

Washington city is opposed to insectivorous ocellation.

A man may call his wife dear and the statement may bear two constructions.

They say it takes a smart man to be a rogue, but only fools try to get along that way.

The kissing bug appears to be a combination of a mosquito, a copperhead snake and an epidemic.

Inventor Edison was unable to invent a way to keep his son from marrying a girl that the family didn't like.

Planks in political platforms are generally measured with a view to their adaptability to the official posts.

Every woman thinks her doctor is the best until she catches him making a fuss over some other woman's baby.

In putting his foot down on Porto Rico Uncle Sam seems to have exposed his leg. Hayti wants to pull it for a loan.

Whether or not girl bathers use cloth gloves at the shore, undressed kid is a common fashion at the local swimming holes.

If Uncle Sam's new explosive, thorite, is all that it is claimed to be, he has no further use for a disarmament conference.

The Sfax was one of the factors in restoring Dreyfus to the liberty of which he was deprived by falsehood and forgery.

The minister who declared in the pulp that still coflax and religion do not go together landed rather heavily on the neck of his congregation.

If Bishop Potter has never been in a theater, as he says, he has never seen "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or "Pinafore." And yet he thinks that he has lived.

"As soon as the ink trail is ready for business," remarked the professor, "it will proceed, I suppose, to make the foulest blot on the page of history."

Modeling her in gold may please one girl, but just think of the number that might be made happy if that material was worked up into wedding rings.

A woman writer asserts that a pretty hat can be made for fifty cents and a neat dress for \$3. It is also true that man can live on mussels and absorb regulary thrice a day.

That professor who wants to change the name of the United States of North America to Usona may as well give it up. Usona doesn't rhyme with enough other words to make the proposition go.

That story of the New York woman killing her husband because he snored too loud awakens the suspicion that the real cause of Othello's dreadful deed with the pillows may never have been brought to light.

Since the success of his son as a pugilist the elder Jeffries is reported to be in great demand as a preacher. And it is understood that the elder Jeffries is making no effort to disturb the inflow of gate receipts. In addition to his brown and its plecty the Jeffries family seems to be possessed of considerable thrift.

Little surprise was expressed at the wording in English, instead of French, of the invitations issued by the British ambassador at Paris to his banquet in commemoration of the queen's eighth birthday anniversary. Yet there was a time when such a proceeding would have been tantamount to a rupture of diplomatic relations. In these days there is no longer any one court or diplomatic language, while the English language steadily and swiftly moving forward toward universal usage.

In a summary appended to a recent meteorological chart of the great lakes (United States weather bureau) Mr. Henry states that these bodies of water do not have a marked influence on the precipitation of rain over the adjacent land areas. There are eight inches more rainfall on the south shore of Lake Superior than on the north shore, and three inches more in the cases of Erie and Ontario. There is also a greater precipitation on the eastern shores of Lakes Huron and Michigan than on the western.

The increase in postoffice receipts will this year be sensationally large, according to the present estimates of the department. In Washington, in some branches the service receipts are 25 per cent greater than a year ago. In the last fifteen years the postoffice business of the country has doubled in volume. This indicates not only direct growth in population, but the increase in the number and size of our newspapers and other publications, as well as a great growth in the habit of letter writing.

Motives of humanity cannot be given too large a place in the expressed determination of the czar to abolish the Siberian exile system. The Trans-Siberian Railroad is not being built for military purposes only. The Russian Government could not afford to maintain such a vast system for that purpose alone. Siberia is a vast region which only needs to be tickled with the hoe to laugh with a harvest. Its development in agriculture and mining will add almost a new world to the globe. But it cannot flourish as it is now. It is penal colony. History has proven that fact. In this new departure of the czar the student of current affairs will discover motives of policy as well as of humanity.

In an article in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture Mr. Barnes, of the Division of statistics, advocates the keeping of goats in many parts of the States. He states that whenever fowl land is regularly pastured by goats it becomes cleared of weeds and bushes, and being evenly fertilized runs into nutritious native grass. "Practically all the goatskins entering into the commerce and manufactures of the United States are imported. With the exception of that portion of the population upon territory derived from Spain and Mexico, the people of this country have not usually evinced any interest in goat-herding for profit, either of skins or other products." He shows that Angora goats have done well on farms in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Illinois. There are 500,000 goats in the United States, 258,000 in the West In-

dies (where goat mutton is extensively used), 15,000 in England, and 4,500,000 in Spain.

