

THE POET TO DIVES.

You dine in state, from silver plate—
Your wines are rich and red;
I, in a garret, fight with fate
And munch a crust of bread!

HIS MONOMANIA.

TRUSTING that this will not
shock you too greatly, I remain
your loving son. Got that? he
asked.

Miss Murphy nodded.
"Well, I'll sign it now," he said,
as he tilted back the typewriter carriage
and penciled in the initials upon the
sheet.

Then she went back to her work.
Livingston Spencer was by no
means as happy as he pretended to be.
It was no pleasant task for a chap
to compose a letter dictating to a
dictator.

For a week he lived on in his dream
of happiness, and then the public
Prentiss, their family physician, who was
clearly ill at ease, but alert and watchful.

"See here, doctor," he said stoutly.
"I want to know what this all means?
You follow me about as though I were
under your care, and sometimes you
seem almost like a child. What's the
matter?"

"Which one?" shrieked Spencer.
"Which one?" asked the doctor ab-
sently.

"See here, doctor," he said as quietly
as he could. "I am going to marry
Edna Murphy, just her! Nobody else!"
"Edna?" said the physician, "I am
glad that you have come to your senses
at last."

"It's too funny," she panted, as her
laughter died down for a moment.
Then, catching sight of his expression
of mingled surprise and injury, the
laughter started afresh.

AN HISTORIC FIGHT.



A FIGHT WHICH IS DESTINED TO BE HISTORIC.
When some future historian writes the story of the siege of Port Arthur
many will be the graphic and thrilling scenes he will be called upon to
recount.

er's daughter, you're worth two
of me."
"Very well, then; I'll remain Edna
Murphy."
"Until you become Mrs. Spencer."
Then he went to send the doctor
home.—Indianapolis Sun.

A FAMOUS MUSICIAN.
Theodore Thomas, Who Died Recently
in Chicago.
The death in Chicago of Theodore
Thomas removed one of the foremost
musicians of the world.

THEODORE THOMAS.
man violinist, born at Essen, Ger-
many, in 1835. He came to this country
when 10 years old. As a youth he
created a sensation as a violinist and
played for Jenny Lind and other stars.

WHAT THE SEA YIELDS.
Annual Value of the Aquatic Fur
Trade.
The total value of the annual pro-
duct of such things as furs and leath-
ers, bones and ivories, glue and sea-
weeds, roughly approximates through-
out the world \$45,000,000, to which
sum the United States contributes
\$11,000,000.

Writing in a general way, Mr. Ste-
venson says that 50 per cent of the
world's stock of furs is obtained from
aquatic animals. He says this per-
centage was formerly greater, but it
has been reduced by the decrease in
the product of beaver, fur seal, otter
and the large increase in quantity of
certain land fur bearers.

When Edna was ill, after having
secured this place, I persuaded him
that it would be good practice and ex-
perience for me to take her name and
position. I pay her the money I get,
and I've been having a lovely time.

When I wrote to your mother I did
not take your dictation literally, but
substituted my own name for the one
under which I have passed all summer.
You wrote your sister Edna Murphy
and did not tell me. Can you blame
them for being upset?"

Patience—How do you know her
love for him was strong?
Patience—Because it broke him.
"Genius and egotism always went
together there would be a lot more
genius.



Chickens can be made to grow fast-
er by feeding often.
Furnish as great a variety of diet
as possible and feed as much as the
fowls will eat.

Do not hatch bantams until late in
the summer if you would have them
beautiful and diminutive.
There should be a constant and per-
sistent culling of the flock, always
keeping the best at home.

The farther you are from market,
the greater is the need of condensing
products by feeding grain and stores
to animals.
Careful selection is one of the most
important points in stock raising of
all kinds, and is important to the
sheep raisers.

During the winter plenty of bedding
is necessary in order to have the stock
comfortable and save the manure to
the best advantage.
Carelessness in the little details nec-
essary to good management will soon
show in the condition, health and pro-
ductiveness of the fowls.

