

RAIN ON HOMELESS

San Francisco Dwellers in Tents and Shacks Suffer.

ASHES ARE CAUSING DOWNPOUR

Leaky Roofs, Damp Floors and No Fires Make People Wretched—Prepare for Special Session.

San Francisco, May 15.—The cold, disagreeable rain which fell all this afternoon created much misery among the homeless and even caused considerable annoyance to householders who were cooking in the street. Though it is the middle of May and rain is unusual at this period, the ashes which drifted into the sky during the three days of the conflagration are believed to have concentrated sufficient moisture to cause many drizzles for some time to come.

It is most unfortunate at this particular time, when a third of San Francisco's population is camping. Many of the tents in Golden Gate park, the Presidio and Fort Mason are without plank flooring and became damp at once. The shacks throughout the vacant lots in which many of the refugees are living, are poorly constructed and leaky.

At a meeting of the committee on special session of the legislature today it was unanimously decided that the present 50-year lease law should be amended so that 99-year leases will hereafter be permitted in the state. This is looked upon by the real estate men as a most important step, as they maintain that under the new conditions building will progress rapidly. The committee also decided to recommend an increase of the inheritance taxes and corporation licenses. The state will be asked to authorize the issuance of bonds in the sum of \$600,000 to be used for the construction of those portions of the wharves and the seawall destroyed in the recent calamity.

CANNOT REACH PRESIDENTS.

Stickney Proposes Fine, Not Imprisonment, for Rebaters.

Washington, May 15.—Senator Nelson today read the senate the following telegram from the president of the Chicago Great Western railway:

"St. Paul, Minn., May 12, 1906.—Hon. Knute Nelson, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.: As you know, I am in full sympathy with the main features of the amendment proposed to the interstate commerce act, but I desire to protest against the injustice of the proposed amendment imposing fines and imprisonment on officers and agents of railway companies for allowing rebates. Such penalties can never be inflicted upon presidents and high officials of 100,000 miles of railways of this country who live in New York and do not deal directly with rates, while their demand for revenue will induce some freight agent on a salary of \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year to grant a rebate. "Make the penalty as high as you please against the railway company. This is the only way to reach the railway cars and grand dukes. The penalty of imprisonment was in existence many years, and only one man, a poor freight agent, trying to support his family on a meager salary, was imprisoned."

"A. B. STICKNEY."

WILL FIGHT IN COURTS.

Voliva Breaks Off Negotiations for Peace With Dowrie.

Chicago, May 15.—All overtures for a peaceful compromise of the controversy over the control of Zion City were called off today and General Over-seer Voliva and his associates have decided to fight for supremacy in the courts. Application will be made in court tomorrow for the dissolution of the temporary injunction recently granted to Dowrie. This will bring the crisis that will determine whether John Alexander Dowrie shall own and rule Zion or whether the present administration shall continue in power.

Want to Answer Peirce.

Washington, May 15.—Two of the ex-consular officers beside Robert M. McWade, who were mentioned unfavorably in the famous "confidential report" of Assistant Secretary Peirce, have taken exception to the charges made against them and have appeared at the State department to get an opportunity to clear themselves. They are Oscar F. Williams, formerly consul at Singapore, and Richard F. Greener, who was commercial agent at Vladivostok. They will be permitted to make further representations.

Promoter on Trial for Huge Fraud. Boston, May 15.—Ferdinand E. Borgas, formerly of Indiana and an alleged promoter of the Ubers Plantation Company, was placed on trial in the county superior court today on an indictment of 126 counts, charging a larceny in connection with the operations of the Ubers company. The complainants allege that losses aggregating \$1,500,000 had been sustained. The same grand jury which indicted Borgas also reported a bill against William D. Owen, a former congressman and secretary of state for Indiana.

Cannot Collect Rebates.

Washington, May 15.—The supreme court of the United States today, in deciding against Mugg & Dryden in their suit against the Texas and Pacific railroad, lays down the law that a shipper who is promised a rate below the published tariff and is then charged the full published rate cannot recover the difference, as the action of the road in giving a rate which is below the tariff is contrary to the interstate commerce act.

