

BRONSON & GARR, Publishers. MANCHESTER, IOWA.

His satanic majesty acts as receiver for moral bankrupts.

Speaking of gloves, three of a kind aren't in it with two pairs.

The lucky man is the plucky one who sees and grasps an opportunity.

Corn is king, and that trolley car accident in Massachusetts came near making Hay President.

"Teddy," Jr., wants to be a railroad magnate. Well, a boy can be most anything he wants to be in this country.

The Baldwin expedition has demonstrated that a very warm controversy can be carried on in a very cold climate.

There seems but one way to get even with J. Pierpont Morgan and that is for all of us to take out insurance on his life.

Everything is coming to light nowadays. A correspondent has just found out and explained "Why the Dead Sea is Dead."

Minister Wu is writing his impressions of America. If he can write as ingeniously as he advertises himself the book will be a wonder.

The public executioner of Paris is said to be one of the most enthusiastic of automobilists. Evidently he is not averse to doing business overtime.

The bicycle trust has collapsed because people have quit riding wheels. Unfortunately the same kind of methods cannot be used on the coal trust.

It is alleged that the editor of the London Saturday Review stood under an American flag by mistake the other day and was eleven minutes "coming to."

J. Pierpont Morgan gave a dollar to a New York newsboy the other day, and the papers printed nearly half a column about it. Other rich men who wish to see their names in print now know how to proceed.

Two Doukhobors are said to have died from trying to live on grass. The cow may seem to have several advantages over us, but let us see. Isn't it the cow that has seven attacks of dyspepsia at once?

In that land of shadows where men are supposed to repeat the wrong deeds done in the life of some obscure corner will doubtless be reserved for those who have been worse than sinners in that they were blunderers. There will meet the trolley man who did not notice, the boy who left the door of the elevator open, the man who locked the boat and the individual who did not know it was loaded. Doubtless, too, this will be one of the most unhappy groups among the multitudes.

The plan to bore a tunnel seven miles long through the Sierra Nevada mountains at a cost of \$14,000,000 in order to shorten by twelve hours the trip over the Central Pacific is an illustration of the immense resources of our great country and the wonderful wealth of our country as a whole. Were it a task proposed by the national government all sorts of complications would follow the introduction of the proposal into the realm of political discussion, but a board of directors intrusted with power by the hands of stockholders can order it done and the work is at once under way.

This is the story of an elopement. It occurred aeons ago, so far back that historians do not pretend to make a guess, and was brought to light by Amos Harrist, an Eastern scientist, in Colorado. The hero and heroine were cliff dwellers. At a place where no relic hunter has ever trod this scientist found a cliff dwelling whose entrance was barred by a great stone. Inside he found two skeletons in a state of excellent preservation. It was apparent from the relative sizes that one was once a man and the other had been a woman. With faces close to the stone floor and lying with their heads toward the door the grim relics were close together and one leaning over the man. It is plain from other evidences that the young couple fled together and had been pursued. The avengers found the bodies and the battle took place. The man was slain and the woman was left for another race of people ages after the romantic tragedy. Love is immortal. You could almost prove that by archeology. "Nor things present, nor things to come, nor heights, nor depths, nor any other creature shall be able to separate" a twin bound together by love. Hatred cannot long survive. The grave, at the farthest, is its goal. Love is eternal because—love is God.

There is some reason to believe that the excessive use of slang in recent times takes the place of the earlier habit of swearing. If we may trust Shakespeare, and for the most part he is very reliable, lords and ladies of high degree in his day, as well as persons of humbler state, were given to round, sonorous oaths. According to history Queen Elizabeth herself was addicted to the habit and expressed her mind in terms that were as profane as they were forcible. A writer in the New York Times calls attention to the enormous number of oaths which are a vital part of historical novels. Sir Walter Scott's romances are saturated with them and writers of the present day create much of their fancy which at once recalls the fourteenth, the sixteenth or the seventeenth century. Whether the English law imposing a fine of one shilling on a laborer and two shillings on a gentleman for swearing had anything to do with the decrease in profanity or whether a more refined social order put a limit to its excess, the fact remains that swearing is far less common than formerly and the woman who swears is not known, at least in polite society. But, as if some kind of explosive were necessary to give vent to excessive emotions, slang is now resorted to on

