

SONG OF THE RETREATING RUSSIAN ARMIES.

We're marching on to freedom, in the dark before the dawn;
The shells are bursting round us, and the shrapnel shriek on high.
We're marching on to freedom, through the black and bloody morning;
A crimson thread is in the east, and creeps across the sky.

We're hopelessly defeated; let the joyous news be shouted.
Our armies are in full retreat and soon we shall be free.
Outfought and outnumbered, outanked and routed and routed,
Three hundred thousand beaten men are singing like the sea.

Our forces fill the valleys full; the plain is overflowing;
Our bayonets clothe the trampled earth like fields of sloping corn.
Above the distant mountain-tops the light is slowly growing;
A scarlet cord is in the east, and soon it will be worn.

O, grave, where is thy victory? O, death, where is thy stinging?
We die that Russia may be free; we lose that she may sing.
There's blood upon our coat, but still we take it singing.
Our triumph is in our defeat, our glory in our pain.

We're marching on to freedom through the blood-red light of morning;
The cannon roar behind us, and the dead are falling fast.
You can see our patient faces, in the crimson of the dawn;
We've suffered through the weary night, but day has come at last.

For we're beaten—beaten—beaten! Let the joyous news be shouted;
We've lost the tyrant's battle now, and soon we shall be free.
Wronged, robbed, oppressed, tormented, imprisoned, exiled, knouted,
A hundred million Russian Slavs are rising like the sea.

—Bertrand Shadwell, in the Boston Transcript.

ELIZA WEBB'S MISFORTUNE

By MARJORIE RICHARDSON.

HE queer little red cottage in which Miss Eliza Webb lived was built in the old New England fashion, with a lean-to and a porch. Behind it grew a row of cherry trees, and on one side ran a picturesque hedge of black bushes; but on the right, stretching the entire length of her tiny farm, was a high board fence.

Miss Eliza Webb frowned at the fence and at the great house and stable which loomed up behind it. These big buildings cut off a large portion of the river view from the red cottage, but Miss Webb could still have seen part of the valley from her windows had that obnoxious fence been removed.

"Insulting!" murmured Miss Webb. "Right down insulting!" And just because I told him plain out what I thought of him!"

She fixed her eyes on the fence and went on watering the gay nasturtium bed, till little muddy rivulets ran away from it and settled about her slippered feet.

Fifty years before all those broad acres stretching from the lilac hedge across the hills to the little river winded through the valley beneath had belonged to Miss Webb's father. He had often stood on the porch of the red cottage, with his wife and daughter beside him, building air-castles on the very spot now occupied by the great house.

But she refused to consider the proposition, and her refusal was given in such an indignant way that the old man's wrath was roused, and he built the fence out of spite. On Mr. Trafford's side a trellis of grapevines ran the entire length of it, but on hers no trailing vines or flowers covered the rough, unpainted boards.

"Mercy me!" cried Miss Webb, suddenly conscious of the cold stream trickling into her cloth slippers. She held her alpaca skirts high in one hand, and stepped gingerly on to a bit of dry ground.

"Mercy me! I don't know but what 'm losin' my senses over that pesky fence and those toplofty Traffords. They needn't have been so scared. I couldn't have gone near 'em fence or fence. They ain't what I want to see. It's the river and the valley, that's been used to lookin' on over ever since I was born." She picked up the watering-pot and walked angrily into the house.

That afternoon her theory of the top-fitness of the Traffords was shaken. Exactly 4 o'clock, which was "visit-time" in Danville, her front gate creaked. Peeping out from behind the lawn window shade, Miss Webb saw Mrs. Trafford coming slowly up the walk.

"My dear! If there ain't the Widow Trafford, the old man's daughter-in-law! Well, she can knock and knock, or all she'll get in here."

Mrs. Trafford was aware of the angry frown fixed on her from behind the buff window shade, but she repeated her knocks several times. At last, despairing of effecting an entrance by the usual method, she took a step back on the little porch, looked up suddenly at the window, and nodded pleasantly. Then she nodded again.

