

LET IT PASS.

Be not swift to take offense. Let it pass! Anger is a foe to sense! Let it pass! Brood not darkly over a wrong Which will disappear ere long! Rather sing this cheery song— Let it pass! Let it pass!

Strife corrodes the purest mind; Let it pass! As the unregarded wind, Let it pass! Any vulgar souls that live May condemn without reprieve. 'Tis the noble who forgive. Let it pass! Let it pass!

Echo not an angry word; Let it pass! Think how often you have erred, Let it pass! Since our joys must pass away Like the dewdrops on the spray, Wherefore should our sorrows stay? Let it pass! Let it pass!

If for good you've taken ill, Let it pass! Oh, be kind and gentle still! Let it pass! Time at last makes all things straight; Let us not resent, but wait, And our triumphs shall be great; Let it pass! Let it pass!

Bid your anger to depart; Let it pass! Lay those homely words to heart, Let it pass! Follow not the giddy throng; Better to be wronged than wrong; Therefore sing the cheery song— Let it pass! Let it pass!

One evening I went home to see my wife with some wonderful news. I had just learned from the lawyers that an old uncle of ours, over in Jersey, from whom we never expected a dollar, was dead, and had left us the bulk of his property, including his country house.

There was another nephew who had always lived with Uncle Si, and expected to be his heir; but he was a thoroughly bad fellow, and the old man, after trying in vain to reform him, cut him off with a few hundred dollars.

When I reached home and told Sue, she could hardly believe the good news. "Oh, Charley!" she cried, "if it is true, we can stop this endless paying rent, and have a home of our own at last!"

"It certainly is true," I replied. "We can take possession of our country-seat as soon as we like. There is only one small drawback."

"Well, what is it, Charley?" "It's a ghost, my dear!" "A ghost? What do you mean?" "The neighbors declare that, ever since Uncle Si died, strange lights have been seen in the house, odd noises heard, and a white-robed ghost known to wander about the premises."

"Oh, yes, indeed I do!" cried Sue. "A bad man is something laughable, and a ghost isn't, you see."

"We're in no danger from this one," I returned. But I believe, myself, that if ever that fellow found a chance to injure us, he would do it. And it was more the recollection of his evil face than any thought of the ghost which made me buy Sue the revolver.

The workmen had the house ready for us very soon, and we went into our new quarters quite merrily, despite the ghost. For a few days nothing disturbed us. Then, one night, the lights appeared and the noises began. We saw flashes of light at several windows and heard groans and cries; but the most rapid and thorough search could not discover their source.

One evening, as Sue and I came home rather late, we distinctly saw a white figure in the path before us; but it vanished when we drew near. Sarah saw the same figure twice—once at the front door, once at the corner of the woodshed; all three of us saw it looking in the dining room window, as we sat at supper one night; but, when we rushed out, we were only greeted by a hollow, mocking "Ha! ha!" as if the ghost were deriding our futile efforts to catch him.

I expected to hear Sue ask to go back to the city; but when I ventured one day to say so to her, the plucky little woman declared that she was not going to be driven from a lovely home by his ghostship; but, if he wanted to wander about for amusement, he had her permission to do so to his entire content.

One evening, when matters had been unusually quiet for several days, Sue and I were chatting, seated in our cozy sitting room, when she chanced to remember some orders which she had forgotten to give Sarah at supper time.

Sarah was finishing her ironing in the laundry, a small building a short distance from the dwelling. Sue threw a zephyr scarf over her head and ran across the yard without fear. She had hardly been gone a moment when I was startled by the report of a pistol, then a groan and a heavy fall. I sprang up and rushed out, calling in alarm:

"Sue, Sue! Are you hurt? Where are you?" "Here!" promptly responded her clear voice. And I flew toward her, just as Sarah came running from the laundry with a light.

"What is it, Sue? What has happened?" I demanded, quickly. "Nothing; only I've shot the ghost," exclaimed Sue, coolly. "It came upon me, right in my face, as I was coming back from the laundry, and I fired before I thought."