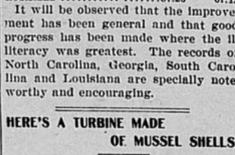
all occasions. Stanley Hall would doubtless say that it served a double purpose—that of giving vent to pent-up feelings and of enabling embarrassed youth to find a tongue. Objectionable as slang is, it is a higher evolution of speech than profanity, and since the latter has been so far relegated to the past as to be heard no longer in refined circles there is hope that its successor, modern slang, will eventually give place to something that shall give full expression to the feelings and at the same time be agreeable to the ear.

A census report shows that there is considerably less illiteracy among children between 10 and 14 years of age than there was ten years ago, and this is rightly interpreted as evidence of the increased efficiency of the school system. In many States the number of such children who cannot read and write is hardly appreciable. Starting, for example, with the Territory of Oklahoma, which has a percentage of 97.20 of literates, the range upward is to 99.00 in Nebraska, there being twenty-eight States in this list besides Oklahoma and the District of Columbia. The first State below the dividing line is Missouri, 96.04 per cent, and a second list, comprising the more illiterate division, would be made up entirely of the Southern and border States—Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona and the Indian Territory. If it were considered by itself alone the showing might be thought very discouraging, for in one State, Louisiana, the percentage of illiteracy among the children is 32.88, but the significant fact is that there has been a great improvement. Comparing ourselves to the Southern and border States alone, we note the following changes in percentages of children between the ages named who can read and write:

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory and Literacy Percentage. Includes Delaware, Missouri, West Virginia, Kentucky, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana.

It will be observed that the improvement has been general and that good progress has been made where the illiteracy was greatest. The records of North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana are especially noteworthy and encouraging.

HERE'S A TURBINE MADE OF MUSSEL SHELLS.



To make the pretty turbine shown in our illustration we take a large round wooden box, without a cover, and insert near the bottom a small pipe made of wood or tin to allow the water to flow off. To make the box watertight we close all the cracks with putty and paint the inside with thick paint. In the center of the bottom we fasten a button having a small cavity to serve as turning point of the turbine's axle. We fasten two small sticks of wood on two opposite points of the box and a broader wooden strip, with a hole in its center for the axle connecting their tops, as shown in our illustration. We fasten a cork near the upper end of the wooden axle to hold the belt.

To make the wheels we take a larger round piece of cork or wood, and make teeth-like incisions to hold the shells, which we fasten with little screws. After the wheel is done we fasten it to the axle. To set the turbine in motion, we stretch a thin but strong strand of water on the shells, as shown in our illustration, and the little turbine will work like a regular water wheel, setting in motion whatever little machinery we attach to it.

MARRIED A DYING MILLIONAIRE.

An operation that might prove fatal being decided upon as a last resort to cure Millionaire Bradford B. McGregor, New York, a Standard Oil magnate, he hastily married Miss Clara Schlemmer, a beautiful society girl, while he lay on his sick bed. They had been engaged for some time. McGregor did not recover from the operation, and his wife found herself widowed in a few days. Before the ordeal McGregor, it is said, had made a will leaving his wife \$1,000,000, in case of his death. During his critical illness she nursed him with devoted care. McGregor was buried at Cleveland, Ohio, his former home.

Making a Cautious Statement. "I would like to ask you if you believe the planing to be in the habit of speaking the truth?" "Must I answer the question, Judge?" "Yes."

No Joke Either Way. "It must be horrible to be buried alive." "Well, it's no joke to be buried dead, either."—Alpine's Magazine.



MRS. BRADFORD MCGREGOR.

engaged for some time. McGregor did not recover from the operation, and his wife found herself widowed in a few days. Before the ordeal McGregor, it is said, had made a will leaving his wife \$1,000,000, in case of his death. During his critical illness she nursed him with devoted care. McGregor was buried at Cleveland, Ohio, his former home.