Experience has demonstrated that one of the best ways to advertise a book is to question its morality. Counting the great number of the rejection of Macmillan's famous Bacchante, the Boston school committee has rejected an illustrated edition of Ovid which it was proposed to introduce as a text book into the schools, because of the illustrations of the book of mythological characters were pictured in a state of partial nudity. Their action has roused a tornado of talk, and if experience repeats itself, there will probably be a brisk run on the illustrated copies of Ovid. People who never heard of the Roman poet, and certainly many who never read him, will want to own him now, provided, of course, they can be furnished with a much-talked-about edition. When the time and cry was raised against "Les Miserables" having a place in the library of the Girls' High School of Philadelphia, several years ago, almost every girl prepared to scour the public libraries in order to find money sufficient to buy the tabooed novel. Curiously is one of the most potent of human attributes. The records of the very first family in Eden prove that.

It may be that the twentieth century will give us both the flying machine and a never-failing cure for scellity—the two things for which humanity has struggled for centuries. In fact, we are already assured that some professors have solved the problem of circumventing old laws, and the discovery upon which their experiments were based was made by a country physician who has been searching for the "secret of youth" for thirty years. The physician has at last found the secret—not in the mysterious laboratory of the alchemist or in the cryptic writings of an Indian sage—but in the common, everyday barnyard billy-goat, the street cleaner that eats tin cans and wire fences. The return to youth is produced by the doctor through hypodermic injections of the lymphatic fluid of young goats into the body. By this process it is claimed that the mineral deposits which accumulate in the bones, and which bring on the senility and decay of old age, are replaced by the life cells contained in the lymphatic glands of the goats and general deterioration of the body is prevented and the elasticity of youth preserved. The theory seems plausible enough even to the unscientific mind, for nothing would seem to be so admirably calculated to make a man feel frisky and frolicsome as an infusion of goat "cells." It would seem, however, that great caution ought to be exercised in the use of the "cells." If a man goes loaded with an overdose of them, he will find it is danger that he might want to butt over everything in the town. Indeed, a man whose bones were charged with three or four more goat "cells" than he needs, would do great damage to life and property. There is no doubt that the goat "cells" are a good thing and should be pushed along, but their natural propensity for head-end collision should be kept in mind, and the exercise of the "cells" should be limited to the needs of those who are anxious to feel young at eighty or ninety.

How Salt Helps Fertility. While the soda and chlorine of salt have no natural properties, there is often a decided effect from using salt as topdressing for land that has organic matter. Only very small amounts are used per acre, and thus used it salt hastens decomposition, and this sets free whatever carbonic acid gas or ammonia the organic matter contains. Salt is usually thought of as a preservative. It is so when in amounts large enough to pickle what it is applied to. When carbonic acid gas is liberated, that acts as a solvent on the inert potash and phosphate that the soil contains, thus often serving in place of those minerals at much less cost than if they were bought and applied.

A Brake Block. This is used by teamsters in mountainous regions. A three-cornered block, a, of wood is fastened by chains or wires to the brake beam of a wagon so that it will drag on the ground, and 2 inches behind one of the rear wheels of the wagon. The driver stops to rest his team, and instead of applying the brake the team is allowed to slacken its traces so the weight of the load will rest on the self-acting check block.

Effective Brake Block. When the team starts again the team merely has to start the load instead of having to pull against the brake until it can be loosened.—American Agriculturist.

Gapes. So many loose chickens with this dreadful disease, it may be called such, I will give what I consider a preventive, says a writer in Practical Poultryman. At from three to four weeks old I give a little what I drink that is very sour. Recently I did not have any, and at four weeks of age I found one chicken with gapes. I placed a basin on the stove with a little sour milk in it, and after the curd had separated I let it sour a day or so and gave to my chickens, and have seen no more gapes since. Always have plenty of water by chickens so they will not drink too much.

