachman, for I may not be completely au fait by the time wa get through here."

"And as the bursche still remained glued to the spot, he added, impatiently, 'Is there anything else, thou block-

"'At your command, Herr Lieuten ant; a letter from Frau Baroness. "The assessor cried, 'Pardon my in descretion, my dear Freiherr, but has madamotselle already assumed the family name and title?"

"Von X., tearing the letter from the bursche's hand, seld very coldly, after scanning the address, 'From my mother, if you please. "A poor envelope, inscribed with ink of a rusty hue, in an unsteady band.

As the lieutenant opened it, two five-Freiherr blushed violently, fearing than incur their contempt.

"The waiter rushed forward to pick up the notes, but the Freiherr gave him a withering look that made the man desist. Then crushing his mother's letter in his left hand and placing his foot over the notes, he cried, "Two magnums, waiter!"

"The assessor smote the table before him and said, 'Bravo, dear Freiherr, you are the right man to keep up one "'I congratulate "Cherl," laughed the other officer.

"The next morning the scrubwoman on the floor, which she kept, and a les ter, which she turned over to George, the head waiter, who intends selling

"'My dear son: I have done as equested and hope you will not find fault with your poor old mother, as poor papa's foreign decorations, as far as they had not been returned, and also pawned his sword of honor, given him by the officers of his regiment after the war of 1866. I raised 300 marks which I would have sent you forthwith, had not the doctor, the landolet theory; he would skin a negro if lord, the grocer and others got wind of the affair. They fairly beseiged me until I paid off my indebtedness to them. Twenty marks is all I saved curately describes the three gentlemen out of the wreck, and half of that

The word really implies a before you called this amount.

tion of the plaintive yelping of "Do not tell me, pray, that I should

DAIRY NOTES.

It is clutmed that when cows calve n the fall there is less danger of Make a superior quality of butte

It is very hard to overdo the making of first-class butter. The demand fo such goods is generally greater that

it is often the case that the flavor in the milk which is attributed to the eating of some kind of weed in the pastures is really due to uncleanlines The most successful dairymen are most careful as to the condition in which the young animals are to be

dairyman. cleanliness in handlig milk says that milk should always be strained through a fine wire strainer and then through a cloth. A single trial of the cloth trainer will convince anyone that its to have all impurities removed. Four thicknesses of butter cloth fastened to the under side of the wire strainer by a in ring which slips over it, hold-

The Jersey Bulletin believes that fat lieve that it can be done suddenly, or process. In some cows it is scarcely percept ble during one period of lactation. But it believes also that the to a small extent in the very poorest cows, giving time, patience, skill and plenty of rich food.

STOCK NOTES

egard individual merit. Bad fences very frequently are the

pastures and the corn fields. The best pork as well as the cheap-

uring the greatet profit. Here is the list of foods with which British mutton growers vary the rations of sheep on pasture: Turnips, utabagas, mangolds, vetch, rape, cabhage, beans, peas, linseed cake, bartey,

and wheat bran. An exchange tells of a farmer who in the winter on straw, and one and ne-half bushels of oats every evening. at a total cost of \$70. The fleece cas- body hates me enough to want to kill lly paid for the keep of the flock. The straw was turned into manure.

never buy show steep at big fairs or work on the story and follow it up. away because they are fat, big and We had heard of a plot to abduct the usefulness as breeders is concerned. via Harper's Ferry, but found the ab-No farmer can ever hold them in the duction scheme had been abandoned condition they are found when able to The night the president was assassi win in the show ring. A prominent horse breeder is of the hotel, where he was staying, and

that ordinary and commonly bred an- Laura Keene. I said I thought I would mals are bound to have a less and less and he answered: 'Yes, I would go if value each year, the better it will be were you. You will see something in for them financially. The trend in teresting. breeding should always be towards a higher standard, and so compensate I did not appear, although Judge Holt, for the deterioration in prices.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

ive agriculture. Keep the wagons, buggies, cultivara, mowers, etc., walt offed, and see

or horses last. Have you an old rail fence secupying ground which has not produced you mything for years but briars and hernets' nests? What loads of potatoes you might raise from it if you would out turn it under. You have been sying taxes on it all the while. Stop