Miss Webb left the window and stood in the middle of her best room, gazing with indignation. "Of all the sass and impudence!" she gasped. "I'll have to open the door wif, an' she knows it."

"With reluctant hands she turned the rusty key. "How do you do?" said her visitor, smiling brightly into the grim face before her. "We are such near neighbors that I think it is about time we know each other. I should have waited for you to call first, but as you did not, I feared you might be ill, or too busy."

"Always well, and I ain't ever particularly busy," interrupted Miss Webb. "Oh," returned Mrs. Trafford, "Oh, well, I am very glad to hear that! Good health is a great blessing."

Miss Webb swung the door back and forth suggestively, without answering. Mrs. Trafford held out a basket of delicious looking strawberries. "Won't you accept this?" she said, persuasively. "It is early for strawberries, I know, but our gardener is very fond of them, for they are unusually sweet."

"I wouldn't touch one of 'em," said Miss Webb, fiercely. "no more than I would a stone right out of the street!" "Really?" Mrs. Trafford dashed, then said sweetly, "I know they do disagree with some people. You are very wise in refusing them, then, for indigestion is so unpleasant. Good-by; I

But Miss Webb hardly noticed them, and even forgot to make her usual comment on "Mandy's" slack way of bringing up children. She filtered nervously until it was time to take the 5:20 train back to Danville.

When she stepped out of the car at the Danville station, she noticed with surprise that a little group of her neighbors was standing on the usually deserted platform. Deacon Farrar came forward to meet her.

"Miss Webb," he said, in a sepulchral voice, "something terrible's happened."

"Let me tell her!" cried the deacon's wife, elbowing her way to the front. "A man don't know how to break things to a body. 'Lizy, the Traffords' fence is all burnt down. They think one of the men workin' on the road must have left his pipe on it, and it got set that way. Anyhow, it's gone. And the wind came up to blow, and the house caught, and it's burnt to the ground."

"Land o' Goshen," cried little Miss Foss, the village dressmaker, "she's goin' to faint clean away. I do believe!" Miss Webb's face had turned white, and she was swaying back and forth with tensely clasped hands.

"Oh," she moaned, "I never thought of such a thing! How could a fence so far off from everything have set fire to the house? And me a member of the Orthodox Church!"

"There, there," said the deacon, soothingly. "Of course it's a dispensation, Miss Webb, but do try to bear up. It had to be one house or the other. If the wind hadn't changed, the Traffords' house would have gone 'stead of yours."

"The Traffords' house!" gasped Miss Webb. "Do you mean to tell me that it's my house that's burnt down an' not theirs?"

"'Tis so," said Miss Foss. "Didn't we tell you?" A light came into Miss Webb's eyes and she burst into tears.

"Thank Heaven!" she sobbed. "She went clean out of her mind," said the deacon's wife, afterward. "I never before in my life saw 'Lizy staid a tear."

A few days later young Mrs. Trafford drove over to Mrs. Daws' in South Danville, and asked to see her sister. Miss Webb came down at once to the best room, where her visitor was waiting, and as she entered she held out her hand.

Mrs. Trafford took it cordially, although she was somewhat surprised, and they sat down side by side on the haircloth sofa.

"I have come," said Mrs. Trafford, gravely, "with a proposition from my father-in-law, which I hope you will accept. I need not tell you how sorry we both are for your misfortune, and especially that it should have been caused by our fence. But since that is the case, Mr. Trafford is very anxious to rebuild your cottage on the same site. And I can assure you that the fence has gone forever," she added, with a smile. Miss Webb had been fumbling in her pocket all the time Mrs. Trafford had been speaking, and she now held out an envelope, stamped and addressed to Mr. Trafford.

"I can't take it," she said, huskily. "Taint due me. I had a good insurance on my house, enough to get along on with what I've got in the bank. That fire was all my own fault. I saw the pile lyin' there, and I saw the post all charred and burnin'. I knew the fence would go. I hoped it would; but, Miss Trafford, I never thought of it's settin' fire to anything else. It's me that's got to pay for the fence; and here's the money. Please give it to Mr. Trafford and tell him it was all my own fault."