Total of Red Cross Fund.

Washington, May 15.—Red Cross receipts for San Francisco to date aggregate \$2,125,000, of which \$1,700,000 has not been expended.

PARLIAMENT MEETS.

Elect or Russian People Assemble in Open Session.

St. Petersburg, May 11.—Without a single hitch and with only a minor incident to mar the memorable day, the Russian parliament was inaugurated yesterday. The emperor's message in reality was less a throne speech than a greeting, and required only three minutes for its delivery. Emperor Nicholas read slowly. The admirable and even cordial tone of the sovereign in renewing his pledges and asking the cooperation of parliament for the regeneration of the country was only negatively satisfactory.

Couriers and spectators, other than members of the national parliament led the cheering, but the members were ominously silent. What rankled most was the failure of the emperor to mention amnesty, and lastly, when the members assembled in the Tauride palace, away from the spell of the throne room, many of them were with difficulty restrained from precipitating matters by offering resolutions on the subject. The Constitutional Democratic leaders, however, who dominated everything, were anxious not to weaken the reply which the lower house will prepare to the speech from the throne, in which issues with the crown will be joined, and succeeded in stifling off premature action.

By the irony of fate, Ivan Petrunkevich, whose first mention of the word constitution 12 years ago was dismissed by Emperor Nicholas II as "a foolish dream," today stood in the front rank of the members of the representative chamber, while Emperor Nicholas put his official seal upon the Russian parliament.

GIVES MANY BRIBES.

Inner Workings of Standard Oil Made Public by Former Employee.

Chicago, May 11.—Corruption of railroad employees and agents of independent oil companies, dishonest methods of procuring land leases, the giving of short measure, and the selling of three different kinds of oil out of the same tank and misrepresentations as to the quality of oil sold, were charged against the Standard Oil company at today's hearing before the Interstate Commerce commission. Incidentally, it was charged that the Frisco road gives a rate of 2 cents a hundred pounds to the Standard Oil company when it charges competitors of that corporation 10 times as much for the same haul.

The inquiry was held under an order of congress and this session held here today was along the same lines as that held some time ago in Kansas City. The principal witnesses today were E. M. Wilhoit, of Springfield, Mo., formerly for ten years agent of the Standard Oil company at Topeka, but now an independent operator; H. C. Deran, of Fremont, O.; E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, and M. Maxon, a former agent of the Standard Oil in Illinois.

PUT OVER HEAD OF HART.

China Appoints New Officials to Manage Customs Service.

Peking, May 11.—An imperial edict which may radically affect the status of Sir Robert Hart, director general of the Chinese customs and the customs establishment, was published today, as follows:

"Tieh Liang, president of the board of revenue, is hereby appointed superintendent of customs affairs. Tong Shao, junior vice president of the Foreign board, is appointed associate minister of Customs affairs. All Chinese and foreigners employed in the various customs are placed under their control."

Both these offices are new creations in the customs service. Hitherto the customs have been nominally under the direction of the Foreign board, but practically Sir Robert Hart has exercised absolute control.

The diplomats here are unwilling to comment on the edict until its intentions and full force are apparent. If it means a step toward active Chinese management of the customs, the foreign government are expected to resist it.

Advance Rates in West.

Chicago, May 11.—The Tribune today says: Fire insurance rates in Chicago on less desirable risks will be advanced 25 per cent or more to reimburse companies that have suffered loss in the San Francisco fire. This action practically was decided yesterday at a meeting of 20 Western managers in the rooms of the Western Union in the American Trust & Savings bank building. At the same time there will be a large reduction in brokers' commissions. The advance in rates will be confined to the congested district.

London Companies' Instructions.

London, May 11.—At a meeting today of managers of insurance companies here involved in the San Francisco disaster, it was voted to telegraph the following instructions to the companies' representatives at San Francisco: "We desire a committee to act with American companies in adjusting losses in strict conformity with each company's separate policy conditions, acting on legal and expert advice, referring home disputed cases which involve important principles and doubtful to legal ability."

Give \$800,000 to California.