Yankee Ingenuity Found Expedients to Prevent Decay of Stone. The process of stone preservation now being used on the exterior of the new government printing office in Washington, D. C., is the largest printing establishment in the world, is a product of Yankee ingenuity and was first employed in rescuing from decay the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York City, seventeen years ago. The obelisk, or Cleopatra's Needle, or Cleopatra's Needle, as it is more popularly known, began to show evidences of crumbling decay in 1855, although it had withstood the rigors of air and element since 1560 B. C. when it was erected in the Temple of Amen at Heliopolis, Egypt. A few years be-

OPPORTUNITIES IN RAILWAY BUSINESS.

By J. H. Barrett, General Supt. Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Added to the stability of demand for young hands, and the consequent value of the supply, a railway company, with its many departments, each subdivided into special branches, offers a wide field for congenial employment. In this respect the government of the United States alone surpasses a railway.

The young man who enters the service must not only have ability and character sufficient to satisfy the chief of the employment bureau, but he must also prove acceptable to the head of the department in which he has chosen to enlist, to the official examiner of the company, who examines the applicant for vision and hearing, and to the company's surgeon, who makes an exceedingly thorough physical examination.

The care in the selection of railway men does not end with employment. There is no better plan devised for the actual and intimate knowledge of an employer's than the continuous records which this railway company systematically keeps. The public at large has no conception of the perfection of the methods by which the officials of railways determine upon the advancement of their men. The order of promotion of employees, who are at all times protected by civil service rules, is practically the same as applied in the army and navy. Ability and merit are, of course, first considerations, but they are always considered, all other things being equal.

After a young man enters railway service the railway makes him come to time, for he cannot hope to attain, the presidents, general managers, and other executive officers of principal railroads in the United States to-day have arisen from the humblest in fact the lowest in position, no matter how high, which he cannot hope to attain. The presidents, general managers, and other executive officers of principal railroads in the United States to-day have arisen from the humblest in fact the lowest in position, no matter how high, which he cannot hope to attain.

Speaking generally, if a young man is physically strong, morally clean, has a average capacity to work and think, and, above all, firmly believes in the railway as a career, he is generally, if you wish to him to enter the employ of a railway company. If, upon the other hand, a young man realizes that he does not possess the foregoing essentials, he had better keep out.

BURYING ALIVE A FREQUENT PERIL. By Alexander Wilder, M. D.

It is said that at the public mortuary of Paris about one in every 300 persons supposed to be dead actually come to life again. At any rate, some hundreds must be buried alive in the larger cities of America, for few of the precautions are taken that are required in several European countries. The fact is that medical certificates are often perfunctory, and give simply to meet the requirements of the law. As many are consigned to the underground house without judge or jury, so others are placed in the grave upon the word of a physician, who has not made a critical examination of the case. If the undertakers were to tell the facts that have come under their eye the blood would run cold with horror.

Few months past without some article in a newspaper to all apprehension in regard to the danger of being buried alive. If a man is raised some medical writers are ready to tell the public that there is no occasion for alarm; that medical science is so advanced, and knowledge of this matter so thorough, that such a thing is well nigh impossible. Physicians are often not philosophers, and it is by no means wonderful that sometimes they are not skillful in relation to the phenomena incident to the waning of life. The medical art is not so much the accumulated wisdom and experience of ages and centuries as the exploring of the most recent notions. We do well to obtain our conclusions from a wider field and a higher inspiration. The matter now under discussion is of too much importance to every one to be dismissed without a definite assurance. We do not wish our anxiety to be soothed unless the causes are removed.

I have often been told that the modern practice of embalming made death certain. I admit it; but those who are too poor to pay for this funereal luxury must take the chances in the old-fashioned way. There is no doubt, however, that the number annually put to death by the embalmers is sufficiently large to demand attention. An investigator of this subject in New York has openly declared that the number of human beings are annually killed in America by the embalming process.