The Indiana Farmer says: Stable nanures covered with loam or plaster, mark bills fell upon the floor. The better condition for spreading on the field than in any other way. that his boon companions might have jost by exposure in all kinds of weathobserved the pairry inclosure. He er. Both the ammonia and nitrogen of would rather g) penniless for a week manure may be easily lost by such ex-

POINTS ON SHOEING.

An English veterinarism. normal state should be maintained, bran and bolled potatoes and scraps. The bearing of he shoe should be level well mixed; the more varied the betor outside of the foot, were too high wheat and buckwheat to the limb was disturbed-in fact the Scattering it among the chaff and whole mechanism of the limb was straw causes the hens to work to se would surely end in zerious damage to fatty substance that, if allowed to acthe limb, and among frequent results cumulate, would be apt to soon cause of such treatment is permanent in- some disease to appear or else to the assessor. The letter reads as Jury to the coffin bone. Contraction make them too fat to lay. At night of the heel, he maintained, was not an whole corn should be given. By feed at the heel, and expansion will follow as a natural consequence."

> ected president of the Society for the Promotion of Englneering Education which held its firs meeting in Brooklyn from the 20th to the 23d of this

is the outcome of a flock, although it has been supposed the interesting engi- to be always present in some localiring the World's edy is to remove the fowls to another It is designed place and apply the ax as soon as the made young man, the common people, who quite naturthe common people, who quite naturthe common people, who quite naturally rejoiced at the fact, nicknamed

"And, my son, you will not grudge of engineering, civil, mechanical, minthe roup, and is much dreaded by should never be indulged in immediately after a heavy man. The weaker fowls are to include members birds show any symptoms,

head, but soon spreads to the lungs, tinue this, if possible, for at least two

But the President Ridiculed the Idea.

the Night the President Was Assassinated.

rest in Washington, says the Record.

In the course of his service Mr Dodge claims to have made some very interesting history which has neve years of age in the Sixth Massachu setts, one of the three-month rand prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run After his release he recruited Company G. Elevench Maine infantry and was his company to become a member o the Second regiment, District of Columbla, which was organized to fur nish Lincoln with a body guard. When the regiment was disbanded he entere the Twentieth Massachusetts, and is in the head. After his recovery he served until September, 1865. All this, Mr. Dodge says, is a matter of record, but his service under L. C. Baker, chief of the secret service, furnishes

ment, District of Columbia," he said yesterday, "I became acquainted with kill Lincoln. A man in my regime had married Payne's sister, and I be came acquainted with the people who met at Mrs. Eurratt's through him I had known Booth before this in Bosto overhear talk about a plan to Lincoln. I reported the matter to Baker, chief of the secret service, and he took me to Mr. Dana, the assistant I had heard, he ridiculed the idea 'Why,' he said, 'I don't believe any

An experienced stockman advises to ther attention to it, I was detailed to ined to make them so, so far as any side in Virginia. I went into Virginia nated I met Booth in the Nationa opinion that the sooner our farmers where I went around every evening to realize the facts connected with horse see if he was there. When I met him breeding, the principle one of which is he asked me if I was going to see

"During the trail of the conspirators who prosecuted for the government explained in his speech that a witness in the military service would have been called upon to establish the guild of all the conspirators if the government had not been convinced that the proof was strong enough without his

testimony,

"I never claimed any credit for my part in this branch of the service. My claim for a pension was based on ac tual wounds and resulting disability. I applied in 1865 and the original number was 0,222. It was allowed in 1890 and was numbered 402,080. There was no back pay about it either. At my examination in Washington the pension bureau tried to show my disability did not result from injuries received in the service. A special board of examiners, all eminent men, reported that I was a sufferer from nervous disease and that my eyesight was affect 1 as the effect of a gunshot wound in the head. With that testimony from disinterested men Commissioner Lochren refused to reinstate me and I was sent adrift in Washington without a penny. I am without a pension and have no employment, but believe I will get justice some day