"You did just right!" cried I. "Here, Sarah—bring your light." As Sarah came near I stooped over the white-robed figure lying at Sue's feet, pulled aside the disguising drape, and revealed the wicked face of our enemy—Joe Hascomb!

We carried him to an upper room and laid him on the bed; the two women watched beside him, while I rode for a doctor. His wound did not prove serious, but he had a tedious fever, through which we nursed him faithfully.

He rose from that bed a changed man. He confessed himself the author of all the late disturbance; being determined that, if he lost the property, we at least should not enjoy it. Having his own keys and a perfect knowledge of every nook and corner of his old home, a little ingenuity made the rest easy to him. When he got well, we offered him a thousand dollars with which to begin a new life. He thankfully accepted it, and went away. We have never heard of him since, nor had any disturbance about our home; so we conclude the "ghost" is "laid" forever.—Good Literature.

The Independent Shaver. Two barbers were disengaged when the customer came in. Both got their chairs ready, but the newcomer dodged them.

"I need a shave all right," he said to the proprietor, "but I want to shave myself. Can you accommodate me here?" "Certainly," said the proprietor, "but I'll charge you the same as if one of my men shaved you."

"That's all right," said the man. "I'm not kicking about the price. All I want is a chance to do my own barbering."

A tonsorial outfit was speedily produced and the self-sufficient individual set to work. "Isn't that a new wrinkle?" asked another man who had been an interested observer of the proceedings.

"Not at all," returned the proprietor. "Every once in a while we run up against a fellow who prefers to shave himself, but hasn't the apparatus at hand. We keep a lot of extra razors in stock for the accommodation of just such independent customers."—New York Press.

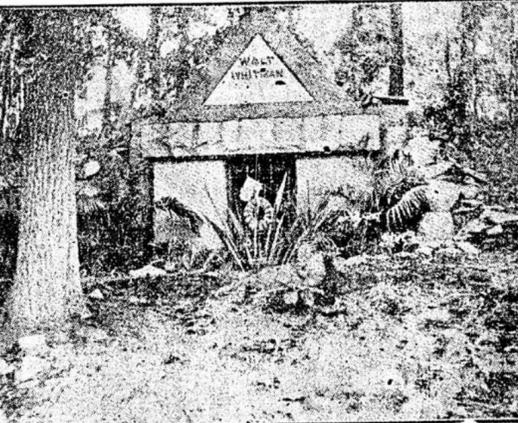
Not What He Meant. The supremacy in English history of little Prince Edward of Wales is a matter of justifiable pride to his parents and tutors, but, according to a story in the London Telegraph, his knowledge of periods and personages is healthily tempered by the unconscious humor of the average school-boy of eleven years.

He was being examined recently on the time and reign of Henry VII. "Who was Perkin Warbeck?" he was asked. "Perkin Warbeck was a pretender," replied the prince. "He pretended to be the son of a king, but he wasn't. He was the son of respectable parents."

Trade Unions Abroad. Probably the British laws will be changed so as to allow trade unions to bank money up to any amount in the Postoffice Savings Bank, as is now permitted to friendly societies. In the case of ordinary depositors interest is not allowed on more than \$1000.

The Victoria Cross. The Victoria Cross was instituted fifty years ago. Since then only 520 persons have received it, 517 of them soldiers or sailors and three of them civilians who were acting in a military capacity when they did "in the face of the enemy" the gallant deed which won them the cross.

AT THE TOMB OF WALT WHITMAN.



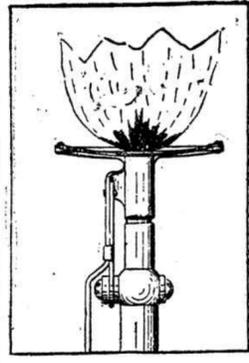
The "Good Gray Poet" is buried in a picturesque cemetery just outside of Camden, N. J., the city where he passed the last years of his life.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

The development in educational methods in the last year, while it has exhibited little of the sensational or spectacular, has been steady and definite. On the other hand, the general advance in methods and ideals, though almost unnoticed except by those immediately interested, has been strong and constant. Old ideas have been more fully worked out, and at least one new purpose, which until recently was merely an unconscious trend, has become, with educational leaders, a conscious aim.