Polled cattle and those that have
been castrated are not subject to "hol-
low horn," but they are subject to bot-
tom stomach or they may even be ex-
posed to the ravages of the "wolf in
the tail."

It always pays to look for a hard
winter. If one is ready for a hard
winter and it does not come he will
be agreeably disappointed, but should
be unprepared and it comes he will
be most woefully surprised.

HOUSEWIVES WORK TOO HARD.
Writer Thinks American Women Are
Impelled by Ambition to Overwork.
hold that that class of women in
America is not only hard-worked, but
is far too much over-worked. The
number of house servants in the United
States is not half so large as that in
little England. This entails an enormous
amount of household work to be
done by unaided thousands of Ameri-
can housewives. I know it: I have seen it
for years. In factories, in public li-
braries, in postoffices, and other State
offices, in private offices, and in the in-
finite number of schools, American
women are working very hard, fre-
quently to the detriment of their
health. But herein is found the great
difficulty in summing up correctly
the state of women in a given coun-
try. The hard-worked, over-worked
women are of the same type and
class all the world over. They do not
constitute the distinctive type of wom-
anhood of a country. We must estimate
them, not by what they are actually
doing, but by what they are aiming at.
The very American housewife whose
husband has heretofore been unable to
give her sufficient "help," will, as soon
as her husband is financially success-
ful, turn out a type totally different
from what she has been. It is this
ever-present tendency toward the dis-
tinctive American woman-type, even
in the lowliest of American house-
wives, that constitutes the essential
feature in American womanhood. As
in England there is no bourgeoisie pro-
per, not because there are no middle-
class families, of which, indeed, there
is no lack, but because in every Eng-
lish middle-class family there are an
ever-present desire and a restless am-
bition to get socially out of that middle
class; even so there is in America
no real bourgeoisie woman, owing to
the unmistakable, ineradicable tenden-
cy in every American woman to reach
the type of that American woman
whom my critics think they can re-
strict to a limited number with woefully
inclinations.—Success Magazine.

When an Eastern writer wishes to
confer upon a subject a title of con-
fidence people about yield of corn he
mentions the measurement in so many
bushels of ears which signifies nothing
in the way of measurement. In the
South it is "barls" of corn. In the
corn belt whenever a man speaks of
bushels of corn he means one bushel
of shelled corn.

A fruit grower who believes in thin-
ning fruit, and practices what he be-
lieves, removed one-half of the crop
of an extremely heavy setting of
Keller pears and allowed it to go to
waste on the ground. The portion that
matured was fine and sold at high
prices. In the grower's opinion the
yield was larger than if all fruit had
remained on the tree.

Every year we have men who try to
farm more land than they are able to
tend. Every year we hear them say they
will never do it again, and yet they
keep at it. The man who lays out
more work than he can perform is a
"coward," for he is going backward
and will finally come out whence he
started. The man who is succeeding
in the man who has his work under his
control, no matter what the season.

The United States Supreme Court
has supported the ruling of the re-
venue department in regard to the
use of palm oil as a coloring matter for
oleo and thus this imitation has re-
ceived its solar plexus blow. Oleo
will have to trot in a class by itself.
Certainly no one will desire to pre-
vent any person eating oleo if he
wishes, but the butter makers do ob-
ject when it is sold as butter.

In answer to a question from a
reader as to which is the best all
around breed of chickens for laying

DEMAND FOR WATER POWER.

Waterfalls Enable World, While In-
creasing Machinery, to Spare Coal.
Every day sees more and more of
the wasted power of waterfalls which
lies at man's disposal in every hill or
mountainous country, turned to use
in furnishing electric energy. The
power of waterfalls is driving the
greatest of all tunnels, the double
Siemsen bore, through the Alps; it is
sending another tunnel, by devious
ways, behind precipices and under
glaciers to the summit of the snowy
Jungfrau; and a plan is now being per-
fected for constructing, once more with
the aid of waterfalls, and to be run
by them, when finished, a rival to the
Siemsen road, which shall cross the
Alps between Turin and Martigny.