Washington, May 11.—The house committee on public lands today authorized a favorable report on a bill which will result in placing about \$800,000 in the state treasury of California from the Federal treasury, if it becomes a law. The bill grants the state five per cent of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands of the state from the beginning of the state government, and in that respect puts California on the same basis as other states.

Will Make Jefferson Statue.

Washington, May 11.—Secretary Root announced today that Augustus St. Gaudens had been secured as sculptor for the proposed Thomas Jefferson monument to be erected in Washington.

YEARS TO REBUILD

More Hopeful Estimates Made to Keep Up Courage.

LOSS WILL REACH \$400,000,000

Enthusiastic Talk of New City Next Summer Sure to Cause Heartaches in Future.

San Francisco, May 12.—Three weeks after the great disaster one is able to view the situation calmly and to compute with fair accuracy the loss suffered by San Francisco from fire. Strange to relate, the citizens of San Francisco for the most part do not appreciate the extent of the disaster. Sober judgment has been for the time confused by the extravagant recital of plans for rebuilding. Of course the city will be reconstructed as speedily as possible, but a best it is a question of years. The enthusiastic claim that next summer will see a new San Francisco. This is the talk which has brought elation for the moment and means heartache for the future. Five years will not see the city restored, and ten is certainly a safer figure.

The spirit of the people must be kept up and this perhaps is adequate excuse for the rather visionary tales which fill the public prints. The truth is sufficient to crush the weak and to bring dismay to the strong.

The city is without money. Great fortunes have been swept away. Landed estates are without revenue. The wheels of commerce move slow and halting. Thousands have been thrown from employment. Still, the spirit is here. It is this which must win the triumph. And it will win.

The loss occasioned by fire and earthquake will exceed \$400,000,000. No disaster in history approaches this. The total loss in Chicago in 1871 was \$190,000,000. San Francisco will collect in insurance about \$100,000,000. The city will therefore be out of pocket some \$300,000,000. This means an average of more than \$600 for every man, woman and child in San Francisco. How can the city spring at once into being under this enormous burden? It must pledge its future for the necessities of the present.

CITIZENS IN MISERABLE PLIGHT.

General Greeley Says Everyone Keeps Up Courage Remarkably.

Washington, May 12.—The War department received the following telegram over night from General Greeley, dated Presidio, San Francisco, May 9: "While conditions improve slightly, the miserable situation may be indicated by the statement that all the food for 300,000 people in San Francisco is yet necessarily cooked on the public streets. The courage of every one continues wonderfully. Neither drunkenness nor disorder anywhere, except from adjacent towns occasionally. Mayor Schmitz is still adverse to closed saloons, which have been constantly urged by me."

"The Red Cross finance committee, Dr. Devine and myself concurring, will issue free food after Saturday next only on alternate days, except in camps under strict military control. Red Cross agents are to be present on alternate days of nonissue to provide for exceptional cases of need that may arise."

"The average issue in San Francisco, Oakland, etc., still exceeds 250,000 a day. A possible method by questioning, exclusion and otherwise is being made to reduce the food issue. Of course, extreme destitution and much suffering occurs on the part of many people who resort to charity only in extreme cases. Altogether I am encouraged."

"GREGLEY, "Major-General Commanding."

Irish Members Protest.

London, May 12.—On the resumption of the debate on the education bill in the House of Commons today, John Redmond, the Irish leader, in behalf of the Irish Nationalists, protested against the system of education which was being forced on the Catholic minority and which violated their conscience. Ireland, he added, had always been denominational in principle, believing that religion was the most necessary part of the education of children. The bill was passed on its second reading by a vote of 410 to 214.

Aid of Starving Japanese.

Washington, May 12.—The Acting Secretary of State has received a letter from Editor Kloppeck, of the Christian Herald, dated at New York, inclosing a certified check for \$25,000. This, Mr. Kloppeck says, is the "final contribution from our readers toward the relief of the famine sufferers in the northern provinces of Japan. This makes the fund \$200,000 sent through the State department by the Christian Herald. In addition we cable direct to the famine central committee \$55,000."

All Its Records Destroyed.