Feeding Clover to Fowls. The very common advice to feed clover to hens as an aid to egg production needs to have a caution attached to it. If hens have grain with the clover they will not probably eat too much of the lighter food for their good. But exclusive reliance on cut clover as winter feed for a day or two may so clog the gizzard with light indigestible food that when grain is given it only makes the matter worse by furnishing more heating material to ferment in the crop. Wherever much grain is given to fowls they become too fat to lay, and it is such hens that are most likely to be crop-bound.

Cultivation of Crops. There are no certain periods for work on the farm so far as the cultivation of crops is concerned. Each crop demands cultivation according to its stage of growth and the conditions of the land. The harrow and cultivator cannot be used too often. The difficulty is that some farmers limit the number of times a crop should be cultivated with regard to conditions and circumstances. No field can be said to have been well cultivated as long as a single weed can be seen standing.

Small Cereals Best. There is a great difference in the quality of cereals, and this makes the soil and method of growing. A moist soil makes the cereals grow much fuller of its native juices than one which is



Flat-stemmed Bluegrass. A correspondent writes to the Ohio Farmer inquiring the name for an enclosed sample of grass. The Farmer replies that the grass included with this letter is flat-stemmed blue grass, Poa compressa L. It grows in dense tufts, forming a thick but usually intermittent sward. It spreads by underground stems shown in figure, and hence often, in light soils, rapidly invades the meadows. It is a good grass in many respects, but is so much less palatable than Kentucky bluegrass, Poa pratensis L., that many persons entertain a rather low opinion of its merits. The specific name, "compressa," refers to its flattened stems or culms. In contrast with the commonly cultivated ones, this character, with its short blades and very stiff, permits a ready recognition of flat-stemmed bluegrass; A, in the cut, is a cross section of a stem, and B, of an ordinary round stem grass.

Cultivation and Apple Trees. At the Nebraska station a study was made of the effect of cultivation on the growth of apple trees, the size of fruit and the water contents of the soil. A small orchard was divided into three parts, one of which was cultivated regularly and the other two left in grass and weeds, one of the latter being mowed and the other pastured by hogs. The report says: "Trees in cultivated ground suffered noticeably less from the drought and hot winds of summer than those in sod ground. The foliage was darker and more vigorous in appearance, and there was no yellowing and drooping of the leaves, nor wilting during hot, windy days, both of which are common with uncultivated trees. Apples from cultivated land averaged nearly 14 per cent larger in weight than those from pasture land and over 17 per cent larger than those from mowed land."—Grange Homes.

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Small Cereals Best. There is a great difference in the quality of cereals, and this makes the soil and method of growing. A moist soil makes the cereals grow much fuller of its native juices than one which is

dry. The soil can hardly be too rich, for the quicker the growth the better it is, whatever the variety. Celery that may be stunted becomes stringy, and if it is checked by drought it will have comparatively little of the characteristic celery flavor.

Pruning Vines in Summer. The chief art in gardening consists in not allowing our plants to have their own willful way, but to make them behave as we want them to. Vines generally make desperate attempts to get to the top of a bush or tree that they twine around, and the lower portion is nothing but a series of naked stems. When we set them to trellises we want this proceeding reversed. We desire as many branches close to the ground as at the extreme upper portion of the pole or frame on which they are supported. The educated gardener understands how to do this. The grower of grapes under glass has to know how to do it, as otherwise he would have grapes in the apex of the roof and none elsewhere. He applies the same principle to the growth of flowering vines out of doors as to his grapes under glass, or to the grapes in the outdoor garden, for that matter, with equal result.

The art is very simple. It is simply to pinch out the apex of the strong growing shoots that want to get up still higher, and leave the struggling shoots at the base alone. The growth force, suddenly checked by the topping of the upper shoots, has to be expended elsewhere, just as the sudden stoppage of water being forced through a pipe may burst that pipe. It is diverted to the lower and weaker shoots, which become, before the season is over, as strong as the upper ones.

In the hands of a good gardener a grapevine trellis will have fruit over every part of its surface—and have fine fruit at the apex as at the base. But how rarely do we see these masters of the art; and how simple the art is, after all.—Mechan's Monthly.