But Mrs. Trafford could be as stubborn as Miss Webb. "The fence wasn't worth payin' for," she said. "Youth's Companion."

The degree of humidity of the atmosphere, says M. Jaubert, a Paris meteorologist, is shown by the state of the pavements. When these remain covered with mud there will be no immediate change in the weather.

At the Eutaw entrance to Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, stands one of the most remarkable sun dials in the world. The time in many parts of the sun is shining. It is easily possible almost at first glance to read the time within two or three minutes, while closer acquaintance with the dial enables the correct time to be read to the minute. The base is of carved bronze. The instrument was presented to the park by Peter Hamilton, who designed and made it entirely of stone.

Major Shimose's smokeless powder is a Japanese invention, and is acknowledged to be far more powerful than the English lyddite or the French mellinite. Indeed, this powder is by actual test five times as strong as the European powder. When a shell filled with lyddite or mellinite is fired it breaks into ten or fifteen pieces, where as the same shell filled with Shimose's smokeless powder when exploded bursts into 2000 to 3000 pieces. It is the most powerful smokeless powder ever invented, and its inventor is a major in the Japanese army.

Sea urchins or "sea eggs" have a queer method of locomotion. They are protected by sharp spines, but these spines do not cover all the surface. This is divided up into segments, like a rough rinded nut. The narrow segments are pierced with holes. Through these small holes the "sea eggs" protrude little tubes which act as feet in the following curious way: The animal inflates the tubes in the water from little suckers at the back, and in this way it pushes itself forward. The tubular feet are fitted to every side of the creature, which is thus enabled to move in any direction it pleases.

To Award Contracts. Washington, Special.—The Navy Department has decided to award contracts for guns and mounts for the battleship New Hampshire and the armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana bids for which were recently opened as follows: Bethlehem Steel Company, 4 23-inch guns, at \$51,644 each, and eight 8-inch mounts, at \$13,000 each; Midvale Steel Company, thirty-two 6-inch guns, at \$14,355 each, and eight 8-inch mounts, at \$17,142 each, and thirty-six 6-inch mounts, at \$7,578 each.

IN NORTH CAROLINA

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

Charlotte Cotton Market. These figures represent prices paid to wagons: Good middling9.00
Strict middling9.00
Middling8.87 1/2
Tinges7 to 7 1/4
Stains6 1/2 to 7 1/4

General Cotton Market. Galveston, firm9
New Orleans, steady9 1/2
Mobile, steady8 15-16
Savannah, quiet8 1/2
Charleston, firm8 1/2
Wilmington, firm8 1/2
Norfolk, firm8 1/2
Baltimore, normal9
New York, quiet9 1/2
Philadelphia, steady9 1/2
Houston, steady8 15-16
Augusta, steady9
Memphis, firm9 1/2
St. Louis, firm9
Louisville, firm9 1/2

Fight May be Fatal. Asheville, Special.—Dr. W. P. Whittington has returned from Banardsville, in the Big Ivy section of Buncombe, and twenty miles from this city, where he was called to attend a man named Tom Rice, who was struck in the head by a rock thrown by Jim Adams. Dr. Whittington said that the man was badly hurt, but that he was still alive and might recover. The rock crushed the skull and a difficult operation was necessary. The cause of the trouble between Rice and Andrews resulting in the assault was over some trivial matter. It is said that Andrews made his escape.

Serious Fight at Newbern. Newbern, Special.—Charles Bryan and George Cutler, colored men, became engaged in a fight on the docks, and Bryan assaulted Cutler with a boat oar in such a manner as to burst the eye ball. The wounded man also received a serious injury to the head. An operation was necessary to relieve the eye. Bryan is in jail pending the result of the other's injuries.