Everybody knows what Niagara is
doing, and how the waterfalls of Cal-
ifornia, and of other mountainous
States, are being harnessed.
A. A. Campbell Swinton at the re-
cent meeting of the British Associa-
tion for the Advancement of Science,
presented accurate statistics, which he
had personally collected, showing that
no less than 1,500,000 horsepower de-
rived from waterfalls is now being
utilized in various parts of the world
for the development of electric energy.
Of this great total, which he believed
did not represent the full truth, he
thought it probable that the real ag-
gregate is 2,000,000 horsepower, nearly
one-fourth of this amount is paid for
help. Ten thousand acres are put
to wheat, 3,000 to corn and 2,000 to
sorghum.

As a range for poultry, the orchard
idea is a good one. It is a good
idea for the farmer who has a good
orchard, and it will have the benefit of
the green food, the insects and the shade,
but, as with the swine, it should not
be expected that the poultry will get
any great proportion of their living in
the orchard, and if it has not a good
ground for poultry from which they
must be provided in addition to the
orchard for shade. In an orchard
where the soil was kept cultivated,
young chicks would certainly thrive,
for there would be no danger of
dampness, as there would be on a sod
range, and the soil would be the best
soil for them to scratch in and get
more or less insects. Combine the
orchard with a grassy range, with
coops for protection in stormy
weather, a fair amount of grain food with
plenty of good water, and it is an ideal
place for poultry from very early
spring to late fall.

Feeding Corn-Cob Meal.
A writer in Epitomeist says: I have
heard it stated by some experienced
farmers that the cobs ground in the
feed will hurt the stomachs of the
horses, although they will do no harm
when grating and used as a feed. Ex-
perienced farmers say that the cobs will
not harm any stomach, but give no
nourishment, and call it useless trou-
ble to the stomach. A man near here
who keeps milk cows has practiced
boiling cobs for his cows, and claims
to get from them every bushel of
boiled cobs, four quarts of milk. He is
quite satisfied and says it pays to
feed cobs if they are boiled before
feeding. There are, however, au-
thorities upon this subject who state
that the only advantage to arise from
feeding cobs is the stimulus to the
stimulus of the distention of the
animal's stomach; the nutriment derived
from cobs being dearly bought, and that
beyond the stimulus which cobs
afford in distending the stomach there
is nothing gained by feeding them.

Good Profit in Quinces.
This is a fruit which is very much
neglected, nevertheless, it is one of
the most important in the entire list;
important, because there is not a
housewife who does not look for it
in the fall of the year when fruit is
being "done up," as the family saying
is, and it is especially so in the case
of the finest of all fruits for jellies,
preserves and marmalades; important
because there is no other fruit in its
green state, so thoroughly advantage-
ous to the stomach and liver,
particularly acceptable to the latter
organ, and because of its richness in
phosphoric acid. The quince, besides,
is a highly profitable fruit, selling at
a higher price than any other; not by
the measure, but most frequently by
the dozen specimens, bringing from
50 cents to \$1 per dozen. Unfortu-
nately, the quince is more subject to
the ravages of the San Jose scale and
colling moth than any other fruit.—
Cyrus T. Fox, Reading, Pa.

Thrashing Corn Fodder.
In a farm exchange a writer thus
tells how he utilizes his corn fodder:
During recent years I have harvest-
ed my corn with a corn blinder and
find this method exceedingly satisfac-
tory. Two men follow the blinder and
have no great difficulty in shocking
all that one man and a team will cut.
I am very particular to have the
shocks well made and bound together
near the top, and especially to have
them to have my corn fodder nicely
cured and well kept, until it comes to
the thrasher or shredder. As to the
cost of harvesting, I am convinced that
some seasons I can cut my corn as
cheaply by hand, but one year with
another I can cut so cheaply that the
use of the corn harvester makes it pos-
sible for me to secure all my fodder
corn, and that is what we are after.
If I cut it by hand I occasionally lose
a lot by frost. Then, too, if properly
shocked, it keeps better, it buldies,
and it is easier to thrash. The use of
the shredder when the time comes, I
think in the end it is a great saving
of time and money for individual
farmers or groups of farmers to buy
a corn grinder and use it.

