



Cincinnati Post.

SUDDEN SHOWER.

Barfooted boys scud up the street. Or skurry under sheltering sheds. And school-girl faces, pale and sweet, Gleam from the shawls about their heads.

The Little Old Maid

They called her "the Little Old Maid." But the words were never spoken in the tone so often adopted when an unmarried woman of uncertain age is referred to as an "old maid."

Punctually once a month, for nearly twenty years, she had gone through this little pantomime. But always she had done it when none was near to see.

Some friends came in at tea-time, and soon after tea they left. The fog, they had told her, was growing denser still. Later, as she sat alone in her cosy boudoir, a strange feeling began to steal over her.

The footman entered with her evening paper. She opened it almost listlessly, and began to glance at the headlines. The strange sensation possessed her still, and her thoughts wandered and were confused.

"Tragic death of the Hon. Anberon Fitz-Tempest," were the words she had read in the newspaper.

"We regret to announce," the paragraph ran, "that the Hon. Anberon Fitz-Tempest met with an accident this afternoon which proved fatal."

"A little boy, aged 8, the son of a grocer in Euston Road, while attempting to cross Great Portland street mentioned incidentally that on the evening of the day of the accident an envelope addressed to him and containing two Bank of England notes had been sent through the post and delivered at his rooms after his death."

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Copper Idol Found with Skeletons. Skeletons are being found in a gravel pit from which the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company is obtaining ballast for its extension through western South Dakota from Missouri river to the Black Hills.

Many Authorities Have Never Identified the Cause of the Epidemic. The woman's Pennsylvania S. P. C. A. is out with a timely and valuable statement calculated to prevent unjust alarm and suffering of human beings as well as of animals.

Of More Importance. A considerable number of years ago a young man went to Marshall Field's great dry-goods store to apply for a position, and was fortunate enough to be shown into the office of Mr. Field himself, to whom he stated the object of his call.

A Vast Difference. There was never any haste at Aunt Deborah's table, consequently Dorothy, the youngest of all the nieces and nephews who gathered at Poplar Hill in the summer, had learned what to expect. Everything was served by Aunt Euphemia, and age had strict precedence.

Royal Spas. We read in an ancient chronicle that when a letter not altogether courteous was sent to the Emperor of Japan by the Emperor of China, the Mikado opened his answer thus: "The Emperor of the land where the sun rises addresses himself to the Emperor of the land where the sun sets."

Form Helps. "Of course, it's a very pretty suit," said Miss Angles, "but it's so cheap I'm afraid to take it. I'm afraid before I'd wear it long it would lose its shape."

It had the Fatal Gift of Beauty and It Was the Cause of His Death. "Don't leave your sandwich up there on the advertising boards," said Tommy's mother; "the train will come along soon and you will forget it."

But Tommy did not heed the warning. The sandwich was put away with Tommy and his mother and the others, bound for Coney Island, and the sandwich remained, says the New York Sun.

An elderly man stood near by reading his newspaper. He had heard that the sandwich was put away with Tommy's mother had predicted. A young girl came up the stairs and walked along the platform. She saw the neat package and looked from it toward the man. He drew a step nearer to it, glanced at it as if to assure himself that it was put away with Tommy's mother had predicted.

Several passengers alighted from the next train, and as they passed the sandwich most of them saw it and the man and tried to decide whether it belonged to him. One young fellow strolled back, after going as far as the door of the waiting room, and walked slowly up and down the platform.

The elderly man stepped to the edge of the platform and looked along the track, as if to see whether the train was coming. Just as he turned to take his former position he saw the young man lingering close to the sandwich.

The woman eyed him and the package alternately. The roar of a train passing in the distance, and the thing hurried up the stairs and was rushing toward the train that had just come in. Her eye caught the package, with its jewelry store appearance, and she did not enter the train.

She looked up and down the track and saw the package under the wing of the train. She stepped to the edge of the platform and looked along the rails.

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POLITICS OF THE DAY

Tariff Reform. Judging the future by the past, it is almost impossible to expect tariff reform from the Republicans. The Roosevelt wing of the party shows but little more intention of taking from the trusts their foster mother than the most ardent standpatter.

Second federal remedies which would not interfere with state remedies; but it is the railroad, not the public, that demands the removal of authority to Washington. The Democrats can be depended upon to oppose with all their might this movement toward centralization.

Later, Mr. Bryan, in an interview at Lincoln, replied to Secretary Taft's Columbus speech, which he said was a disappointment to those who expected "a clear bugle note in favor of reform."

The Wall street panic in trust stocks could hardly be more severe if all the protection these industrial corporations now enjoy should be ruthlessly cut off and the slump in business, which in spite of the optimistic statements of the standpatters, has already begun, shows that the boasted prosperity is not produced by so-called protection.

Will the administration surrender to Speaker Cannon and his tariff proposals? That is the question in the mind of the President of the trust corporations was followed by the declaration in his Provincetown speech that no such sinister combination "shall rule this government."

It is impossible to believe that the bold and strenuous Roosevelt is afraid to tackle the trust octopi—at least the trust octopi of the enormous income tax. The trust octopi have increased in the cost of living since the present tariff was concocted by the trust representatives and the Republican leaders in 1897.