Ventilation of Horses' Stables. Good ventilation of stables with plenty of light should be provided for horses and ponies. Horses are kept in underground stables. This is very bad, especially in summer, when excrement rises very quickly, filling the stables with ammonia. This is very injurious to horses' eyes, especially if the stable is rather dark. This causes enlargement of the pupil of the eye, and the change to bright sunlight when the horse is brought out of the stable often results in making him blind. It is worse if there are one or two small windows in the stable, so that the sun is in the eyes of the horses. The underground stable should in summer be unroofed; it is tolerable only in cold weather.

Welsh Heifer. The Welsh heifer shown in the picture is the property of Col. H. Platt, Gorrington, Llanfairfechan, Wales. She is the winner of first prize at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in Birmingham.

Ridding Land of Bushes. Most farmers are inclined to a greater or less extent with bushes, which are exhaustive of fertility and patience, and are unsightly. They are cut regularly each spring, but continue to come up and multiply. It is a fact not generally known that if they are grubbed up during "dog days," or at the time when the heat is about stationary, their growth will be so retarded that they will be effectually killed and the rest so enfeebled that they will do but little harm the next season, and can be easily killed at the second grubbing.

Growing Potatoes Under Straw. Flow the ground deep and pulverize it. When the weather becomes warm, mark out shallow rows 2 1/2 feet wide, drop your potatoes and cover lightly with dirt. Then cover with old hay or clean threshed straw eight or ten inches deep. If straw has wheat left in it, the wheat should be removed and the potatoes. The yield in raised potatoes under such a double that under the best cultivation, and is especially recommended for localities having drouthy seasons.

Fertilizing Growing Corn. Top dressing with well-composted manure is coming to be the custom for our farmers for growing corn crop. Try spreading when the corn is two feet high and you will find it works wonders. If droppings from the hen house are available, keep them dry; add some dry ashes if convenient, scatter along the row thickly, and you will find it beats any brand of special commercial fertilizer.

Cultivating Beans. All cultivation of beans should stop when the plant blossoms, as getting moist soil on the blossom is the chief cause of the fungus diseases which fasten themselves on the grain. Neither should beans ever be cultivated when the leaves are wet with rain or dew. For this reason the bean field should be left as clean of weeds at the time the beans are in blossom as it can be made.

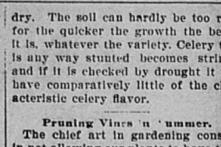
Kerosene for Killing Mosquito Larvae. To be very effective the kerosene should be mixed with water, and the water where these pests develop to a perceptible depth. A mere film will not answer. The cost of this method will be prohibitive, except in thickly settled communities and on small bodies of water.

Black Marsh Coils. Marsh soils are usually considered so rich that fertilizers are not necessary. Experiments show that they respond very well to applications of farmyard manure and often to coarse litter, if well worked in, but commercial fertilizers other than an application of potash have but little influence.

To Destroy Chicken Mites. Use common coal tar apply with a whitewash brush. If this does not work, try with coal oil. Cover the walls of your chicken house and the perches, nests and every place that a mite can hide. Two applications, spring and fall, will be sufficient.

Ducks don't need water to thrive. There are many duck-raising plants in this country where thousands of the fowl are bred each year for market, and where there is not even a puddle for them to founder in. One of these farms is credited with an output of 20,000 ducks a year.

When a woman's children have all had the whooping cough and she hears that her neighbors are down with it, she goes around all day thanking her stars for its blessings.—New York Free.



Politics and Promises. When the Republican National Convention at St. Louis constructed its platform on which to make the Presidential fight in 1896, it was engaged in making promises. Among other things it promised that McKinley would protect and expand the civil service law, and McKinley solemnly asserted that he would keep the promise made for him.

After the Republican candidate for President was elected the reign of promises ended and the rule of politics began. With due regard for timeliness, the attack on civil service was left until this year, when a hoard of new officials would do the most good, and then civil service was joyously ripped up by the back by McKinley. That was politics and Senator Quay of Pennsylvania is now reaping his share of the benefit. The Pittsburg Post, in referring to Quay's actions in regard to this matter, says:

"It is an established fact that Quay is now raising offices put at his disposal by McKinley's spoils order to further his re-election to the Senate, and if any man in the country knows better how to do this than Matthew Stanley how to do it, it is not visible to the naked eye. It is publicly advertised that the twenty-two Senate supervisors just agreed on were handed over to Penrose and Quay to promote the latter's re-election. Several thousand emigrants are held in a position of promise

is now in the direction of free trade. But surely Senator Dewey, who has had wide experience as a trust manager, knows that the trusts will never consent to the adoption of free trade, as that would kill many of the largest of the existing combines. Knowing this and being aware that the Republican party is bound by the trusts, Dewey's talk about free trade is farcical.