We have shredders in this part of
the country, and they have come to
stay, but for some reason or other, I
have such a horror of these machines
that I refuse to use them unless a
good and safe self-feeding attachment
is provided. Then, too, the average
shredder must have a greater capacity
for handling fodder.

I have run my corn fodder through
the ordinary thrashing machine, and
am more than satisfied with the re-
sults. If the corn is dry when it is
run through the thrashing machine, it
will come out shelled, which saves the
necessity of running it through a
sheller afterwards. I remove part of
the concave teeth and run the con-
cave quite a distance from the cylin-
der. By doing this the machine is
not injured, the fodder is torn into
small bits, the corn is shelled and
separated, and the very best feed re-
sults.

In storing corn from the thrasher
in bins, I find it safer to mix it with
about one-third of oats, or better still,
to thrash the oats and corn at the
same time. We have then, not only a
mixture of grain, but a mixture of
shelled corn, fodder and oat straw.
These two mixtures are splendid beef
and pork producers.

Winning An Opponent.
In the campaign of 1900 Senator Cul-
ton was called on to face a large audi-
ence in his home city of Springfield.
He saw in the audience a fellow
townsman who had formerly been an
influential Republican, but who had
joined the opposing party and display-
ed a dangerous activity in its support.
This man arose from his seat and ap-
parently was ready to begin a series of
"catch questions." Before this inten-
tion could be put into execution Sen-
ator Culton paused in his speech and
in a conversational tone called out:
"John Simpson, you're too old a man
to stand up in any audience, I believe
I should fall. On one occasion, how-
ever, I solved what might have been a
puzzle to some. I was in a tailor's
shop while a rather unattractive man
was selecting a pair of trousers. He
finally objected to striped material, and
I got the idea that he was an ex-con-
vict. To satisfy myself I visited a
number of prisons, and sure enough,
I found that man's picture in the
rogues' gallery. Doubtless he had had
enough of striped wearing apparel."

Through the lower story of the his-
toric old statehouse in Boston, built in
1743, are the entrances to the newly
opened East Boston tunnel. The royal gov-
ernors under the first three Georges
occupied these quarters when Massa-
chusetts had a colonial government.
Here John Hancock was inaugurated
first governor of the commonwealth in
1780, and the State's general court sat
in this building until 1798. The city



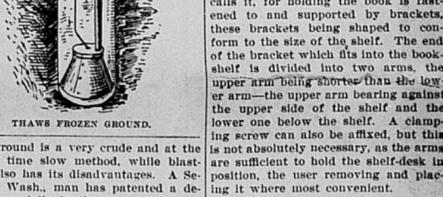
Useful Lemon Squeezer.
Machines are built nowadays which
dispense entirely with hand labor, but
of course, such machines are useful
only where large quan-
tities of a certain arti-
cle are produced at a
minimum of cost. It
looks as if some of
these principles were
being inculcated by in-
ventors into the smaller
every day appliances,
as for instance the lem-
on squeezer shown in
the illustration. This
lemon squeezer per-
forms every operation
necessary to obtain the
juice from the lemon.
All the user has to do
is to place the lemon in position in the
squeezer and by manipulating the han-
dle the lemon is cut in half, the juice
extracted and separated from the seeds,
and when the squeezer is opened the
seeds and skin are ejected and the
juice of the lemon also dumped into a
glass or cup placed in the bottom of
the squeezer. The handle portion is
operated on hinges, so that after plac-
ing the lemon in position and drawing
the handle forward, the knife cuts the
lemon in half, while the pressure
squeezes the juice out of the lemon.
The seeds drop down into trays, one
on each side of the knife, these trays
being actuated by springs, so that
when the squeezer is opened the seeds
and skin are ejected from the squeezer.
A strainer is suspended under the
trays, the juice passing through the
strainer and into a cup placed below.
The novelty and advantage of this con-
trivance will be apparent to everybody.
The patentee is Alexander McLaren,
of Fort Worth, Texas.