Mr. George Shepard writes a very imely paper on this subject, and touches particularly upon those points of interest to the beginner. In the winter time, with proper care, says, hens of the popular breeds will net a handsome profit from eggs, if well cared for, In the morning warm feed is desirable and should cor dist of oats, barley, meal with a little well mixed; the more varied the better; while in the middle of the day among dry straw should be given. cure the kernels, which affords then exercise and tends to work off that

PROFITABLE POULTRY RAISING.

At all times of the year fresh water lowed to remain in a dish all night becomes very foul and is very dangerous for hens to drink. Cabbage and apples are much sought after by poultry, when fed upon corn, as is also coal ashes or gravel. Ground bone and oyster shells are excellent for laying hens, as they contain many elenents required in making egg shells. Poultry, like other creatures, are ubject to various diseases, and when once the flock is attacked nearly the whole breed dies before the remedy can be found or discovered,

month. This society disease that is seldom found to attack ties. When once it attacks a flock it kills in a few hours, and the best rem-

Warned Lincoln of the

Plot on His Life

chickens, are very troublesome in the early spring and often destroy whole broods. My theory for the cause used to be that over-feeding of meat discussed the crop, and the worms in the chroat were the result of this disorder: but from what I have read and also be represented from what I have read and also be represented from the chroat were the result of this disorder: comes from exposure to the cold, damp earth and unclean coops that the mother hen is kept in. Cleanliness and a warm, dry place for them to roost in, is a safe preventive; and as for a cure I always lost all I ever doc

tored, so I never prescribe or admin-ister to a sick hen or chicken.

I am well satisfied that this in-dustry is like any other that we have

able. Just like that of a flock of sheep, or a herd of cows, a fine stable of horses or a yard of swine.

Two neighbors 'can take an equal number of sheep under similar conditions, and one in three yairs' time will have realized a good profit and will still have a flock that is double the value what they were at the time at which he became the purchaser, while the other will be about "run was drawing a pension los ability while he was inspector of the ability while he was inspector of the ability while he was inspector of the at which he became the pure at which he other will be about "run while the other will be worthless. If your farm and will be worthless. If your farm and buildings are not suited for the raising and maintaining of sheep, why, in a pension is stopped, and, as he says in his pension is stopped, and, as he says in the cattle. Three good milch cowrite cattle. Three good milch cowrite cattle. has only got them in shape to run a good race, while you, by The same condition exists in poul-ry. A well-bred or pure-bred hen is healthy, strong and vigorous and not oultry. From them you can expect nicken, and a profitable income. To ion does not require as much and and expense as one without experience does not require as much labor would think for. But whatever kind ou keep, bear in mind that the secret of success is to keep only well-bred

A WHEELMAN TALKS

HINTS FROM A TALK WITH CHAM PIGN ZIMMERMAN.

Bievelists Fraining - How to Pedal and How to Ride for Pleasure.

This article was inspired by many of the suggestions are the fruit of his wide experience in bicycle rid-

ing for pleasure and profit. riders pedal properly? How many of them get all there is out of the force applied without waste of power and consequent fatigue? Not one amateur in a thousand. They just press their feet down, and keep pressing them until the pedal comes uppermost again and to a certain extent the pressure is continued all the way around, even when it is a waste of power. movement of a pedal is round a circle As soon as it passes the top of the circle the weight of the foot drives the wheel until it passes the lowest point, and then the power of the foot on that pedal censes to be a driving power and becomes, to a greater or less is to the practical application of this one item that much of the phenomenal speed of the professional is due The way to develop this method is to emmence and ride slowly, watching the pedals, then slowly increase the