Gattis Loses Suit. The famous Gattis-Kilgo case, on trial at Raleigh last week, resulted in a verdict in favor of defendant Kilgo. Two jurors were charged with contempt of court at the close of the case. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

North State News. There was a serious wreck on the Southern Railway near Kings Mountain Thursday, resulting in the death of Engineer Cumble and his fireman. None of the passengers were seriously hurt.

The State charters the Johnson City Southern Railway, A. B. Andrews, Henry W. Miller, F. H. Miller, of Raleigh; Alfred P. Thomas, Fairfax Harrison, of Washington, D. C., and H. C. Ansley, of Alexandria, Va., incorporators and directors; capital stock \$355,000. The road will extend 71 miles from Marion, up the north fork of the Catawba river and down the valley of the Toe river to the Tennessee line, there to connect with a railway to Johnson City.

Monitor Puritan Aground. Washing., on. Special.—The monitor Puritan is reported hard aground off Point Lookout, in the Potomac. She has on board the naval reserves of the District of Columbia and was to have participated in the manoeuvres of Wednesday night against Forts Washington and Hunt. All efforts for two days to float the ship have proven so far unsuccessful.

Telegraphic Briefs. A submarine torpedo boat that can be carried on the deck of a battleship was successfully tested in England.

Oyama is reported to be ready to assume the offensive and strike a crushing blow before an armistice can be arranged.

It is intimated that Germany's supposed intention to fortify Kiaochow Bay may decide Great Britain to hold on to Wei Hai Wei.

King Oscar's letter was laid before the Storting and referred to a special committee without comment, but it is understood Norway will stand by her decision.

Members of two lodges of the Royal Arcanum in Petersburg are preparing to adopt resolutions of protest against the action of the Supreme Lodge in raising assessments.

James W. Cocks, charged with the larceny of \$95 from an iron safe in the drug store of W. E. Brown, in Petersburg, in May last, was before the Mayor yesterday, and was sent on to the grand jury. Cocks is highly connected and married. He was in the drug business in Petersburg.

Linevitch Reports Advance. St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Gen. Linevitch, in a despatch to Emperor Nicholas, dated June 15, reports that a Russian turning movement forced the Japanese to retire from Iulanzhi, June 11, after burning their supplies. Another Russian force June 12, advanced from the valley of the Tsia river to the village of Vanibougou, pushing back the Japanese advance positions. The same day the Russian cavalry occupying Nanshantchenzi retired slightly northward.

Work on Test Farm. Work has begun on the test farm for truck and berries, at Willard, this having been the farm recently given to the State, and about which some complaint comes from Wilmington, that place desiring to be the location of the farm, and wishing the board of agriculture to reconsider what it has done, dispose of the farm at Willard and select one at Wilmington. It is learned that the Agricultural Department has not the power to sell the Willard farm without a special act of the Legislature.

Orders for Trial Given. Washington, Special.—Orders have been given by the Navy Department for the official trial of the protected cruiser Charleston, built by the Newport News ship-building Company, off the coast of New England, on the 25th instant. After the vessel's crews are standardized she will be given a four-hour run in open sea to determine her speed. The Charleston has a displacement of 2,700 tons and an indicated horse-power of 21,000, and carries 14 guns in her main battery.

NORTH CAROLINA CROP BULLETIN

Conditions For Past Week as Given Out by the Department.

During the week ending Monday, June 10th, 1905, the weather on the whole was very favorable for agricultural interests, except that the latter part of the week was too cool for the rapid growth of crops. Although some local storms occurred on Wednesday 7th, with hail and high winds, which damaged crops in a few counties, namely Nash, Alamance, Vance, Franklin and Warren, there was a general absence of precipitation during the week over most of the State, giving farmers an excellent and much-needed opportunity to cultivate crops and kill grass and weeds. In most of the northeastern and western counties, where the rainfall has not been excessive, the soil has become rather dry, and upland crops are beginning to need light rains. The mean temperature for the week averaged about 74 per cent, or nearly 2 degrees daily above the normal. On the 5th, 6th, and 7th the temperature was quite high, maxima above 90 degrees being generally recorded; this was the most favorable period of the week, during which crops made rapid growth; the latter portion was, however, cool enough to check growth, the temperature at night falling quite low. There was abundant sunshine everywhere during the week. The weather was especially favorable for the cotton work, which was pushed vigorously; farmers have generally succeeded in subduing grass and weeds, and most crops are now clean, well cultivated and in good condition. Harvesting operations and making hay progressed favorably. Material improvement in crops took place during the early portion of the week.