Before burial there should be detention in a mortuary till

A FAMOUS JURIST.

Former United States Supreme Court Justice Horace Gray. The death of Horace Gray, at his home in Nahant, Mass., removed one of the most eminent of American jurists. Justice Gray had been in failing health for some time. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy a few months ago and from this time he was unable to resume his duties in the United States Supreme Court. Upon his retirement he was succeeded by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, also a resident of Massachusetts.

Justice Gray came of a family long noted in the legal profession in Massachusetts. He was born in Boston seventy years ago. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1846, and from the law school in 1849. He was shortly admitted to the bar and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1854 he was appointed reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and served till 1861. Three years later he was chosen associate justice of the same court and chief justice in 1873. Here he gained an enviable reputation as a jurist. He was named as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Dec. 19, 1881, by President Arthur.

Justice Gray was a great all-around lawyer. He was a recognized authority in admiralty cases. During recent years he rendered the opinion of the court in many important cases. He was with the majority of the Supreme Court justices in the income tax and insular cases and decided that the United States had no right to seize fishing smacks supposed to be carrying aid to the Cubans. Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court that Congress had the power to make the treasury notes of the United States legal tender in payment of private debts in the time of peace as well as in war.

The deceased jurist was a man of commanding figure. He stood six feet six inches and was solidly built. In social life he was affable and unreserved, and among those who knew him well was regarded as one of the most polite, genial and courteous of men.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Yankee Ingenuity Found Expedients to Prevent Decay of Stone. The process of stone preservation now being used on the exterior of the new government printing office in Washington, D. C., is the largest printing establishment in the world, is a product of Yankee ingenuity and was first employed in rescuing from decay the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York City, seventeen years ago.

The obelisk, or Cleopatra's Needle, or Cleopatra's Needle, as it is more popularly known, began to show evidences of crumbling decay in 1855, although it had withstood the rigors of air and element since 1560 B. C. when it was erected in the Temple of Amen at Heliopolis, Egypt. A few years be-

THE FIGHTING PARSON.

Gov. William G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, Was a Unique Figure.

Many unique characters stand out conspicuously in the religious history of the United States. There have been the originators of sects—like Joseph Smith, and Alexander Campbell, and Dowdle. There have been men like Beecher and Talmage, and a host of others who combined with their knowledge of theology and the spiritual needs of men a grasp of other material things. There have been broad-minded and strong-minded men of the cloth whose bold utterances have had an influence in shaping the trend of public affairs who dared combat popular opinion and whose principles and theories ultimately triumphed. They were not seekers after the bauble of popularity. To enthrone right and justice was their aim. Of such as these was William Gannaway Brownlow, one of the most fearless men who ever spoke from a pulpit or turned the stream of his thought into the columns of the press. A plant sprung up on Virginia soil, he was transplanted to the Cumberland Mountains, where he flourished and blossomed and decayed. Throughout the land he was known as "the fighting parson," yet a more peaceable man never lived. Eventually the people of his State came to respect his sincerity, the nobility of his character and the power of his intellect and manifested their esteem by electing him to high office.

Brownlow was born in Wirt County, Virginia, in August, 1805, and was left an orphan at 11. He became a carpenter, and besides earning a living earned enough to obtain for himself a fair college education. At the age of 21 he entered the Methodist ministry, and for ten years labored as an itinerant preacher in the Southern mountains. He was preaching in John C. Calhoun's district, in South Carolina, in the campaign of 1828, and achieved great notoriety for his opposition to Calhoun. He opposed nullification, and this made him unpopular—something most young men of 23 do not care to be. His efforts in behalf of Method-

ism continued until 1838, when he became the editor of the Knoxville Whig. His trenchant editorials, his hot debates and his absolute fearlessness won for him a national reputation. It was not long before he was known as "the fighting parson," an appellation whose propriety he denied.

