

### THE ONE WHO HAS A SONG.

The cloudmaker says it is going to storm. And we're sure to have awful weather. Just terribly wet, or cold, or warm, or, maybe, all three together. But, with the gloom of his dull repining, The one with a song comes smiling past. And, lo! the sun is shining. The cloudmaker tells us the world is wrong. And is bound in an evil letter. But the blue-sky man comes bringing a song. Of hope that shall make it better; And the tollers, hearing his voice, behold The sign of a glad to-morrow, Whose hands are healed with the purest gold. Of which each heart may borrow. —Nixon Waterman in Success.

### A CONDITION.

WHEN I'm a grown-up man, as big as father, I shall marry you," announced Roger, with all the assurance of 12 years.

"Perhaps I shall want to marry you," said Marcella, who, although two years younger than her would-be husband, saw no reason why she should not have some choice in the matter. "Perhaps I shall marry Dicky Blair," she added.

"O. S. S. you promised me!" "I change my mind if I like," retorted the true daughter of Eve, "and you must learn to do lots of things that Dicky can do if you want me to choose you instead of him."

"What sort of things?" asked Roger, anxiously. "Well, whistle tunes, for one thing, for dolly and me to dance to, and cut faces out of corks, and—O, heaps of things."

"I can whistle," said the boy, "listen" and a faint piping came from his lips. "Pooh!" snubbed Marcella, "that's nothing. Whistle proper tunes loudly, and then you will have a treat in store. But perhaps you will not be able to get again. Never mind, a pleasant memory is better than a makeshift picture any day."

When you have made your exposure, landscape, portrait, or what not, make

snubbed me one day and said you wouldn't marry any one who couldn't whistle better than Dicky Blair. I can fulfill that condition, I think, but not the other of being 'awfully rich.' Marcella smiled.

"What a horribly vicious child I must have been!" she said. "But the little girl in the wood had yet a third condition. Don't you remember? She said she would only marry some one who—"

"The man looked at her eagerly. "Loved awfully," she finished, and Roger knew that Mr. Penderton would never have another chance.—Chicago Tribune.

Old-Time Frankness. The newspapers of the olden time seemed to have shown a childlike frankness in dealing with the public. In the editorial columns of an old paper dated 1840 this personal pen appeared, and with it one book-lover or book-borrower can sympathize: "The person to whom we lent the second and third volumes of the Novellist's Magazine would very much oblige us by returning the same without further delay. If he has not had them long enough to read them through, by giving us his name, so that we may know in what hands they are, we are entitled to the privilege of keeping them another year." This sarcasm, however, is not so scathing as a notice in the advertiser's columns which reads as follows: "Ran away from the subscriber on Tuesday last, Richard Lewis, an indebted apprentice. All persons who have even a modicum of common sense, and who are not ashamed of their names, are requested to inform the subscriber of his whereabouts, and to inform his friends that in future he will present

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What the average amateur photographer needs is a higher aim, the determination to do, not good work but the best work of which he is capable with the materials at his command. In this as in other walks of life, the old saying all it is worth doing is worth doing well. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." No happy-go-lucky, hit-or-miss man will succeed in photography, and if the reader does not want to be one of that kind he should not be satisfied even with his best work; and should never rest if he makes a failure, till he has got the cause. In a word, he should be his own severest critic. I have a friend who has done what others think excellent work, but who says he never made a picture yet that he did not think might have been better. This is the first hint for doing really good work. Here are some more.

Never take many plates with you when going out for a stroll with your camera. Two or three pictures are full occupation for an afternoon's jaunt. Sometimes one will be ample, or even too much.

In landscape work never make an exposure on a view unless you have made up your mind that it is presented under the best possible conditions. Perhaps it would look better by morning light, or the sunshine may be too strong to give a correct lighting of the shadows. Again, the distance is too clear, or the wind is blowing the trees too much. Whatever may be the matter with an otherwise perfect picture, make an entry in your note book rather than expose a plate. Put down the locality, the time of day when it should be taken, and other memoranda that may be useful, and then you will have a treat in store. But perhaps you will not be able to get again. Never mind, a pleasant memory is better than a makeshift picture any day.