speed, and practise until it becomes second nature. Another very important item it sit fairly upright in all ordinary riding. The stoop is all very well for speeding or turning corners, but it is more fatiguing for any distance over a mile, and so is a loss instead of a gain. rein on him when he is backing, but If the handles are tightly gripped, and the arms used as rigid levers to brace the feet, a much more graceful and easy style of riding will result, with none of the cramped up feeling the following day. When going up hill a rider will find he instinctively levers himself upon his arms to obtain the greater motive power, and that should be sufficient to show at once the im portance of this style of leverage for ordinary straight riding for a distance By persistent stooping a false growth or development is obtained, which will eventually not only round the shoulders, but will cramp the space

occupied by the lungs, and so impede the breathing. No bicycle rider should confine hi or her exercise to the machine only. The machine only plays upon one se of muscles, and therefore the others are in more or less danger of losing some of their usefulness. Those who ride the wheel for health, as well as those who ride it for speed, will do well to devote a few minutes each day, in the morning and evening, preferably, to the use of Indian clubs and dumb bells. These should be used in the most free and swinging action, and in addition there should be a certain amount of brisk walking done after the ride. This is to set the inactive muscles to working. For those who wish to develop speed

pitfalls to be avoided, for the system of training has totally changed around of late years, and from being injurious in many cases, has become a great aid to the health of young people if they will take only one precaution, viz., no to go beyond their strength. Both for speed and long distance riding the same rules hold good. The first great essential is not to attempt to diet in any way. Eat what you feel incline to but avoid much pie, pastry and milk diets, and eat your fill of good meat and vegetables slowly, masticating well. The use of tobacco should be as limited as possible. The only other items are work, work, and again

and enter for racing, there are many

Jump out of bed in the morning, take a cold bath, use the clubs and bells for 10 or 15 minutes, and eat a couple of crackers, just to stay the stomach, then get out of the house and walk a mile or so, finishing with a slow dogtrot run, just fast enough not to drag, until tired, or the wind gives out, but under no circumstance continue to cover a set distance to the distress of the runner. Then ease off, and walk quietly home so as to run no chance of taking cold, while eating a hearty breakfast exercise has prepared the stomach for. Take a light but substantial lunch and wait until the evenmeals, Riding Honolulu and Australia, salling month-

to you unless they are very to you, and in that case you

Girl or boy, carry a needle a

ng has been in vogue in Europe, as for the boy who proposes a he trip on his bicycle, a two weeks con will prove in every way most valuable.—Republic.

TEACHING COLTS TO BACK.

Mississippi horseman who had 40 years experience in training thove subject says: The colt should be taught from the first that you are his master and his friend, and that your intercourse with him is business and not play. In all you do with him avoid excitement; that is, do not frighten him nor get

him angry. Have a definite idea in your own mind of what you are going to do each time you handle him, and gust him by backing him all over the by trying to teach him anything else

As the majority of lug strap and stand behind him and a little to one side so that when you pull the rein it will draw across his and instantly let up. The pull should be about half way between a twitch or jerk and a steady pull. If you did and his hind end was turned a little, 30 he was pulled perhaps one-eighth of the way around. Now go to his head, stroke and caress him, and if convenient give him from your hand something he will like to eat. Now step back and pull him the other way, starting from a loose rein and pulling just hard enough to pull him around a little, no matter how little, lett up at once so as not to have the rein tight more than half a second at a time, saying "back" at the instant you give the pull. He will respond to the pull just as soon as he learns that the reins loosens when he yields to it. Now step directly behind him and pull the same as before, only use both reins instead of one. Never tighten the

when he backs and he will back for you every time. Will all colts learn at once if treated in this way? I can only say that I have trained them for more than forty years and I never have seen one that would not. Occasionally there is one of slow, intellect and high temper with which you should proceed in the same way as others only go a little slower so as to give them time to understand the