In 1845 he opposed Andrew Johnson for Congress, but failed of election. He was a staunch advocate of slavery, and his denunciations of the abolitionists smacked of the style which Henry Waterson now employs when writing of his political foes. But his loyalty to the Union was unbounded, and he had no sympathy for those who urged the separation of the States. As the war approached, his editorials became more and more bitter and brought upon him the opposition of the Southern people who favored an independent government. He stood between two fires. The North did not like him because he favored slavery, the South reviled him for his defense of the National government. As his enemies increased the thunder of his editorial denunciations increased in volume. When from every other house in Knoxville the Union flag had disappeared it still floated over his. Finally his paper was suppressed, he was driven from his home, captured and imprisoned, but in the whale's belly of a Confederate steamer he proved as uncomfortable an occupant as Jonah, and was speared forth and set within the Union lines. Coming North, he addressed large audiences and awakened great enthusiasm in favor of the enlistment of troops. His family was expelled from Knoxville, and together they traveled through the northern part of the country, where he spoke in all the principal cities. Many people of the North who had previously been unfriendly now realized that they had been mistaken in their estimate of the man's character. A similar state of mind possessed the Tennessee folk, for when peace had been declared and reconstruction had followed the turbulence of the war, Brownlow was twice elected Governor of the State. In his first message he advocated the removal of the negro population to a separate territory and declared it had policy to give them the ballot. In 1867 his combative nature found a conflict with the mayor of Nashville over the manner in which judges of election should be appointed, and the United States troops were ordered to Nashville to sustain the Governor. In 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate and served six years, at the end of which period he was succeeded by ex-President Andrew Johnson. After the close of his term he returned to Knoxville and his death continued the publication of the Whig.

THE CAUSE OF LIGHTNING. Where does the superabundant electric energy of a thunderstorm come from? In the annual report of the United States Weather Bureau, condensation is credited with a large share in its production. When small, feebly charged particles of mist are welded together, as it were, into raindrops, since the potential increases as the square of the mass, a ten fold mass may easily be developed. Ten drops, each charged to one thousand volts, will thus produce one drop charged to one hundred thousand volts. As soon as drops begin to form at the beginning of a storm, the relatively small tent of the atmosphere charges soon becomes enormously multiplied, and disruptive lightning discharges are the result.

Keeps Him Tight Right Along. "Don't you ever get tired doing nothing?" asked the housekeeper. "Lad," replied the tramp, "I get so tired doing nothing that I can't do nothing else."—Philadelphia Record.

A Girl Reads Sooner than a Boy that it is necessary to conceal many things from company.

You can't convince a girl that marriage is a failure until after she tries it.

Proof of Her Beauty. "Barney, is she girl pretty?" "Shed—Beautiful! That is to say, my wife doesn't like her a bit. I haven't seen her myself, you know."—Boston Transcript.

Rare Stonework Discovered.

The progress of the present restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, the remarkable discovery was made that underneath the plaster of the time of William and Mary real and beautiful thirteenth century stonework had lain hidden for generations. Besides the gift of the new organ, Lord Trevelyan has caused it to be moved from the north transept to a fine organ chamber, reached by a beautiful spiral staircase of stone, copied from one in Mayence Cathedral.

To Make Green Tea. One of the most notable discoveries of recent years is this, which has just rewarded the efforts of the department of agriculture. It is a process of making green tea without the use of chemicals. When the leaf is dried in the ordinary way the oxygen of the atmosphere unites with a natural ferment in the leaf and turns it black. To preserve the color of the leaf and make a green tea two deadly poisons are usually employed, says the Washington Star.

The new discovery is that by heating the leaves to a high temperature the ferment is killed, oxygenation prevented and the green color of the leaf is retained. Secretary Wilson shows some samples of beautiful green tea

grown in South Carolina and made by the new process. As the problem of making green tea without the use of chemicals has puzzled scientists and tea growers for years Mr. Wilson is highly satisfied with the success of his experiments. With the labor of the little negroes, the cheapest in the world, tea is a very profitable crop in South Carolina.

The Piano Typewriter.