Shelf for Books.
The high standard of educational
methods in colleges and universities in
the United States has put a premium
on reading, not only for pleasure, but
also for research. Libraries are well
patronized, not only by the college stu-
dent examining reference books, but
also by his more unfortunate brother
who cannot afford a college course.
This does not keep the latter from
reading all he can, and the demand for
more libraries is constantly heard. A
frequenter of libraries has patented the
adjustable shelf-desk shown in the
illustration, and its advantages will
be readily apparent. Such a device is
often wanted when examining books
on the many shelves. It is extremely
simple in construction and can be in-
stantly moved from one shelf to an-
other and placed where most conven-
ient. A shelf-desk, as the inventor
calls it, for holding the book is fast-
ened to and supported by brackets,
these brackets being shaped to con-
form to the size of the shelf. The end
of the bracket which fits into the book-
shelf is divided into two arms, the
upper arm being shorter than the lower
arm—the upper arm bearing against
the upper side of the shelf and the
lower one below the shelf. A clamp-
ing screw can also be affixed, but this
is not absolutely necessary, as the arms
are sufficient to hold the shelf-desk in
position, the user removing and plac-
ing it where most convenient.
Joseph A. Lawson of Menanda, N.
Y., is the patentee.

Portable Apparatus for Thawing Fro-
zen Ground.
 Oftentimes during the cold winter
months it is necessary to suspend
building operations entirely, especially
underground operations, on account of
the frozen ground. Contractors and
builders find this an obstacle very
hard to overcome and one which en-
tails extra expense and labor. Building
a wood fire and gradually thawing

on reading, not only for pleasure, but
also for research. Libraries are well
patronized, not only by the college stu-
dent examining reference books, but
also by his more unfortunate brother
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Joseph A. Lawson of Menanda, N.
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THE SPIRIT OF WINTER.
The spirit of winter is a very crude and at
the same time slow method, while blast-
ing also has its disadvantages. A Se-
attle, Wash., man has patented a de-
vice especially for the purpose of thaw-
ing frozen ground, an illustration of



FAMOUS OLD STATEHOUSE
NOW A RAILROAD STATION.
government had possession from 1830
to 1839. In recent years the upper
part of the building has been given to
the collection of the Boston Historical
Society.

Conan Doyle as a Detective.
A friend of Sir Conan Doyle once
asked the great author of so many de-
tective stories why he did not estab-
lish a detective agency and employ
Sherlock Holmes' methods in solving
his clients' mysteries and conducting
his business.

"Well," said Sir Conan, "I have a
very good reason. You see that all the
knots of the Sherlock Holmes type
were of my own tying, and, naturally,
for me to untie them was simple. If I
undertook to unravel the entangle-
ments of other people I believe I
should fail. On one occasion, how-
ever, I solved what might have been a
puzzle to some. I was in a tailor's
shop while a rather unattractive man
was selecting a pair of trousers. He
finally objected to striped material, and
I got the idea that he was an ex-con-
vict. To satisfy myself I visited a
number of prisons, and sure enough,
I found that man's picture in the
rogues' gallery. Doubtless he had had
enough of striped wearing apparel."

Her Resemblance to Mother.
Ethel—Papa, my teacher says I'm
getting more like mamma every day.
Papa—Well, you must talk so
much in school, dear.—Yonkers States-
man.

Never tell a man that his boy looks
like his mother if he owes you money.

Never tell a man that his boy looks
like his mother if he owes you money.