As long as the Republican party is in power the protective tariff will be maintained. For the sake of making political capital the Republicans will talk about curbing and controlling the trusts. Resolutions will be placed in the Republican platform against trusts, but nothing will be done that can in any way injuriously affect the trusts.—Chicago Democrat.

Alger the scapegoat. With the removal of Alger—a removal just the same, although cloaked under the guise of a resignation—Republican politicians, with McKinley in the lead, hope to disarm criticism of the administration. Alger has been made the scapegoat and has been burdened with all the sins, mistakes and political blunders of McKinley, Mark Hanna & Co. But the hope to escape criticism is vain. Measures, not men, are the issues before the people, and a bad policy cannot be bolstered up by securing a new man to conduct it.

That McKinley and his aids are scheming to secure a second term as

President for the present occupant of the White House is a patent fact. Alger was ejected from the cabinet to further this ambition, but a change of policy must be made if success is to be secured. Either the Philippines must be conquered quickly or they must be pacified promptly if McKinley's hope to succeed himself as President is to have the slightest excuse for being retained. Neither contingency seems to be imminent and the conclusion is not favorable to the Republican scheme. Doubtless the results flowing from the removal of Alger will disappoint the schemers. For a time the people will restrain their criticisms and give the new Secretary of War a fair chance, but as the policy of the administration is not popular the end will be more criticism and more trouble for the President.—Chicago Democrat.

Mark of Censorship Removed. The manifesto of "round robin" from the newspaper correspondents at Manila is inculcating the most important development in our new and unauthorized war up to date. It sheds a flood of light upon the muddled, the mismanaged and the dreadful situation there. It tears away the mask of censorship, and reveals the long existing and studiously and intentionally misleading portrait which General Otis has insisted upon presenting to the American people, a depiction not of facts as they existed, but of things as he and the Government wished us to see them.—Springfield Republican.

Let the Truth Be Known. The suggestion of ex-Senator George Edmunds that more light be thrown on our relations with Aguinaldo before the surrender of Manila is well taken. What promises did our representatives make to him, and did they keep them? Has Aguinaldo had any more cause to be suspicious of Americans, and to doubt that they would live up to what they say? Let the Indianapolis Truth and the country know the truth and the whole truth.

Terse and Correct. The idea of Mark Hanna talking against trusts is as fully absurd as that of his satanic majesty quoting Scripture. Mark Hanna and the Republican party will be against trusts just as soon as there is a frost in hades.—Buffalo Times.

Worse than War. War is one thing and chasing Filipinos through the jungle is another. The latter pastime does not seem to appeal to the American volunteer, and the country itself is becoming rather sick of it, too.—Detroit Tribune.

He Was Fired Just the Same. churches of the south. In 1869 he organized and became pastor of the Metropolitan Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., where he formed an intimate friendship with Gen. Grant. From 1869 to 1874 he was chaplain of the Senate, and in 1894 was sent on a consular commission to Asia by the State Department. Returning a few years later he remained in Washington a short time and then went to New York, where for three years he was pastor of the Central Methodist Church and later of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church. Subsequently he preached in California and Washington and in 1888 was made a bishop of the M. E. Church.

Bishop Newman had done much literary work. He was a powerful thinker, a forcible speaker and writer and a man who dominated the circles in which he moved.

A little authority of a few tried apples will puff a small man up astoundingly.



AMERICAN WOMAN HONORED. Mrs. Sewall, President of the International Council of Women, who has been elected president of the International Council of Women, which met in London, is well fitted by education, tastes and wide experience as a leader of women along higher educational lines for the important public position with which she has been honored. For several years Mrs. Sewall has been president of the National Council of Women, and for a great many years her public work has been devoted almost exclusively to the furtherance of organization among women.