San Francisco, May 12.—The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company has discovered that the vault containing all the records of its insurance business in San Francisco has been destroyed, the falling of an immense steel girder, which broke off a corner of the vault, gave the fire easy access to the records, including all policies, maps, etc. President Dutton has made a statement saying steps have been taken by the company to meet the new conditions.

Relief Funds Exceed \$5,000,000.

San Francisco, May 12.—The finance committee today reported relief subscriptions as follows: Actually promised, \$5,007,711; unrecorded promised, \$310,750; total, \$5,318,461.

SLUM PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

How Peabody Donation Fund Secures Cheap Dwellings for Poor.

Through the influence of an American—George Peabody—and the prudent management of his fund of \$2,500,000, donated at different times from 1822 to 1873, the governors of the Peabody donation fund are solving the problem of the London slums most admirably. In a city so overwhelmingly vast as London there will always be the poor, for poverty is the inevitable lot of some, and there will always be a shady side of the town and men who prefer it to the sunnier side.

But the forces working for betterment of conditions in London have no stronger nor any more powerful auxiliary than the Peabody donation fund. Its governors are the Duke of Devonshire, the American ambassador, Lord Ashcombe and Revelante, Messrs. Cavendish and Long, of the House of Commons; E. A. Hambro and J. P. Morgan, Jr., with F. B. Crouch, secretary. Of the admirable management of the great trust there is a sufficient showing in the fact that, beginning with Mr. Peabody's donation of \$2,500,000, the funds on Dec. 31, 1905, aggregated the sum of \$7,498,735, with an expenditure of \$7,047,130 for the purchase of sites and the erection of dwellings for occupancy by "the artisan and the laboring poor of London."

The number of tenements in various districts of the great city may be gauged by the fact that there are 10,615 tenements of the fund. At the close of 1905 the governors had provided 12,328 rooms, besides bath rooms, laundry and lavatories. The 12,328 rooms comprised 5,492 separate dwellings—82 cottages of 5 rooms, 166 tenements of 3 rooms, 1,833 tenements of 2 rooms, 2,550 of 2 rooms and 86 of 1 room.

Each room is well lighted and thoroughly ventilated, the cottages and tenements range from bachelors to cooks, from cooks to police and from police to watchmen, with printers, typographers, soldiers, watchmakers, letter carriers and other callings sandwiched between. The average rentals are 8 1/2 cents per week for one-room tenements, 18 cents for two-room tenements, 35 cents for three and \$5.00 for four-room tenements, with slightly higher rates for the individual five-room cottages. There is care and there is circumspection over tenant and tenement, but nothing whatever of espionage, nor is any tenant treated with other than respect.

Of the character of the tenants the report shows that the average wages of each head of a family was \$5.50 per week, with the average rental of each tenement \$1.08 per week. As to the sanitation of the dwellings and the morale of the tenants the following extract from the report will show the facts:

"The birth rate for the year reached 32.9 per 1,000, which is 5.8 per 1,000 above that of all London for the same period. The death rate, including the deaths of sixty-one inhabitants of the buildings, who were removed to hospitals, was 13.1 per 1,000, which is 2.0 per 1,000 below the average of London. The infant mortality was 113 in each 1,000 births, or 18 below that of London—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune."

SALOON LAWN 2250 B. C.

It Was Formulated by a King of Babylon and Engraved on Stone.

The oldest law in the world relating to drink shops was formulated by Hammurabi, king of Babylon, about the year 2250 B. C. and with other archives was engraved upon a tall diorite column which was placed in a prominent place in the temple of Esagil—the temple of Bel Merodach, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It was so placed that those who had a legal case might come there and consult this standard lawbook.

The fees of doctors, the wages of servants, the hire of beasts of burden, implements, etc., are all regulated by royal statute. It is therefore not surprising that the trade in intoxicating liquors should receive attention. The laws were as follows:

"If a wine merchant (female) for the price of drink does not take care, but takes silver by the great stone and the tariff of drink—makes smaller than the price of corn; that wine merchant shall be called to account and they shall throw her into the water."