Though some fields are still grassy and not chopped to stands, the larger portion of the cotton crop has been placed in a state of excellent condition, but the yield is only doing fairly well as regards growth; the plants are mostly late, small, and much not very healthy in color; continuous warmth is needed for best development; lice have appeared on cotton in many counties. Corn is in good condition in the west, where it is being worked the third time; in many central and eastern counties, where the stands were injured by worms, the crop has not grown very rapidly, though it is improving; in the southern portion of the State laying by corn does poorly, which was pushed vigorously; the plants are mostly late, small, and much not very healthy in color; continuous warmth is needed for best development; lice have appeared on cotton in many counties. Corn is in good condition in the west, where it is being worked the third time; in many central and eastern counties, where the stands were injured by worms, the crop has not grown very rapidly, though it is improving; in the southern portion of the State laying by corn does poorly, which was pushed vigorously; the plants are mostly late, small, and much not very healthy in color; continuous warmth is needed for best development; lice have appeared on cotton in many counties.

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SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Rotation of Crops. There are various methods of increasing the yield of crops besides tillage and the use of fertilizers; and one of the most important of these methods is crop rotation, or the growing of different kinds of plants on the same land from year to year instead of taking the same kind of crop continuously from the same land, and that some crops will not grow well after others, and that some kinds of plants actually grow better immediately after the land has been occupied by certain other kinds. For example, red clover ceases to thrive after wheat; also wheat seldom does well when sown after barley.

All plants remove from the land more or less of the fertilizing matters when carried off from the land. But all plants do not carry off the same kind of fertilizers, nor do they carry off the same amounts. All plants do not draw equally upon the fertilizing ingredients of the soil. For instance, one crop may consume a large amount of nitrogen, another may exhaust the soil in phosphoric acid, while still another may require potash. However, all plants require some of these three ingredients, but in different proportions. "Root crops," for example—such as potatoes, beets, turnips, etc.—need a liberal amount of potash and phosphoric acid. Forage plants—corn, for instance—needs nitrogen to produce the leaves and stems, while cotton requires a small amount of nitrogen and potash, but a liberal supply of phosphoric acid, which goes to form seed and lint. Hence it is obvious that some plan of rotation should be adopted in order to prevent the land becoming deficient in some one or more of these essential elements.

The following rules for rotation may be of advantage: Such plants as tend particularly to exhaust the soil, like grain crops, should only be sown on fertile land, and they should not exceed one another, but may best be followed by plants that are less exhausting. On heavily manured fields, such crops should be planted as can bear the most fresh manure, while less exhaustive plants may follow.

It is generally advantageous to alternate crops that have top roots with those that have spreading roots. No two crops favorable to the growth of insects and fungi should be permitted to succeed each other. It is very essential in many cases to change the crops frequently to hinder the increase of these pests. There are various insect injurious to grain which would increase to an alarming extent if the land were devoted exclusively to grain crops year after year. But when a crop of beans or turnips follow a grain crop, the whole tribe of grain insects may perish or disappear from the field. The clump-foot, or as is sometimes commonly known, the "big root" in cabbage and collards, in like manner prevent their continual cultivation on the same land. Farmers and market gardeners in vicinities near cities would be glad to grow cabbage year after year upon the same land, but they cannot because of this disease.

One form of rotation of crops commonly practiced in this State, and in most of the Southern States, is the growing with reference to their manual value. Red clover or cowpeas sown in spring, or rye sown in fall and plowed under when it has made a fair growth, are the most common methods of green manuring. The effects are often very noticeable. By this method we largely increase the vegetable matter in the soil, and this much improves the physical condition of the soil.—L. M. Oden, A. and M. College, West Raleigh, N. C.