After six years of continuous, patient and industrious labor, Paul J. Bennett, of Buffalo, has invented what he calls the piano typewriter, and it is said to be one of the inventions of the age. The piano typewriter is an invention which will prove decidedly useful to any person who plays the piano, and especially to composers and bandmasters. If a composer has a desire to write a new piece of music all that is necessary for him to do is to attach the new invention to his piano and play. When he finishes, the notes that he has played will be printed on a sheet of paper and will be ready for publication. If he hold the note for a quarter or half the machine will print a quarter note; if a half note is wanted it will hold the cord for two beats and a half note will be printed.

Rare Stonework Discovered. The progress of the present restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, the remarkable discovery was made that underneath the plaster of the time of William and Mary real and beautiful thirteenth century stonework had lain hidden for generations. Besides the gift of the new organ, Lord Trevelyan has caused it to be moved from the north transept to a fine organ chamber, reached by a beautiful spiral staircase of stone, copied from one in Mayence Cathedral.

Proof of Her Beauty. "Barney, is she girl pretty?" "Shed—Beautiful! That is to say, my wife doesn't like her a bit. I haven't seen her myself, you know."—Boston Transcript.

THE FIGHTING PARSON.

Gov. William G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, Was a Unique Figure.

Many unique characters stand out conspicuously in the religious history of the United States. There have been the originators of sects—like Joseph Smith, and Alexander Campbell, and Dowdle. There have been men like Beecher and Talmage, and a host of others who combined with their knowledge of theology and the spiritual needs of men a grasp of other material things. There have been broad-minded and strong-minded men of the cloth whose bold utterances have had an influence in shaping the trend of public affairs who dared combat popular opinion and whose principles and theories ultimately triumphed. They were not seekers after the bauble of popularity. To enthrone right and justice was their aim. Of such as these was William Gannaway Brownlow, one of the most fearless men who ever spoke from a pulpit or turned the stream of his thought into the columns of the press. A plant sprung up on Virginia soil, he was transplanted to the Cumberland Mountains, where he flourished and blossomed and decayed. Throughout the land he was known as "the fighting parson," yet a more peaceable man never lived. Eventually the people of his State came to respect his sincerity, the nobility of his character and the power of his intellect and manifested their esteem by electing him to high office.

Brownlow was born in Wirt County, Virginia, in August, 1805, and was left an orphan at 11. He became a carpenter, and besides earning a living earned enough to obtain for himself a fair college education. At the age of 21 he entered the Methodist ministry, and for ten years labored as an itinerant preacher in the Southern mountains. He was preaching in John C. Calhoun's district, in South Carolina, in the campaign of 1828, and achieved great notoriety for his opposition to Calhoun. He opposed nullification, and this made him unpopular—something most young men of 23 do not care to be. His efforts in behalf of Method-

ism continued until 1838, when he became the editor of the Knoxville Whig. His trenchant editorials, his hot debates and his absolute fearlessness won for him a national reputation. It was not long before he was known as "the fighting parson," an appellation whose propriety he denied.

In 1845 he opposed Andrew Johnson for Congress, but failed of election. He was a staunch advocate of slavery, and his denunciations of the abolitionists smacked of the style which Henry Waterson now employs when writing of his political foes. But his loyalty to the Union was unbounded, and he had no sympathy for those who urged the separation of the States. As the war approached, his editorials became more and more bitter and brought upon him the opposition of the Southern people who favored an independent government. He stood between two fires. The North did not like him because he favored slavery, the South reviled him for his defense of the National government. As his enemies increased the thunder of his editorial denunciations increased in volume. When from every other house in Knoxville the Union flag had disappeared it still floated over his. Finally his paper was suppressed, he was driven from his home, captured and imprisoned, but in the whale's belly of a Confederate steamer he proved as uncomfortable an occupant as Jonah, and was speared forth and set within the Union lines. Coming North, he addressed large audiences and awakened great enthusiasm in favor of the enlistment of troops. His family was expelled from Knoxville, and together they traveled through the northern part of the country, where he spoke in all the principal cities. Many people of the North who had previously been unfriendly now realized that they had been mistaken in their estimate of the man's character. A similar state of mind possessed the Tennessee folk, for when peace had been declared and reconstruction had followed the turbulence of the war, Brownlow was twice elected Governor of the State. In his first message he advocated the removal of the negro population to a separate territory and declared it had policy to give them the ballot. In 1867 his combative nature found a conflict with the mayor of Nashville over the manner in which judges of election should be appointed, and the United States troops were ordered to Nashville to sustain the Governor. In 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate and served six years, at the end of which period he was succeeded by ex-President Andrew Johnson. After the close of his term he returned to Knoxville and his death continued the publication of the Whig.