"If a wine merchant permits riotous persons to assemble in her house and does not seize and take them to the palace (guard room), that wine merchant shall be put to death."

"If a divorce or the wife of a god, who in the temple precincts does not reside, opens a wine shop or even enters into a wine shop that female shall be burned."

Such were the licensing laws in Babylonian cities some 4,000 years ago, and it must be said that many of the difficulties of the trade were even then known and legislated for. The clause relating to the price of wheat was in order to stop the custom of cheating the customers who did not know the regular tariff of corn fixed by "the law of the king." As to the law as to riotous or noisy characters it is drastic in compelling the public to perform the duties of the police and lock his unpleasant customers up. The law as to the prohibition of women connected with the temples trading or entering wine shops was due probably to the fact that they did not bear a very savory name, and so would be unfit places for those devoted females.

Why He Loved Her.

Visitor—Bobby, do you love your teacher?
Bobby—(six years old)—Yes, sir.
Visitor—That's right. Now tell me why you love her.
Bobby—Because the Bible says we must love our enemies.—New Orleans Picayune.

Same Old System of Spelling.

"Say, Dick, what is this new fad they call phonetic spelling?"
"It's the kind, Jim, they used to bog you and me at school for using."—Baltimore American.

When a woman buys glasses, she usually says it is due to astigmatism. But it is oftener due to old age.



Working Poultry and Strawberries.

When one speaks of poultry in connection with any low-growing plant most people can see only the scratching birds and the ruined plants, but the combination has been and is being profitably carried out. If one selects one of the larger breeds of hens for this combination the scratching part of the proposition will be reduced to a minimum, and if the fowls are not required to obtain their entire living from the patch of strawberry plants, they will do comparatively little damage. It is, of course, understood that the fowls are not allowed on the patch until after the fruit has been gathered, but from that time until they go into winter quarters they will be exceedingly useful, for they will take good care of all the insects, do little damage in the way of scratching which can be readily repaired by going over the plot each day, and their droppings will add materially to the richness of the soil.

If the plantation covers a considerable area it will be a good plan to have several small colony houses on the plot so that the hens may have their own quarters and thus work over a smaller area. The profit from this combination is good, and neither will interfere with the other, especially if the fowls are raised for egg production. Try it on a small scale and increase as experience proves it pays.

Keepsake Gooseberries.

The main value of this recent introduction from the other side seems to lie in the fact that the variety is very firm, productive and ships well.



THE KEEPSAKE GOOSEBERRIES.

but whether it can be profitably grown over any considerable territory can only be discovered by experimenting with it. So far, in limited tests, it seems to be better than any other of the English varieties, but its quality is not nearly as good as the old favorite with American growers, the Downing. It shows less tendency to mildew than other European varieties, although it is doubtless susceptible to that disease. It is not advised to plant this variety largely without first testing it through several seasons.

Paralysis in Swine.

While opinions may differ as to the cause of paralysis in swine, the fact remains that in nearly every case where the disease is found it has been shown that the hog was largely corn fed. In the sections known as the corn belt this disease is more prevalent than in other parts of the country; more evidence that corn is at the bottom of the trouble. Swine afflicted with this trouble should be given a dose of epsom salts, and after the bowels have moved freely, fed for a number of days on a slop consisting of wheat middlings and flaxseed meal, using milk instead of water for the mixing. A liberal quantity of lime water should be added to each feed. After the animal improves the ration should be varied considerably, and corn form the smallest part possible. If the afflicted animal is with young the pigs should be weaned at once.

Points on Pruning Shrubs.

If those who have shrubbery on their grounds would but remember the simple fact of the period of bloom and the blossom come on the new growth they would remember when to prune. The blossoms on the spring-blooming shrubs are formed on the wood that was grown after the blooming season of a year ago, hence if these shrubs are pruned in the spring we simply cut off the flower-bearing shoots and no flowers are had. The time to prune spring flowering shrubs is just after they have stopped blooming, so they may have the rest of the summer in which to grow the flower shoots for another spring. The fall-blooming shrubs should be pruned in the spring, for they will then grow the flower shoots for the coming fall period of bloom. One can see how simple it is if they will but remember.