Utilizing Sorghum For Silage. Sorghum will make a very fine quality of silage if properly managed. One of the best varieties to grow is the Red-head, because of the stout, stiff nature of the stalk. It stands up much better than the Amber and some other similarly stalked varieties, and yet is not so coarse but that it is readily eaten by livestock. Plant the sorghum in rows about three feet apart, using about twelve pounds of seed per acre. Cultivate as an ordinary corn crop and cut when ready for the silo with the corn harvester. Do not cut for silage, however, until the heads are matured and the seed is virtually ripe. Most persons who attempt to use sorghum for silage cut it too green and make a serious mistake by so doing. Sorghum holds its juices with remarkable tenacity, and owing to the considerable amount of saccharine matter contained makes an unusually fine quality of silage. You may plant sorghum any time from the first of May to the first of June. Fairly early planting is advisable, as it gives the plant longer to mature. It is claimed by many, as you doubtless know, that sorghum is hard on the land, but in proportion to the yield obtained it is not harder than

other crops. Sorghum has some manifest advantages over corn, as it will grow better on thinner land, as it is harder and more vigorous and therefore withstands drought better, and as a rule it will outyield corn. In other words, where ten tons of corn are put in the silo per acre, you can count on from thirteen to fifteen tons of sorghum. Sorghum can be handled as easily as corn, and will keep just as long if not put up too green. If placed in a rotation so as to come on the land once in five years it will not injure the ground. It would be a mistake to attempt to grow sorghum year after year on the same land, unless it were possible to plow under some crop like crimson clover, and apply heavy amounts of phosphates and potash each year. By utilizing sorghum for silage on many Southern farms and growing some peas for hay, the crop can be fed as grain and the shredded stover and pea hay used as dry roughness and a much larger number of animals maintained than is the general practice at the present time.—Professor Soule.

The Cabbage-Louse. The cabbage louse, having safely passed through an unusually hard winter, is now satisfying his ravenous appetite at the expense of cabbages, turnips, mustard, etc.

This insect must not be confused with the harlequin bug or with the common cabbage worms. The cabbage louse is a very small, gray, soft-bodied insect that gathers in great numbers on the leaves and stems of the cabbage and does damage by sucking the sap from the plant.

On account of the fact that it sucks the sap, instead of eating the leaves, it cannot be fought satisfactorily by using Paris green or other similar poisons.

Last year we had experience with this insect, and found a very simple and effectual remedy. Ordinary laundry soap, dissolved in water at the rate of one and one-half pounds to four gallons of water and applied thoroughly with a spray pump, will certainly kill them. If the soap be cut into thin pieces and boiled in two gallons of water it will quickly dissolve, when cold water may be added to make the four gallons. It should then be applied while still warm.

It may not be altogether easy to make a thorough application. When the plants are badly infested the leaves become very much curled, so that it is difficult to reach the lice. Here we see the advantage of making the application early, before the leaves get curled. But even if they are curled it is quite practicable to give a body, barefoot and with sleeves rolled up, to accompany the sprayer and rapidly turn the leaves from side to side while the application is being made.

If taken in time, one application will usually be sufficient. Otherwise, it may be necessary to give a second treatment a week or ten days later.

By following these directions many thousands of plants were saved last year.—Franklin Sherman, Jr., Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Cheapest Way to Get Flowers. We want shrubs on every home place in America because they furnish more flowers for less money and care and for a longer period of years than any other plants. True, some trees have big flowers and lots of them, but they are higher up in the air, while a bush is just where you can see it and smell it. Shrubs are more permanent than "perennials," and they are nothing like the better annuals are. You plant trees for posterity, but shrubs for yourself. You get flowers the second year, if you pay a decent price, and if you go away for a summer, the place does not look like an abandoned home. The plain truth is that a home without shrubbery is all wrong. Shrubby is just as necessary to a place