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Treating Rot in Peaches. The brown rot of peaches is generally familiar to growers of this fruit, but many are careless in ridding their orchards of the pest, probably because they do not appreciate the damage the fungous growth does. The illustration fairly shows how the mummified peaches look when attacked with this disease. Not only is the fruit attacked by this disease, but the twigs are also affected, and the growth is much more formidable during a damp growing season than a dry one.

It seems unnecessary to say that much of the trouble from this difficulty could be avoided; that is, the disease might be checked, if these mummified specimens were picked from the trees before the buds appear in the spring.

As with most fungous diseases of fruit trees, this brown rot may be largely overcome by spraying. It would occupy too much space to go into the de-

tails of this disease here and tell how to combat it, hence the reader, if a peach-grower, wherever located, is advised to send a request to the director of the Georgia Experiment Station, located at Experiment Station Postoffice, Ga. If not a resident of Georgia, send a 2-cent stamp for the bulletin and ask for Bulletin No. 50.

Repeated Trials of Crops. Every farmer who has tried the plan knows that he frequently fails to get a satisfactory crop of some grain or vegetable, and does not always succeed in getting a stand of the crops sown for stock. This is often the case with crimson clover, and sometimes with the cow peas and with alfalfa.

Several recent communications from correspondents who have adopted the suggestion offered in this column regarding alfalfa state that they tried the plan, but did not get a satisfactory stand, and hence would give it up. This is wrong, as the writer can testify, for several reasons.

Whereas did you get that name, Brother Wood's?" softly inquired the Adventist preacher. "Well, sir, I'll tell you. Expectin' that alfalfa, we was in-ya-in' at Buny Vistay Island, me an' the ol' woman-ya-sub-an' we'd taken a great shine to that alfalfa, Buny, an' made up our minds that if it come a gal chile' we'd jes' name her Buny Vistay, in honor of it. But if it come a Sambo, we was to name him after me, Buny. "Well, sir, as y'all knows, it come a boy, Ya-sub, but somehow we jes' could not stan' to g'n up that name, Buny, so we kind o' hitched 'em together an' called the chile' Sambuno.

In Australia the novel way of milking in some of the large dairies which precludes the access of dirt and filth to the milk pail while milking. It is a milking glove or tube. The valve is over the teat and is connected with a long narrow tube which leads to a covered pail. The covers in the lid of the pail are just large enough to admit the tubes into the pail when they are slightly raised. The plan seems to be the most feasible of any of the devices for the purpose of excluding foreign substances from the milk pail. It is very important that all deleterious substances be kept from the milk pail in any way that can be employed consistent with economy.

Utilize Waste Places. Fence corners and waste places may be utilized for the purpose of planting shade trees for windbreaks, or even fruit trees. Where these places have grown up with large weeds or brush a simple plan for ridding them up is to feed animals their fodder during the winter in these vicinities. In sloughs where ordinary crops will not thrive willows may be planted, as these will furnish a large amount of wood after a few years. When land was worth \$5 and \$10 an acre a little waste ground fence corners was of small significance, but now that land has risen to \$50 and \$100 per acre one cannot afford to give up the use of four or five acres of land on every quarter section. One writer in Iowa Homestead, estimates the amount of waste land due to fences in a State like Iowa to be 222,000 acres. This, it is claimed, might be made to produce profitable crops.

Price of Binder Twine. Binder twine is higher this year than for the past twelve years, with the exception of 1898. Wholesale prices are about one-third higher at the present time than a year ago, and there has not been a time for years past when twine was as scarce in the Chicago market. If the harvest should be light or if the growth of straw is not heavy, there will probably be no material advance over present prices and the supply of twine will be ample. If, however, we should have seasonable rains throughout the country, resulting in a rank growth of straw, there is likely to be a twine famine for the simple reason that there is not twice enough in the country to bind a heavy harvest.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Treatment of Meadows. If the portion of the farm that is in meadow is inclined to be wet and cold the chances are it is also more or less acid, hence will be much benefited by a top dressing of lime, and this dressing should be in liberal quantities, a ton per acre not being too much. Where some reseedling is necessary,

and this point should be looked after carefully, the application of the lime should be made after the seed is sown. This reseedling will be found beneficial on ten meadows out of fifteen, and if it is done now the meadow will be good for several seasons without more seeding, under normal conditions of weather.

Timothy, clover and red top makes a good mixture for reseedling, and may be applied in quantities according to the needs of the field, usually about double the quantity of timothy seed being used to either of the other grasses. It will be understood that the liming of the soil referred to does not in any sense take the place of the annual top dressing, with fertilizers that should be applied to all meadows, but is simply designed to sweeten acid soils.

Grain and Dairy Farming. An important difference between dairy farming and grain farming is the amount of the farm that is sold with the product that is of the fertility of the ground. The man who sells a ton of wheat sells it at about \$7 worth of fertilizing elements, and if he does not buy something to replace them his farm is so much poorer. The dairyman who sells a ton of butter has sold but 50 cents' worth of fertilizing material, and if he is a good dairyman, he has probably added much more than that, or twenty times that to the value of the farm in the form of milk, cream, or other food, or in the form of the farm in the form of milk, cream, or other food, or in the form of the farm in the form of milk, cream, or other food.

Hoisting Cows. There is always more or less complaint regarding the bloating of cows during the first weeks after they have been turned out to pasture. Doubtless the main reason is due to the animal, long deprived of green food, overloading her stomach and at the same time drinking copiously of water.

Often times, however, the trouble is either due to improper feeding or else the animal has an attack of indigestion. In either case the remedy is in a certain amount of rest, avoiding any food that is not of the best quality and confining the grain ration to such as are of easy digestion.

The quality of the water drunk by the animal should be looked into carefully and particularly if the water is from a stream or the pasture. If there is the slightest doubt about the quality of the water, the source of supply should be changed.

Economy on the Farm. Economy on the farm is only possible when all work together in harmony. This refers not only to the outside department, but also to the harmonious working of the household with the department. It is possible for the housewife to practice little economies in a certain way, but to be extravagant in the extravagance on the farm. While it is a good plan to practice economy, yet health should never be sacrificed for the dollars, neither should the education of children be neglected for the mere purpose of laying up a bank account.

It is never a good plan to plant more than can be properly cared for, as there is sure to be some waste from this practice. Where it is possible it is recommended that the money-borrowing practice should be indulged in to a very slight extent, as it generally results in extravagance in the end.

To Destroy Potato Bugs. Hand-picking of potato bugs is a slow process, and if the spot is a large one, the picking of the plants will be injured by the beetles before the work is finished. On the appearance of the pests go over the plot and spray with plain green, which destroys them quicker than by any other method. Delay in so doing, even for a day, may result in the loss of the crop, as the insects will be so numerous that it will be impossible to recover their vitality, the yield of the crop being consequently reduced to a certain extent.

Value of Buckwheat. Do not overlook buckwheat, especially where bees are kept. It will grow on poor land, and if not desired for its grain makes an excellent crop for planting which in turn provides forage for bees at a time when many other plants are not in flower.

Dairy Notes. See that each cow eats her food clean. Cows fed on rich food make rich manure. Better five cows on full feed than ten on scant rations. Try to increase in rations before condemning a cow. Skill in feeding will make a vast difference in the profits. If butter is overworked it will show an oily or greasy look. Do not let the cream get thick sour; churn it when slightly acid. A good separator does wonderfully close skimming if intelligently handled. One essential to success in dairying is a cow fitted for a special purpose. Fall and winter calves will make full as good dairy cows as spring calves. Rich food will make rich milk and rich milk will make the most cream and butter. In dairying especially, economy of land means the fewest acres and the most cows. One of the best ways to judge a cow's worth is to milk her; the result will usually be more satisfactory. Much of the butter made on the farm loses much of its value before reaching market by improper handling. If you are after a good dairy cow, it is not desirable to try too much stress on having a good beef animal too. There is no complicated work about making gilt-edged butter, if one will only follow the right principles in the art. A pound of butter can be produced so as to give a better profit than a quart of milk, if proper management is given. A thorough washing with a warm, weak solution of soda, followed by a hot water bath, will effectively clean metal milk vessels. During the summer considerable care must be exercised, as the cream being left in the cans will become rancid and will injure the quality of the butter. It is often found that the animal giving the most milk is not the one that gives the most butter fat. A smaller yield of milk with a higher per cent of butter fat may make the cow the real leader of the herd. It is often that the color of the butter is injured to a more or less extent by too much working. The force applied breaks the globules and exposes the hard, white stearine and margarine in their centers, which is on their outer parts when they are whole.



Roosevelt Evades the Issue. Mr. Roosevelt's address at Arlington cemetery was an elaborate defense of the army, full of assumed indignation and wrath.

His fatal weakness lay in the assumption that the army needed defense—the assumption that anybody whose utterances are deserving of notice has attacked the army as such.

Individual soldiers and their conduct have been denounced, and the President admits that they richly deserve the inevitable attentions of war. Criticism of the army as a whole has not been denounced, nor even the army in the Philippines, as Mr. Roosevelt assumes that it has been.

What has been denounced is the policy of the Republican administration which has made war necessary, with all the cruelty and misery which are the inevitable attendants of war. Criticism of individual officers and men has been merely incidental to the condemnation of the policy which forced them to wage war.

This fact Mr. Roosevelt wholly ignores. He assumes that war was unavoidable, which is not true, as there is the best reason for believing that the facts set forth in the earlier official reports show that the Filipinos were disposed to receive us with open arms as their deliverers from Spanish tyranny, just as we were the deliverers of the Cubans.

There was no sign of hostility until the Filipino leaders found out that it was not the intention of the Republican administration to treat them as it had engaged to treat the Cubans, and when after putting forth every effort to that end they utterly failed to secure from the representatives of the administration in the islands any form of assurance as to the political future of their archipelago.

There is not the least reason in the world to doubt that if proper assurances had been given to the authorized representatives of the people, even though they had been less complete than those which had been given to Cuba, our representatives would have met with no more resistance in Luzon, or in any part of the archipelago under Tagalog influence, than was encountered in Cuba.

The policy which made enemies of all the Christians of the islands and left us only pagans and Mohammedans for friends (as Governor Taft testified before the Senate committee) plunged us into war. But for that we would never have needed a large army in the islands, and not a hostile gun would have been fired.

It is that belligerent and Imperial policy, and not the army which has been compelled to carry it into effect to the best of its ability, that is condemned by all the lovers of liberty and peace who understand the facts. The cruelty of which complaint has been made is only a necessary incident of that wretched and wicked policy.

That is the truth of the matter, and it is idle for Mr. Roosevelt to attempt to dodge or conceal the issue.—Chicago Chronicle.

Ohio Republicans on Trusts. The Republican politicians of Ohio must suppose that the people never think for themselves or that they have very short memories. The Republican convention of that State adopted the following resolution as a part of its platform: "All combinations that stifle competition or unduly increase profits or values, and especially when they raise the prices of the necessities of life, are opposed to public policy and should be repressed with a strong hand."

For the last five or six years the Republicans of Ohio have exercised almost controlling power in establishing national policies. They have had the President, the most influential member of the Senate, who is also chairman of the Republican National Committee, and the leading delegation in the lower house of Congress.

What have they done toward repressing combinations that stifle competition, control prices, limit production, or unduly increase profits or values? They have done to repress combinations which especially "raise the price of the necessities of life?" Absolutely nothing! It is all humbug and false pretense.

Hanna in Absolute Control. If outside Republicans have been in doubt as to whether Senator Hanna controls the Republican party in Ohio they are respectively referred to the doings of yesterday's State convention for evidence to dissipate their doubts. The convention was "Hanna's own." So is the party in the State. Not only in Ohio in November ratifies the policy of the convention in May a good start will have been made for the 1904 race. "Hanna's own" will go to the national convention with the order, "Teddy, go 'way back and sit down!" The rough rider may buck and rear, but it is Senator Hanna's pride that he "gets what he goes for." He has not said that he is going for the presidential nomination—yet.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Our Duty in the Philippines. What we did in Cuba was to announce formally by act of Congress that we would leave the government and control of the island to its people so soon as a government should have been established under certain specified conditions. We ought to be equally definite and explicit in the case of the Philippines. The Cubans knew just what we wanted of them. The Filipinos do not yet know what we want, because Congress has never told them. Let us give our word to them as we gave it to the Cubans.—New York Evening Post.

Little Pith in the Platform. Any one who looked for light and leading to the Ohio Republican platform is likely to be disappointed. It is pre-eminently a platform that points with pride. It is proud of everything the Republican party has done, including prosperity, which is entirely its doing, or the doing of Ohio men in particular. It is in favor of everything that everybody wants and is op-

### LAST OF THE CARIBBEANS

SOUFFRIERE'S ERUPTION HAS TERMINATED THE RACE.

Once Powerful Tribe of Indians Which Gave Way to European Civilization—Their Destruction the Fulfillment of an Ancient Prophecy.

The recent volcanic upheavals in the West Indies, the horrors of whose results are hardly conceivable, have done more than convert rich lands into beds of burning lava, populous districts into desolate wastes and send some 40,000 souls into eternity. Through the agency of their all-powerful onslaughts, a race of people has become extinct. The last remnant of the Caribs, who once held sway over the greatest part of the West Indies, has been wiped from the face of the earth.

In a small valley near the slopes of the volcano Souffriere, on the island of St. Vincent, dwelt the last little band of Caribs. While St. Pierre was yet writhing in agony, Souffriere belched forth its fiery wrath and the lives of the entire colony in the valley were cut short in the twinkling of an eye.

The Caribs were once a powerful and numerous race of aboriginal, red Indians, inhabiting the north coast of South America and the nearby islands. They were a fierce and war-like race, relentless and cruel in battle and were almost continually at war with the less aggressive tribes of the neighboring islands. They were a well-built and muscular people, expert in the use of the bow and arrow, and skilled in watercraft. They cruised about the waters of the Caribbean Sea in long, light boats, capable of carrying fifty men, and succeeded in establishing themselves on nearly every island of the Antilles.

The Caribs were addicted to cannibalism. In fact the word "cannibal" has been a derogatory term of abuse for centuries. They were not only a human flesh to appease hunger, but had a peculiar custom of drying the limbs of distinguished enemies whom they had killed in battle, and of preserving them to be passed around for eating at special occasions as a sort of ceremony. In

It is evident that we are not to be spared the inconsistent absurdity of Mr. Whitelaw Reid in white satin knickerbockers making obeisance to the British monarch, but at least the American Congress ought to insist that the spectacle shall not be made a precedent.—Chicago American.

Hour's Pica for Humanity. Senator Hoar's masterly appeal for humanity in the Philippines debate can only be answered by his Republican associates with a plea for national selfishness and brutality. His speeches with real patriotism as Foraker's flings with the false. And we believe that the sentiments expressed by the eloquent sage from Massachusetts are those of the great majority of the American people. The Republican men on horseback will do well to heed this warning from one who has devoted his life to that party.—Toledo Bee.

Petty Egotism of the President. The strenuous commander-in-chief by his repeated snubbing of General Miles, as well as by his attempted humiliation of Admiral Dewey and Admiral Schley, will not popularize himself with the country. His offensive and unjust course toward the brave General and the distinguished Admirals is an evidence of a petty spirit of egotism and audacity which is not approved by the American people.—Syracuse Telegram.

How to Increase Wages. Congress could in a single day raise the wages—or raise the purchasing power of the wages, which is quite as well of every workman in the United States by lowering the tariff wall behind which the beet, the sugar trust, the coal trust, the steel trust and the rest make their gains by charging "what the traffic will bear." Fussing with the trusts in the courts is a mere hippodrome.—Madison Democrat.

A Valuable Public Official. The American people have faith and confidence in General Miles. Everything which he has said and done, including the saying and the doing of the enemy of the Republican administration, has been amply justified, and he stands before the American people to-day as one of the most valuable public men that has ever had the opportunity of serving them in emergencies.—Omaha World-Herald.

Knives Out in Missouri. Republican harmony in Missouri is not recognizable without a label. And no sooner does a Republican organ attack the label to the alleged article than one of the factionists promptly tears it off and proceeds to make a rough house rougher. This seems like a comedy to the outsider, but it is a heart-sickening tragedy to the vendetta party.—St. Louis Republic.

True to Its Traditions. The minority of the United States Senate committee on privileges and elections has decided to pigeonhole the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the popular election of United States Senators. In this instance the unexpected American Congress comes from a New England university. Two students, ranged against each other in debate, grew very warm and took to commenting on each other's oratorical manner. One of them spoke with much emphasis, letting the stress of his voice fall explosively on certain passages.

His opponent opened his speech by saying, "My friend on the negative thinks to win this debate by speaking exclamation-marks and italics." "The other could do nothing at all in the matter," he said, "which this speech raised, but when he turned to the 'got back' at his opponent with this retort: "My friend on the affirmative says I speak italics. I should say that he uses italics in the way they are used in the English Bible, not to emphasize, but to mark what is not original and inspired."

She Had. Blanche—Did she give Cholly any encouragement? May—Yes; she said she might not object to a man with more money than brains.—Puck.

Generosity is the flower of justice.—Haythorne.

### LAST OF THE CARIBBEANS

SOUFFRIERE'S ERUPTION HAS TERMINATED THE RACE.

Once Powerful Tribe of Indians Which Gave Way to European Civilization—Their Destruction the Fulfillment of an Ancient Prophecy.

The recent volcanic upheavals in the West Indies, the horrors of whose results are hardly conceivable, have done more than convert rich lands into beds of burning lava, populous districts into desolate wastes and send some 40,000 souls into eternity. Through the agency of their all-powerful onslaughts, a race of people has become extinct. The last remnant of the Caribs, who once held sway over the greatest part of the West Indies, has been wiped from the face of the earth.

In a small valley near the slopes of the volcano Souffriere, on the island of St. Vincent, dwelt the last little band of Caribs. While St. Pierre was yet writhing in agony, Souffriere belched forth its fiery wrath and the lives of the entire colony in the valley were cut short in the twinkling of an eye.

The Caribs were once a powerful and numerous race of aboriginal, red Indians, inhabiting the north coast of South America and the nearby islands. They were a fierce and war-like race, relentless and cruel in battle and were almost continually at war with the less aggressive tribes of the neighboring islands. They were a well-built and muscular people, expert in the use of the bow and arrow, and skilled in watercraft. They cruised about the waters of the Caribbean Sea in long, light boats, capable of carrying fifty men, and succeeded in establishing themselves on nearly every island of the Antilles.

The Caribs were addicted to cannibalism. In fact the word "cannibal" has been a derogatory term of abuse for centuries. They were not only a human flesh to appease hunger, but had a peculiar custom of drying the limbs of distinguished enemies whom they had killed in