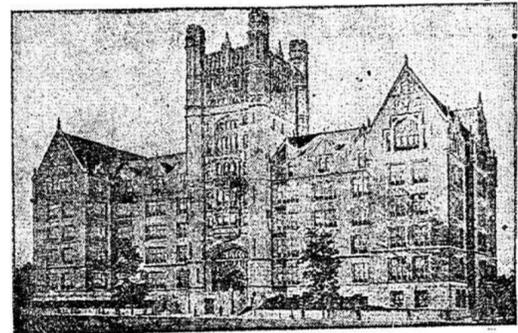
The principal educational development in this year, as in several years past, has been along the line of "education for efficiency," and among the broader educators "education for efficient service." The difference between the two, to the teacher, is largely one of ideal rather than of method, and to the pupil, of purpose than of training, so that practically those who worked largely for the training of the individual machine and those who worked for the development of a stronger social factor have found their immediate aims identical. It is in de-

pand, but should the gas become extinguished by a gust of wind or otherwise the band immediately contracts



ACTS AUTOMATICALLY.

and assumes a position which forces the attachment by its own weight and gravity to quickly fall to its normal position and shut off the gas.



MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL. One of the Modern Type of Public School Buildings in New York City.

NOVELTY IN ELEVATED ROADS.

Several of the larger cities in the United States are in need of an elevated railway to accommodate the heavy railway traffic in the more densely populated sections which the surface lines are unable to handle. Because of the unsightliness of elevated railways at present in use, their further use has been discontinued in favor of the underground road.

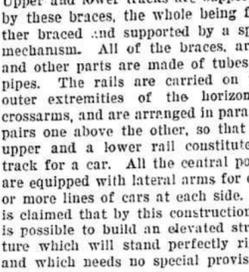
An Ohio engineer has invented an elevated railway built on entirely new ideas. This structure is made of a series of individual posts, firmly set in the ground and imbedded in cement to make them permanently rigid. These posts are formed of a number of tubular sections united at the joints by collars, the latter made with sockets which receive the supporting braces. Upper and lower tracks are supported by these braces, the whole being further braced and supported by a span mechanism. All of the braces, arms and other parts are made of tubes or pipes. The rails are carried on the outer extremities of the horizontal crossarms, and are arranged in parallel pairs one above the other, so that an upper and a lower rail constitute a track for a car. All the central posts are equipped with lateral arms for one or more lines of cars at each side. It is claimed that by this construction it is possible to build an elevated structure which will stand perfectly rigid and which needs no special provision

How Some Seed Corn Pays.

The farmers of Clifton township, Bartholomew County, estimate that there is a loss in that township of \$10,000 every year, on account of imperfect seed corn. That is to say the crop would be worth that amount more than now if perfect seed corn were planted by all the farmers. This looks like a wild statement, but it may not be even less than the truth. The seed corn experts show pretty clearly that an average loss of thirty per cent. is sustained by planting corn that is not carefully selected and stored. Each acre then that ought to yield sixty bushels with perfect seed loses eighteen bushels when common seed is used; at thirty-three cents a bushel this is \$6, and it takes only 1666 bushels at \$6 loss per acre to make a total loss of \$10,000. There are certainly more than that number of acres planted in corn in that county growing township—and there are hundreds more of our townships to which the same estimate would apply equally well. Every farmer who plants inferior seed loses from \$5 to \$7 on each acre in the yield of corn. If he has twenty-five acres in this crop he loses over \$125; if forty acres, \$200 or more.—Indiana Farmer.

Convenient Farm Power.

Oil and gas engines are now extensively adopted for farm work, says the American Cultivator, and it is safe to prophesy that steam will be displaced by these internal combustion en-



ELEVATED ROAD AND CAR.

for expansion or contraction in its framework and track and has tight joints in all temperatures. Furthermore, it occupies the minimum of surface room possible in an elevated road, and, being tubular throughout, obscures light less and is less objectionable to the eye than any other now in use. Any speed can be attained with perfect safety.

The port of Melbourne, Australia, is in such bad condition that it will cost \$250,000 to put it in shape. There are 1,840,280 more men than women in the United States.