Much Needed Sweet Potato.

A sweet potato that will keep as well as the white potato is what Professor E. J. Wickson, of the department of agriculture of the University of California, thinks he has discovered. It was picked up in the Ladrone Islands by a skipper, who took aboard a lot of excellent flavored sweet potatoes last April, and, finding them still in good condition upon his recent arrival in San Francisco, gave specimens of them to Professor Wickson. They will be propagated in the hope of working in the commercial world of potatoes a revolution that will be worth many millions of dollars to California and a boon to mankind.

Grass of the Lawn.

Where it is desired to thicken grass, or increase the variety in lawns or dooryards, much may be done by simply sowing seed. The springing will be favored by the shade of the grass, and the growth of the young plants by a frequent clipping, so that by late summer or before a good seed will be established. The principle is that cutting prevents shading the young grass and supplies it with sun and air, thus giving it an equal chance with the old grass, if the ground is rich enough, as it generally is in lawns and dooryards.

A Method for an Amateur.

A more ambitious method than that of growing his early flowers in boxes, kept in the house, may be tried by the amateur gardener who is also an amateur carpenter. A hotbed may be built at small expense. Old window sash, or a single sash purchased cheaply, and four boards, one inch thick and one and one-half feet wide, may be put together to form the hotbed, the boards being used for the walls.

Warm stable manure should be put in the bottom, from one-half to three-fourths of a foot deep, and firmly pressed down. The bed should be well drained. Light soil, to a depth of one or two inches should be spread over the manure and after one or two days, when the temperature is cooled down to 70 or 80 degrees, the bed is ready for use.

The plants, in pots or boxes, should be put in the bed. The boxes may be prepared as for indoor use, with ordinary garden soil at the bottom, and lighter soil on top. Large holes should be left to drain the box. The fine seed should be sprinkled on the surface, and fine soil sprinkled over it, and the coarse seed sown in drills, or pressed down into the soil, and covered with a thin layer of earth. The soil should be gently sprinkled with water as soon as the seed is planted and kept moist, without becoming soggy.

The hotbed should be shaded from the hot sun, but there should be plenty of light. The cover of the bed should be kept on until the seedlings have started to make good growth. On warm spring days the plants should be given fresh air by raising the sash slightly.

Water and Solids in Milk.

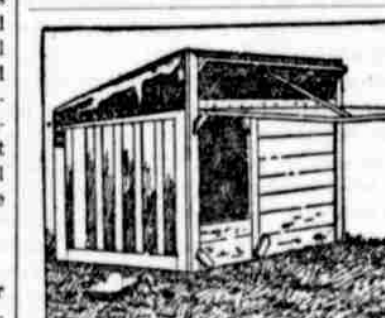
When the cream or fat is removed every 100 pounds of skim milk contain about 90 per cent of water and 10 per cent of solids. The solids contain about 3.5 per cent of casein and 4.5 per cent of milk sugar, with small proportions of fat and albumen as the fat cannot be entirely removed. The milk sugar remains in the whey when it separates and the casein in the curds or cheesy matter, though both contain small percentages of fat, albumen, etc. The whey will promote the formation of fat, while the curds supply the elements for growth and muscle. It will be an advantage to feed the two substances together, adding bran and senson lightly with salt. If the skim milk becomes very sour and begins to ferment it should not be used at all. The proper plan is to use the skim milk when fresh or but slightly sour.

Guinea Should Be Popular.

Guinea fowls should find a place on every farm, as they are profitable and useful. They are profitable because, as table fowls, they have few superiors, being in many ways similar to the wild prairie chicken, so much sought for by those who love the gamey flavor of the wild fowl. Their flesh is dark and solid, and no matter how cooked, whether as a roast or in a pie, they are tempting. Their eggs are delightfully flavored, and, though small, they find a ready sale in all the markets. They are useful as guardians, because at the first approach of danger, whether by day or night, they set up their warnings that must frighten the intruder or bring help to their offspring.

A Turkey Coop.