Secretary Taft is a protectionist, but wants tariff revision "after election," he wants an inheritance tax, but not now; he could put up with an income tax if the Supreme Court will change its mind about it; he would have the anti-trust law amended so as to protect the good trusts; he believes the imprisonment of "two or three" prominent officers of a railway company or a trust would have a greater deterrent effect than millions in a fine, and he blames the Republican Congress for passing the Elkins bill "with the full consent of the railroads, and the chief reason for this was the elimination of the penitentiary penalty for unjust discrimination."

The employees of the Steel Trust are said to own nearly 100,000 shares of Steel Trust stock, which shows an average shareholding in the hands of about one million dollars since the employees purchased it. It is that one of the signs of prosperity that the tariff has fostered?

An exchange says that the "failure" of trust stocks is due to the slump in the price of securities as a whole, but it doesn't regard a suicide as a failure. Yet some people regard it as worse than a failure.

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THE BEE'S TROUW.



growing on the most up-to-date lines has made progress overseas outside Canada, the States and the antipodes.

It is not generally known that the bee's sting is a trowel, not a rapier. It is an exquisitely delicate little trowel with which the bee finishes off the honey cell, injects a little preservative inside and seals it up.

The man who never held to any business is nearly always the one to invent the most money and yet leave the farm in the most productive condition.

Stable manure is the most practical fertilizer known for an application of the soil. It is the best of all the elements of fertility and humus.

Do not sell the youngest yearling stock while there are older animals that can be disposed of with equal advantage and which will not grow into more money.

The best system of farming is that which gives the largest returns for the labor and capital invested, and still leaves the soil in condition to produce maximum crops.

When the food supply is only sufficient for maintenance in an animal there is no gain, and the animal will lose weight. It is best to keep the animal on a ration that will furnish half the ration of an average cow for fifty days; and that an acre of good corn that will yield fifty bushels to the acre will furnish from eight to twelve tons of silage.

The farmer who has corn of this character and clover, or clover and timothy, or alfalfa meadow that will yield from two to three tons of hay per annum can easily figure on the number of cows he can keep on a definite number of acres during winter season. The number of acres of pasture that will be required will depend upon the character of the pasture and the season; but usually on the care he takes of his pasture.

Value of Corn Stalks. The true value of fodder to the farmer is in the proportions of protein and ash (mineral matters) contained. If corn is exchanged for bran and heads used on the farm as food for stock, there is brought on the farm more protein than is contained in corn, as well as a larger proportion of the phosphates (bone-forming elements) than the corn contains. The manure from bran is also much more valuable than that from corn, and when a fair price can be obtained for corn it may be to the advantage of farmers to sell their corn and buy bran for stock. When the corn crop is planted the fodder should be considered as one-half the crop expected. The crop of fodder from a field of corn should be equal in value to the grain taken therefrom, and yet the fodder is wasted and the grain saved. In fact, if the fodder is given no better treatment than it receives on some farms it would be cheaper to drive into the field, pull the cars from the stalks, throw them into a wagon and haul direct from the field to the crib, leaving the stalks standing, than to expend labor in cutting it into shocks, with the additional work of husking the grain after the stalks are stacked. It will save labor by so doing, if the fodder is to be wasted, especially as it is a very disagreeable task to husk the corn in the field or cold weather.

Protein foods, so essential in feeding live stock, can be grown far more cheaply than they cost in the market. On this subject Wallace's Farmer says: "The experience of the last thirty years has shown that a balanced ration can be grown on the farm without the purchase of any feeds containing protein, as, for example, bran, oil meal or cotton seed meal. It has shown that twenty pounds of silage and eighteen pounds of good clover hay will make a fairly well balanced ration for an ordinary cow; in other words, that a ton of silage will furnish half the ration of an average cow for fifty days; and that an acre of good corn that will yield fifty bushels to the acre will furnish from eight to twelve tons of silage."

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Every dairyman who is keeping from ten to twenty cows should, therefore, begin to study the silo question very thoroughly. This is one of the topics that should be discussed not merely at institutes, but at the firesides in every dairy community.

The great obstacle in the way of the individual farmer using the silo is not the cost of building it, which, considering its capacity, is not as great as the cost of a barn would be. It is rather in the cost of machinery necessary to convert the corn into silage, and of the help needed at that particular time. Here is where co-operation comes in.

Life and Diseases of Grapes. The author of a Texas bulletin presents a detailed survey of the vineyard in the United States. The species usually found native to these native to sandy soils. Table 2 gives the names of each variety cultivated, the specific blood, the number of vines of each planted in 1887, and the number and percentage of vines in 1905, together with notes on the color, economic value and use of the fruits, and condition of the vines in 1905. The varieties are noted which have been found suitable for "black wax" soils with clay subsoils, and for "black wax" and "adobe" soils under various conditions of soil near as two feet from the surface.

The author presents data on extensive personal observations and reports secured from different experimenters in Texas on the adaptability of different varieties of grapes for the many soils in Texas. It is stated that all species of grapes grow well in sandy soils where carbonate of lime does not exceed 25 per cent of the soil. Some species will flourish in soils which contain as high as 40 to 60 per cent of lime.

Varities much subject to rot and mildew are not recommended for planting in the humid forest region of East Texas unless spraying with sulphur or carbonate of copper solution is thoroughly attended to. Grapes are not considered to succeed well in boggy or spongy soils on account of late frosts and fungus diseases.



—St. Louis Republic.