The Farm

Beef Cattle.

In our beef cattle the breeders have developed the most available and choicest portions of meat where it is most desired. The hind quarters and loins are heavily developed, the head is smaller, the bones finer, and the quality of the flesh increased. In this producing large carcasses at small cost the value of the animals is enhanced by being bred to that degree of perfection which enables the farmer or breeder to realize the best prizes obtainable.

Sheep Notes.

The greatest argument in favor of feeding sheep, rather than cattle or hogs, is that so much greater returns can be realized from the amount of feed consumed. Lambs should be put in the feed lots at three to six months old, and forced to an early market at eight to nine months old.

Keep your sheep dry above and below, and have the sheds on dry ground and free from draughts. Half-fat and inferior sheep will not bring near as much as well fattened sheep, and usually meet with very slow sale at low prices.

Uniformity of carcass, age and size are indispensable in the selection of a good and profitable bunch of sheep for feeding to fatten profitably.

Feeding Pigs.

I have forty fat pigs from thoroughbred Poland-China sows, crossed with a thoroughbred Berkshire boar, weighing 100 pounds at three months old. This makes the best cross I ever saw. I let these pigs run with sows until eight weeks old, then separated them and began feeding to themselves. I give them slop made of ground corn and oats of morning and whole corn at nights. I get the pigs up in a pen regular once a week and sprinkle them with some good disinfectant mixed with warm water. If it is real cold I sprinkle them at noon in a close pen and leave it there until they rub it in and dry off, as the heat from them will soon do so. This keeps the lice off, always keeping them in a healthy growing condition. I have built good hog houses for them to sleep in, built five by six with a shingle roof, with swinging doors, so "whenever a pig goes in or out he always shuts the door after him, therefore keeping the draft and storm out. A pig two weeks old will work these doors. They are something every hog raiser should have. The hog beds must be kept dry and clean. I always make it a rule to clean out and sprinkle air slacked lime around and fresh bright wheat straw once a week. Keep slacked soft coal salt and ashes in a trough where they can get it whenever they want it.—H. W. D., in Indiana Farmer.

The Care of Chicks.

Many of the losses among the broods of young chicks may easily be traced to some neglect, either in care or food. In the first place, many are killed in the nest because the hen is disturbed and they are trampled or chilled. Do not go near the nest after the eggs begin to pip, except perhaps to remove the shells after a portion of the chicks have hatched. As a rule, unless the hen is very quiet, this should not be done.

After twenty-four hours take the hen and brood to a coop already prepared under a dry shed. These coops should consist of slats arranged so that the hen can move around comfortably, with a roomy box at the end, where she may take the chicks to roost. If the weather is cold, keep the hen and chicks in a warm room for a few days, so that the chicks will not get chilled.

As soon as taken from the nest, feed the hen, as she will be very hungry from her long fast, as she never leaves her nest after the chicks begin to hatch.

The chicks will begin to come from under her wings for food after a few hours, and the first meal should be rolled oats or stale crackers slightly moistened with milk or water. They will eat but little the first week, but it should be given them every few hours.

They should have milk or water to drink, but you must watch that they do not get wet. A shallow plate or saucer filled with little pebbles will keep them from falling in the water. Change the food occasionally and give some kind of green stuff, cut fine. Teach the chicks early to scratch by scattering oatmeal in litter and let them understand that they must work for at least a portion of their food. After the weather is warm the coops should be scattered about over the yard and orchard, where they should remain until the mother weans them; after that they will still return to the coop to roost or for protection from danger.

While a Paris architect named M. George was sitting in his office the other day, he heard a knock at the door, but as he desired to be alone he took no notice and went on with his work. A few minutes later he heard a key moving in the lock, so, not doubting that his visitor was a burglar, the architect armed himself with a revolver and hid behind some curtains. A moment later the burglar entered and proceeded to rifle the room. Then suddenly he started and grew pale. In a mirror he had seen a revolver leveled at his head from behind the curtains. "Open the window," ordered the architect, "and shout 'Police!'" The burglar had no alternative but to obey and was speedily arrested.—London Mail.

Electricity For Sickness. The ship physician of the Hamburg-American liner Patricia publishes his account of a new method for treating seasickness by means of an electric vibration chair, writes Consul Osamu from Stuttgart. Six of these chairs were placed aboard the Patricia and connected with the electric-light conduit. The sedative effect on the patient when vibrated in the chair was noticeable, reducing the pulse and nervous excitement. The use of these electric chairs will be extended to other steamers this winter.—New York World.

Antique Russian Locomotives. A German student finds one of the causes of the inability of the Russian railroads to handle their traffic is the antiquity of their locomotives. The number of these seems in tolerable proportion to the traffic, but out of 14,326 locomotives no less than 6919 are from twenty-four to forty-six years old.

gines at no very distant date. Their advantages are many, and have so frequently been dealt with that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here; suffice it to say that a small oil engine is more economical to run than a small steam engine, all things considered. The larger sizes are now being constructed for consuming crude oil instead of the gasoline hitherto employed, the former fuel being much cheaper; thus the oil engine has become a still more serious rival to the steam engine. A gas engine operated with producer gas is about the cheapest power obtainable, water or wind, of course, excepted, the cost of fuel being only about one-fifth of a cent per actual horse-power per hour.

For intermittent work oil and gas engines possess a great advantage over steam engines in that they are available for full power at a few minutes' notice, much less attendance is required, and that can be given by any laborer of ordinary intelligence.

On most farms a small oil engine will generally be found the most convenient motor, but if considerable power is required, a gas engine combined with a gas producer plant would be preferable on the score of economy. These plants, which are coming rapidly to the front, do not require much more attention than slow combustion stoves, and it is perhaps superfluous to add that they render the engine independent of the local gas supply.

If a fall of water is available it should prove an excellent source of power. The old-fashioned, cumbersome water-wheels have now given place to the modern turbines, the latter being more efficient in the utilization of the energy of the falling water, cheaper in first cost and erection, and owing to the fact that they run at a far higher speed, the massive and costly gearing necessary with water-wheels, to give the requisite velocity to the machinery, can be dispensed with. It should, however, be stated that in a few situations an "over-shot" water-wheel still holds its own. Wind power is coming to the fore again; there is no doubt that it might be utilized more than it is.

Non-Setting Hens. The Minorca has been dubbed the "middleweight egg machine," and there is good reason why the name is appropriate. While they will not lay as many eggs as some of the smaller breeds, yet in point of weight they easily outclass all others.

It is not unusual to find a dozen Minorca eggs weighing thirty-two ounces, all being uniform in shape and color. Minorcas are strictly non-setting hens, though like all others of this class, one will occasionally become broody. They are large enough for good table fowls, the males weighing nine or ten pounds, and the females weighing from six to seven.

They have beautiful metallic black plumage, with large single combs, and clean slate-colored shanks. They are good foragers, and like to roam over the fields, but they stand confinement well and are very gentle when kept in small yards.

One of the greatest objections to them, and yet one of their most attractive features, is the large comb, which gives so much trouble in cold climates. They require houses where the temperature will not go below freezing, and they must be closely watched during days when there are sudden changes. Frosted combs are not only unsightly, but hens will not lay for several weeks after swelling has disappeared.

Taking them altogether, the Minorcas are excellent and useful fowls, and exceptionally well suited for those climates which are only moderately severe.—Home and Farm.

Trapping a Burglar. While a Paris architect named M. George was sitting in his office the other day, he heard a knock at the door, but as he desired to be alone he took no notice and went on with his work.

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BITS OF NEWS

WASHINGTON. The President was quoted by various members of Congress as favoring a court review of railroad rates to be fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the proposed law, but being indifferent as to the terms of the law.

It was learned that the President has taken an interest in the Indian frauds, and prevented the quashing of several indictments. The President decided adversely to the wishes of Germany with respect to the administration of the customs regulations, but hope is still expressed that a tariff war will be averted.