A turkey coop which has been used with perfect satisfaction is described in American Agriculturist as having several distinct advantages over ordinary coops. It is built out of a large packing case. At the top is a ventilator. Suspended by a cord is a drop door of close boards and beneath this is an ordinary door partly of wire netting. Each is hinged and can be opened independently. On cold nights vent and drop door may be closed.



on ordinary nights the ventilator opened, on hot ones both. In warm weather the drop door suspended as shown in the cut forms a good shade for the birds.

New Seed Wheat Treatment.

J. H. Wright, a farmer residing near Hennessey, O. T., has made a valuable discovery that will be of general interest to wheat growers everywhere. He soaks his seed wheat in coal oil, using about one-half gallon to every twenty bushels of wheat, covering it over with a blanket and letting it soak over night. He found it equally effective with corn, using one-half teaspoonful with corn, using one-half teaspoonful with corn. He finds that it not only preserves the cereal from rotting, but preserves it from insects. Mr. Wright has practiced this for more than three years, and his yield has been a great deal more than that of those who had better soil for planting.

Value of the Incubator.

It is hard to get hens to sit in winter, and it is almost necessary for the farmer to use incubators to raise broilers in times to bring the best prices. The incubator on the farm is being brought to more profitable use every year. There is no doubt that the incubator and brooder method of raising chickens is a wonderful improvement on the hen method. It is cheaper, and a greater number of fowls can be raised from the same number of hens.

Cut-Worms on Wheat.

Reports from Canadian and Kingfisher counties state that wheat is being seriously damaged by cut-worms. The entomologist of the Oklahoma experiment station has visited fields where the worms are at work, and recommends spraying a strip of the wheat just ahead of the worms with paris green at the rate of one pound to 100 gallons of water. The spraying should be done while the worms are feeding on the wheat, and, of course, no stock should be allowed to pasture on the sprayed wheat.



"Were you frightened when you arose to make your first speech?"

"May I read you my last poem?"

"You may, if it really is."—Cleveland Leader.

"You're not happy with your husband, are you?" "Yes, but for goodness' sake don't tell him."—Cleveland Leader.

Glady—He is such an impulsive lover! Edith—If a girl shows him the least encouragement he runs!—Chicago Daily News.

"What should frighten me?" "The audience." "The audience like as soon as my name was announced."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Stella—Why have you got a string tied around your finger. Bella—To remind me whose engagement ring I am wearing.—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Slimson—I thought you were coming home early to punish Willie for telling that lie? Slimson—I was, but I had to stop at the City Hall and swear off my taxes.—Life.

Kind Lady—Have you ever had educational advantages? Little Boy? Ragged Kid—None, but I've had mumps, an' measles, an' hoopin' cough. Don't want nothin' else."—Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Borem—Could I see Miss Fibbes? Maid—Faix! that's what she was wonderin' as ye were across the street. Mr. Borem—Ah, then she's in. Maid—Yes, but she's not at home.—Philadelphia Press.

Teacher—Tommy, when was Rome built? Tommy—In the night. Teacher—How came you to make such a mistake? Tommy—You said yesterday Rome wasn't built in a day.—Chicago Journal.

"Sonny," said the good old man, "I'm surprised that you could tease the cat in that way." "Why?" replied the boy, pausing in his inhuman work, "do you know any better way?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Do you think that these people will be received in fashionable society?" "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "I think they will even go further than that and be received in polite society."—Washington Star.

"Oh! yes, he's traveling incog. They say he's a knight in England—a knight or baron or something." "He'd better be careful or a night in New York will make him barren of everything."—Philadelphia Press.

"Pop!" "Yes, my son." "Did you ever flirt before you were married?" "Why, yes, my boy." "And were you caught at it?" "Yes, my boy." "Who caught you, pop?" "Your mother!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Edna (writing composition)—Dear me, I have forgotten which are the seven wonders of the world. I think I'll ask Mrs. Brown. Tom—Don't, Edna—Why not? Tom—Well, she has seven children.—Chicago Daily News.

"And what are you doing in the capital?" said the Washington citizen to a friend from the West. "Oh, I came to Congress make a few laws." "Indeed? Then you intend to reside here for a number of years?"—Cleveland Leader.