Mrs. Sewall was born in Wisconsin and is a graduate of Northwestern University in the class of 1868. It was, however, one of her greatest griefs that she could not enter Yale University as her father had done, and it was said that it was largely her sense of injustice in this matter that led her to identify herself with the woman suffrage movement. After her graduation she occupied important positions as a teacher until her marriage with Theodore Sewall in 1880, when she and her husband opened a classical school for girls in Indianapolis, and she is still head of that school. Mrs. Sewall has been abroad several times and has devoted considerable of her attention to getting acquainted with the leading women of the old world. As president of the National Council she visited Hamburg by appointment with the Empress Frederick, who gave her an hour's interview and was deeply interested in the work she outlined. In Brussels Mrs. Sewall addressed the Woman's League of Belgium, and in Paris she spoke in the Marie St. Sulple before a large audience of leading

Unjust, However Done. It is bold and unwise to say that silver was demoralized because it was "super-abundant and cheap," when, in fact, it was then the dearer metal. The demoralization has made it cheap—that is, compared with gold. In relation to the single gold standard, because they fear a revolt on the part of the voters and a loss of the power which they won through trickery and evasion. From a politician's point of view Secretary Gage is wrong in his bold declaration in favor of the single gold standard. The secretary is certainly wrong from the economical point of view, but he is honest in his expressions, which is more than can be said of the majority of Republicans, including William McKinley, President.

Not Enough for All. Before the demand for gold to put India on the gold standard a gold standard is supplied, that metal will be worth double what it is at the present time, and the general level of prices throughout the world will decline more than one-half. The gold standard will enrich creditors and impoverish debtors. It will make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It will make the American people and injury to the country.—Steubenville, Ohio, Gazette.

The Silver Basis Secured. Mexico continues to thrive on that hard silver basis. The Mexican capital is going to have a \$5,000,000 deposit account property; an American architect has furnished the plans. American superintendents will control it, and an American electric light plant and machinery will be installed. Commercial America will make more money out of independent friends than out of dependent foes.—Grand Rapids Democrats.

Device for Keeping the Interior of a Shoe Free from Fungus. A shoe tree which fumigates the interior of the shoe while it also holds it in shape is a sanitary novelty for which John S. Busky, of New York, is respondent.

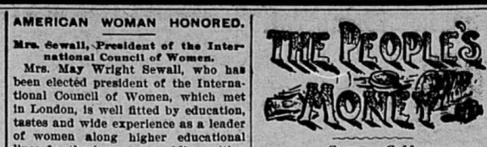
SHAPES SHOE AND FUMIGATES IT. The last is made of wood in three sections to permit of its insertion into the shoe easily. The forward and lower part of the last is hollowed out, the opening extending to the sole, so as to allow the bottom of the shoe to be acted on by the fumigating liquid. The interior of the shoe form is loosely filled with cotton, in the center of which is a reservoir to contain the fumigating material, and this is filled by means of a tube leading to the toe of the last, the tube being capped to secure the contents. A bulb is embedded in the top, by means of which the fumigating material is forced through the cotton. Holes through the top part of the last permit of the fumigation of the uppers of the shoe as well as the sole.

BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN. Distinguished and Powerful Methodist Leader Who Recently Died. The Methodist church lost one of its most distinguished leaders by the death of Bishop John Phillip Newman, who died in Saratoga not long ago. Bishop Newman was born in New York City, Sept. 1, 1826, graduated from Gaezovia Seminary and entered the Methodist ministry in 1849. His first pastorate was at Hamilton, N. Y., from which place he went to Albany and subsequently to New York. In the metropolis his work attracted national attention and he was sent at the close of the war to reorganize the Methodist

churches of the south. In 1869 he organized and became pastor of the Metropolitan Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., where he formed an intimate friendship with Gen. Grant. From 1869 to 1874 he was chaplain of the Senate, and in 1894 was sent on a consular commission to Asia by the State Department. Returning a few years later he remained in Washington a short time and then went to New York, where for three years he was pastor of the Central Methodist Church and later of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church. Subsequently he preached in California and Washington and in 1888 was made a bishop of the M. E. Church.