Washington advises say the Chinese boycott has been nearly all talk in the north, but has proved permanently injurious to American trade in the southern provinces.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS. The transport Buford arrived at Honolulu with thirty-seven Japanese picked up from a wrecked barkentine. The inauguration of Henry C. Ide as Governor of the Philippines in succession to Luke E. Wright, who has been appointed Ambassador to Japan, will take place on April 2. Mr. Ide will retire from the office on September 15.

Governor Carter, of Hawaii, decided to visit the United States for his health, and left Honolulu on the steamer Manchuria, for San Francisco. The Island of Guam is gradually recovering from the severe loss sustained in the typhoon and earthquake of four years ago. Properties are advancing in value and larger crops are being raised.

The Riggs National Bank, of Washington, was the successful bidder for the four per cent. Philippine public works and improvement bonds. DOMESTIC. Omaha citizens are angry over the acquittal of "Pat" Crowe in the Cuddey kidnaping case, which is publicly denounced as a farce.

In a letter to the Treadwell investigating committee, Justice Peckham, of the United States Supreme Court, advised the commencement of suits against the McCurdyes before the elder sailed for Europe, as planned. Stuyvesant Fish resigned as a member of the Treadwell housecleaning committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Proceedings were started at Cincinnati to make the "Electric Mule" Canal Company promoters pay up the capital stock. John B. Stetson, the millionaire hatter, died in Florida from apoplexy. Niverton, Penn., a small mining town, was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

Banks were warned of a band of swindlers that steals letters from office mail boxes and forge indorsements on checks. Charles Truax, of Chicago, in an address before the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, declared that the American Consular service is a disgrace to the country.

William P. Rudd, representing the New York Central Railroad, appeared before Judge Ray, in the United States District Court, Albany, and entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment charging a violation of the rebate law. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which on January 1 put into force the anti-pass rule, has apparently weakened and has begun by issuing passes on its lines west of Pittsburg to "those who may do the cease good."

President Coles, of Brooklyn Borough, challenged Controller Metz, of the city of New York, to a public debate on the ability of the city to compete with the Ryan-Belmont interests in constructing new subways. Peter Wyckoff, "the millionaire farmer of Brooklyn," sent five checks, each for \$10,000, to public institutions in Williamsburg, where he was born.

Alexander Legler, Jr., was arraigned on charges of murder in Jersey City, N. J. Police Chief Murphy saying he believed the man had caused his brother's death to get \$3000 insurance. Representatives of two packing companies testified at Chicago that they had received the promise that information furnished the Government would not be used against them.

W. T. Cheswell, Chief of the Boston Fire Department, died from heart disease while fighting a fire in Boston. Governor Higgins announced that Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance, of New York, would not be a candidate for reappointment.

FOREIGN. It was reported from Guayaquil that Peruvians had occupied a town across the frontier of Ecuador. A special cable despatch from Algiercas says that the German-Moorish police scheme is quite unacceptable to France.

The situation in France with regard to the Separation of the Church and State law is rapidly becoming more pacific. A remarkable discovery has been made by Dr. P. E. Shaw, of Nottingham, England, who has invented an instrument for measuring up to the 1,700,000 part of an inch.

The struggle between the reactionary forces in the Russian Ministry is said to have reached an acute stage. A son of Prince Pu, has been born to Prince Chun, brother of the Chinese Emperor, and it is believed that the infant will be designated successor to the throne.

Public interest in the opening of the British Parliament has been exceeded by that of the new members, who cannot conceal their triumphant pleasure. Senor Leonte Vasquez, with the support of General Caceres, proposes to reorganize the government of the Republic of Santo Domingo and inaugurate an era of peace.

Countess Boni de Castellane fled, in Paris, a bill of complaint against her husband, asking for a separation; the count, it is said, will not contest the suit. Russia ordered a Siberian Governor to prevent Captain Mikkelson from planting the American flag on islands he may discover in the Arctic Ocean.

Advices from Paris say that the Foreign Office is hopeful of an agreement at Algiercas, but shows no signs of modifying contentions in regard to the police. The British cruiser Diana has been sent to Tabak, on the Egyptian coast, to expel the Turkish troops who occupied the town. Count Boni de Castellane said he would refuse to accept an allowance from the estate of the Countess, who is suing him for divorce.