THE CAUSE OF LIGHTNING. Where does the superabundant electric energy of a thunderstorm come from? In the annual report of the United States Weather Bureau, condensation is credited with a large share in its production. When small, feebly charged particles of mist are welded together, as it were, into raindrops, since the potential increases as the square of the mass, a ten fold mass may easily be developed. Ten drops, each charged to one thousand volts, will thus produce one drop charged to one hundred thousand volts. As soon as drops begin to form at the beginning of a storm, the relatively small tent of the atmosphere charges soon becomes enormously multiplied, and disruptive lightning discharges are the result.

Keeps Him Tight Right Along. "Don't you ever get tired doing nothing?" asked the housekeeper. "Lad," replied the tramp, "I get so tired doing nothing that I can't do nothing else."—Philadelphia Record.

A Girl Reads Sooner than a Boy that it is necessary to conceal many things from company.

You can't convince a girl that marriage is a failure until after she tries it.

Proof of Her Beauty. "Barney, is she girl pretty?" "Shed—Beautiful! That is to say, my wife doesn't like her a bit. I haven't seen her myself, you know."—Boston Transcript.

Rare Stonework Discovered.

The progress of the present restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, the remarkable discovery was made that underneath the plaster of the time of William and Mary real and beautiful thirteenth century stonework had lain hidden for generations. Besides the gift of the new organ, Lord Trevelyan has caused it to be moved from the north transept to a fine organ chamber, reached by a beautiful spiral staircase of stone, copied from one in Mayence Cathedral.

To Make Green Tea. One of the most notable discoveries of recent years is this, which has just rewarded the efforts of the department of agriculture. It is a process of making green tea without the use of chemicals. When the leaf is dried in the ordinary way the oxygen of the atmosphere unites with a natural ferment in the leaf and turns it black. To preserve the color of the leaf and make a green tea two deadly poisons are usually employed, says the Washington Star.

The new discovery is that by heating the leaves to a high temperature the ferment is killed, oxygenation prevented and the green color of the leaf is retained. Secretary Wilson shows some samples of beautiful green tea

grown in South Carolina and made by the new process. As the problem of making green tea without the use of chemicals has puzzled scientists and tea growers for years Mr. Wilson is highly satisfied with the success of his experiments. With the labor of the little negroes, the cheapest in the world, tea is a very profitable crop in South Carolina.

The Piano Typewriter.

After six years of continuous, patient and industrious labor, Paul J. Bennett, of Buffalo, has invented what he calls the piano typewriter, and it is said to be one of the inventions of the age. The piano typewriter is an invention which will prove decidedly useful to any person who plays the piano, and especially to composers and bandmasters. If a composer has a desire to write a new piece of music all that is necessary for him to do is to attach the new invention to his piano and play. When he finishes, the notes that he has played will be printed on a sheet of paper and will be ready for publication. If he hold the note for a quarter or half the machine will print a quarter note; if a half note is wanted it will hold the cord for two beats and a half note will be printed.

Rare Stonework Discovered. The progress of the present restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, the remarkable discovery was made that underneath the plaster of the time of William and Mary real and beautiful thirteenth century stonework had lain hidden for generations. Besides the gift of the new organ, Lord Trevelyan has caused it to be moved from the north transept to a fine organ chamber, reached by a beautiful spiral staircase of stone, copied from one in Mayence Cathedral.