let him understand that it will lo

The work horses in hot weather should be watered between morning and noon, and at least once between noon and quitting time. A writer thinks the best hogs is the breed which help them-selves the most, cost the least and

furnish the most good meat at he lowest price. One who has been successfully raising hogs thinks that thoroughbred boar at 20 cents a pound is c than a scrub at 5 cents. In fact he says that you can hardly pay too much

for a first-class boar if you have much

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Pensioner Talked with Booth

dairy when they become old enough for being thus used, says a Canadian

ing it in place, is a very satisfactor; fat making capacity can be developed the battle of the Wilderness was sho

While looking for pedigree don't discause of stock becoming breachy. Keep an eye on the fences between the

est, says an experienced hog raiser, is that made from hogs that have never been wintered. Quick growth and early maturity are essential in se-

fed a flock of 200 sheep for five months coin. When I told the president what

If hay is sireked outdoors, the stacks hould be built on good rail founda-We are gradually tending in the diection of intensive rather than exten-

hat they are under shelter when not A successful farmer thinks the proper time to commence cutting hay as nearly as possible at the period if flowering. All ruminating animals to bett r on hay cut at that time, but horses seem to prefer it made from

he leaks; stop the leaks. will retain their nitrogen and keep in if I have to wait for 1896 and a new

speaking of shoeing horses, said that

the greatest care was necessary to shoe the horse so that the relative position of the foot to the leg in their all around. If heel or toe, the inside or too low, the relationship of the leg thrown out of gear. Urequal presfound two wine-stained five-mark notes sure, however slightly occasioned, tle faith in mechanical arrangements for widening contracted heels. bearing surface is properly maintained

active disease, but a passive condi-ing whole corn at night the hen will tion due to the horse easing his feet be able to endure the cold nights bet so as to minimize the pain felt at his ter, as the crop will be well filled the heels due to bad shoeing. He had lit- entire night, as it is very slow to di the horse," he remarked, "so that the should be at their disposal. Water al FOR THE ENGINEERS Prof. De Valson Wood is the newly

held at Chicago du-

came to this country when four years of age. His powers of endurance are wonderful, and the contest with Nuttail promises to be the greatest swimming match that has ever taken place.

Mad I need their good will, for without it I should starve, considering that I council is any person other than those who have held responsible positions in the work of engineering instruction plaining facts and fancies of bygone momentary kappiness! Ah. I must not eligible to membership.

And I need their good will, for without it I should starve, considering that I council is any person other than those who have held responsible positions in the work of engineering instruction head, but soon spreads to the lungs,

24 years old, 5 feet ally rejoiced at the fact, nicknamed them the 'junkers,' or yelpers. The and at present weighs 180 founds. He was born in county Down, Ireland, but was born in county Down, Ireland, but came to this country when four years to this country when four years are to the fact, nicknamed them the 'junkers,' or yelpers. The your mother her freeness of debt? It is ing, electrical, sanitary, etc. The ingular are to have the fact, nicknamed them the 'junkers,' or yelpers. The your mother her freeness of debt? It is ing, electrical, sanitary, etc. The ingular are to have the fact, nicknamed them the 'junkers,' or yelpers. The your mother her freeness of debt? It is ing, electrical, sanitary, etc. The ingular are to have the fact, nicknamed them the 'junkers,' or yelpers. The your mother her freeness of debt? It is ing, electrical, sanitary, etc. The ingular are to have the fact, nicknamed them the 'junkers,' or yelpers. The your mother her freeness of debt? It is ing, electrical, sanitary, etc. The ingular are to have the roup. The weaker fowls are the roup. The weaker fowls are the roup and is much dreaded by poultrymen. The weaker fowls are the roup are to have the roup and is much dreaded by poultrymen. The year are the roup are to have the roup and is much dreaded by poultrymen. The year are the roup are the roup are to have the roup are the roup