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THE PEOPLES' MONEY. Gage on Gold. There is one member of the President's cabinet who has the courage of his convictions. Secretary of the Treasury Gage believes in the gold standard and he asserts that the fight next year should be made upon a "bold, straightforward, unequivocal declaration for the single gold standard." Most of the Republican leaders are also in favor of the single gold standard, but few of them are brave enough to say so. They are better politicians than is Secretary Gage, but they are not so honest, nor are they so courageous.

It is safe to say that the Republican politicians will evade the currency issue in 1900 much after the fashion in which they evaded it in 1890. They fear the people, who are at heart large for a favor of bimetalism, and the 5,000,000 votes for Bryan silver recorded at the last presidential election gives them pause. If they can fool the people by false promises they will accomplish that which they desire, but they will hardly venture to go directly to the single gold standard, because they fear a revolt on the part of the voters and a loss of the power which they won through trickery and evasion.

From a politician's point of view Secretary Gage is wrong in his bold declaration in favor of the single gold standard. The secretary is certainly wrong from the economical point of view, but he is honest in his expressions, which is more than can be said of the majority of Republicans, including William McKinley, President.

Unjust, However Done. It is bold and unwise to say that silver was demoralized because it was "super-abundant and cheap," when, in fact, it was then the dearer metal. The demoralization has made it cheap—that is, compared with gold. In relation to the single gold standard, because they fear a revolt on the part of the voters and a loss of the power which they won through trickery and evasion. From a politician's point of view Secretary Gage is wrong in his bold declaration in favor of the single gold standard. The secretary is certainly wrong from the economical point of view, but he is honest in his expressions, which is more than can be said of the majority of Republicans, including William McKinley, President.

Not Enough for All. Before the demand for gold to put India on the gold standard a gold standard is supplied, that metal will be worth double what it is at the present time, and the general level of prices throughout the world will decline more than one-half. The gold standard will enrich creditors and impoverish debtors. It will make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It will make the American people and injury to the country.—Steubenville, Ohio, Gazette.

The Silver Basis Secured. Mexico continues to thrive on that hard silver basis. The Mexican capital is going to have a \$5,000,000 deposit account property; an American architect has furnished the plans. American superintendents will control it, and an American electric light plant and machinery will be installed. Commercial America will make more money out of independent friends than out of dependent foes.—Grand Rapids Democrats.

Device for Keeping the Interior of a Shoe Free from Fungus. A shoe tree which fumigates the interior of the shoe while it also holds it in shape is a sanitary novelty for which John S. Busky, of New York, is respondent.

SHAPES SHOE AND FUMIGATES IT. The last is made of wood in three sections to permit of its insertion into the shoe easily. The forward and lower part of the last is hollowed out, the opening extending to the sole, so as to allow the bottom of the shoe to be acted on by the fumigating liquid. The interior of the shoe form is loosely filled with cotton, in the center of which is a reservoir to contain the fumigating material, and this is filled by means of a tube leading to the toe of the last, the tube being capped to secure the contents. A bulb is embedded in the top, by means of which the fumigating material is forced through the cotton. Holes through the top part of the last permit of the fumigation of the uppers of the shoe as well as the sole.

BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN. Distinguished and Powerful Methodist Leader Who Recently Died. The Methodist church lost one of its most distinguished leaders by the death of Bishop John Phillip Newman, who died in Saratoga not long ago. Bishop Newman was born in New York City, Sept. 1, 1826, graduated from Gaezovia Seminary and entered the Methodist ministry in 1849. His first pastorate was at Hamilton, N. Y., from which place he went to Albany and subsequently to New York. In the metropolis his work attracted national attention and he was sent at the close of the war to reorganize the Methodist

churches of the south. In 1869 he organized and became pastor of the Metropolitan Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., where he formed an intimate friendship with Gen. Grant. From 1869 to 1874 he was chaplain of the Senate, and in 1894 was sent on a consular commission to Asia by the State Department. Returning a few years later he remained in Washington a short time and then went to New York, where for three years he was pastor of the Central Methodist Church and later of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church. Subsequently he preached in California and Washington and in 1888 was made a bishop of the M. E. Church.

Bishop Newman had done much literary work. He was a powerful thinker, a forcible speaker and writer and a man who dominated the circles in which he moved.

A little authority of a few tried apples will puff a small man up astoundingly.

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