Proof of Her Beauty. "Barney, is she girl pretty?" "Shed—Beautiful! That is to say, my wife doesn't like her a bit. I haven't seen her myself, you know."—Boston Transcript.

FARMERS' CORNER.

Wheat Bulb Worm.

The wheat stem maggot or wheat bulb worm, the Iowa Homestead says, has proved to be rather a serious pest in some localities. Its presence may be easily detected in a crop. When the maggot form of the insect enters the stalk, it cuts off the stem just above the surface of the ground, with the result that the head takes on a ripened appearance while the crop is yet green. It seems to be more plentiful where



both winter and spring wheat are grown in the same locality. In such case the mature insects with wings deposit their eggs upon the young plants of winter wheat. When these hatch, the larvae feed upon the central part of the plants on their course downward. They remain during the winter in the surface of the ground and appear in the spring in the adult form. These in turn lay their eggs upon spring wheat plants and cause the destruction of such plants as they feed upon.

The accompanying illustration shows portions of two heads of wheat that have been affected by this insect as well as the pupa and larva form and mature condition of the insect. These are magnified, and conception of the real size may be obtained by the little character placed beside each figure, which indicates the exact length. The available remedies for this insect are preventive rather than curative. Wheat should not be grown continuously on the same soil, and indeed long rotation should be introduced in which there are a variety of crops.

Good Turnip Varieties. The soil for turnips should be rich and mellow. For the best results sow the seeds in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are a few inches high, thin them out so that they will stand six inches apart. The seeds should be sown at any time from the middle of July to the middle of August, using two or three pounds of seeds per acre. The varieties shown in the illustration are two of the most desirable for all sections. The one in the foreground is Purple Top White Globe, an improved variety of the old purple top turnip. This sort has the most being equally desirable for the table or

for feeding stock. In quality it is good and a splendid keeper. The other variety is the Orange July, a distinct yellow in color. It is especially desirable for table use.

Deep Plowing. We used to believe in what we read and mellow. About the value of plowing deep to bring up the fertility that had leached down through the surface soil into the subsoil. Our opinion was changed when we tested the deep plowing upon a field with a clay subsoil that we planted with corn. Later experiments have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by fruit we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom beneficial in this climate, whatever it may be in other sections of the country. The crops like corn, that like to spread their roots near the surface where the soil is warm, have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by fruit we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom beneficial in this climate, whatever it may be in other sections of the country. The crops like corn, that like to spread their roots near the surface where the soil is warm, have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by fruit we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom beneficial in this climate, whatever it may be in other sections of the country. The crops like corn, that like to spread their roots near the surface where the soil is warm, have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by fruit we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom beneficial in this climate, whatever it may be in other sections of the country. The crops like corn, that like to spread their roots near the surface where the soil is warm, have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by fruit we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom beneficial in this climate, whatever it may be in other sections of the country. The crops like corn, that like to spread their roots near the surface where the soil is warm, have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by fruit we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom beneficial in this climate, whatever it may be in other sections of the country. The crops like corn, that like to spread their roots near the surface where the soil is warm, have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by fruit we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom beneficial in this climate, whatever it may be in other sections of the country. The crops like corn, that like to spread their roots near the surface where the soil is warm, have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by fruit we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom beneficial in this climate, whatever it may be in other sections of the country. The crops like corn, that like to spread their roots near the surface where the soil is warm, have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by fruit we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom beneficial in this climate, whatever it may be in other sections of the country. The crops like corn, that like to spread their roots near the surface where the soil is warm, have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by fruit we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom beneficial in this climate, whatever it may be in other sections of the country. The crops like corn, that like to spread their roots near the surface where the soil is warm, have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by fruit we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom beneficial in this climate, whatever it may be in other sections of the country. The crops like corn, that like to spread their roots near the surface where the soil is warm, have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by fruit we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom beneficial in this climate, whatever it may be in other sections of the country. The crops like corn, that like to spread their roots near the surface where the soil is warm, have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by fruit we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom