

VOLUME I.

UNLEARNED.

He is lovely just to look at. With his thoughtful, dark brown eyes. His gentle face and shining curls— But he isn't very wise.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

Why Mr. and Mrs. Blummer Never Married Again.

(Copyrighted, 1893, by the Author.)

It is plain to me," said Blummer, after he had quarreled with his wife for half an hour over the breakfast table.

"You are right," the little woman broke in, determined he should not gain the least advantage.

"I made a blooming idiot of myself," Blummer brutally declared.

"You are really growing complimentary!" So I was a rather pretty and stylish girl—when you met me!

"I have done all I could to make you happy, but you are the most unreasonable woman I ever saw."

"There is a remedy for our wretchedness!" exclaimed the little woman, decidedly, a look of resolution on her flushed face.

"Yes," he nodded. "The remedy is separation. It would be a glorious thing to be a free man again."

"That settles it, Mr. Blummer! I'll not live another day with you after this!" she said, and she turned away.

"You need not worry about that, Mrs. Blummer, unless you wish to marry again, for we can live apart by mutual consent and there need be no divorce."

THEY HEARD A NOISE.

The Girls Thought a Burglar Had Come and Prepared for a Valiant Defense.

They were brushing out their hair before retiring and having a good talk at the same time.

"What would you do if a burglar got into your room at night?" asked the girl with the dreamy eyes.

"Why, scream, of course," responded the matter-of-fact girl.

"Or, if you don't like to scream," said the girl with the haughty nose.

"Call papa," said the girl with the dimple in her chin.

"Attack him at once," remarked the girl who belonged to an athletic club.

"But suppose nobody could hear you scream and he would get away?"

"I wouldn't care," said the girl with the dimple in her chin.

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REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

The Badly Unsettled Condition of the U. S. F.

Since the November election of 1893 the republicans have been in a somewhat dazed condition, and their efforts to pull themselves together and to get their bearings have not been crowned with any very brilliant success.

There is a widespread impression that the republican party must turn over a new leaf. But, in order to determine what to do, it is thought necessary to recall where it has erred in the past.

In order properly to treat the wound, it is desirable to know what hit it. A case is recorded where a physician mistook the peck of a hen for the bite of a rattlesnake, and thereby brought himself and the patient to a bad end.

Republicans find among themselves a singular difference of opinion. They are divided into two camps, one of which has been too virtuous or too vile for the popular taste.

In view of the history of the party this difference is quite unaccountable, but there is abundant evidence of its existence.

To do the leader justice, they are willing to seem either better or worse than they are, but they will not seem to be anything but what they are.

Mr. Clarkson, it will be remembered, has recently held to the theory that the republican party is too good for an unregenerate world.

Its intolerance of cakes and ale, in his opinion, repel all but the few that love the straight and narrow road, and leave it to the minority.

Others, however, who are of a very different opinion. These last are aware that it has mixed greed in heroic doses with homeopathic measures of godliness.

Has cultivated corruption, condoned crime, and in many ways prostrated the faith of the people which fell upon it so unsparingly.

This element believe that the only thing to do now is to reform, or, at least, to assume a virtue if they have it not.

They wish to see the party aspire to a higher plane, and to put the country in a better position than it is at present.

Of this class is the republican club of Massachusetts, which has just sent out a remarkable circular, from which the following is an extract:

"By taking part in your caucuses, and thus attending to your duty as citizens, you will secure a more honest and more patriotic party in state affairs, and who will vote only for candidates whom they know to be of high character and high ability."

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CLEVELAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.

The Democratic Administration Working on Jeffersonian Principles.

The latest reports from Hawaii show that Mr. Cleveland is still carrying out his thoroughly American and thoroughly democratic policy of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of our weaker neighbors.

Mr. Cleveland represents the democracy of the United States. He has opposed himself to the policy of entangling alliances and intrigues which under Harrison threatened the country with the gravest dangers.

Had we gone on for another year without a change of this policy, we would have almost certainly had a foreign war of conquest and rapine, in which, to our lasting disgrace and to the final overthrow of democracy, we would have invaded and subjugated some one of our weaker neighbors.

In opposing himself to this Mr. Cleveland represents the democracy of the United States. He has opposed himself to the policy of entangling alliances and intrigues which under Harrison threatened the country with the gravest dangers.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

THE ROAD QUESTION.

An Agricultural Paper on the Financial Aspect of the Movement.

The demand for better roads has come to stay, but roads can't be built without money. How to provide the money is the main question.

It must be obtained in some way so that the burden of building does not fall at once upon those whose farms are to be benefited. The farmers are not able to bear such a burden in the beginning.

If in some proper way the expense of making the roads could fall on the farms to be benefited in the next twenty, or thirty years, the farms would be so increased in value that that very increase would pay the expense many times over.

We can see no way of building such roads as ought to be made, such roads as we have seen in England, France and Germany, that have stood for a thousand years, and are as good as when first made, except by forming in some manner road districts and issuing bonds by those road districts, and laying

such a system of taxation on the farms to be benefited as will eventually pay the bonds. Some such system can be devised that will make the bonds a good investment, and can be readily sold, and the money therefrom can be used to construct roads that will more than double the value of the farms on or near which the roads pass.

The chief trouble in the way is that there is always a class of adventurers who will contract to build the roads and expect to make fortunes out of the job, but each community or district must look out for and protect itself. If anything goes wrong on their road they are the sufferers, and they should see to it that their road is built in a proper manner, and at as little cost as possible.

It really is not right for the state or county to be taxed for building roads that benefit some farms perhaps a hundred percent, or more, while hundreds of other farms are not touched or benefited in the least. Those farms that are not benefited should pay therefor, and only those, hence the importance of establishing road districts and having special taxation for them to build their own roads.

The advantages of good roads are so obvious that no time need be spent in dwelling upon this point. The farmer who has a good road, how to raise the money to build them, and put proper safeguards around them so that the work shall be honestly and properly done, are questions that should receive the most prompt consideration of those interested in the policy of road-making.

Colman's Rural World.

TWO BUTTERMAKERS.

Why One Failed and How the Other Grew Prosperous.

"What did you get for your butter today?" asked one farmer of another.

"I got 30 cents a pound," replied the other.

"What! 30 cents a pound?" "That is what I said."

"Why! I only got 18 cents for mine. How did you manage it?"

"I saw a man's name reported in an article descriptive of society even in a friend in the city to look up his name in the directory and then sent him a pound of my butter. At the same time I wrote him giving him my references, describing my process of making the butter and laying special stress upon the cleanliness in which all my dairymaking operations were being conducted, and I expressed the hope that if he and his family liked the butter I should be pleased to forward him a regular weekly supply guaranteed to be equal to the sample. I did not have to wait long before I heard from him that he would like to order 20 pounds weekly till further orders at 30 cents the year round. Must be equal to sample."

Since then other orders have come in from his acquaintances, and I simply can't meet the demand."

The farmer addressed was greatly surprised, but in speaking of the incident to the writer a short time ago the progressive dairyman remarked that he was as well satisfied as if he had never explained the matter, that his casual acquaintance would continue to do business, and he always fully justified the trust reposed in him. He has been on the safe side of the money question since the beginning, and his recent utterances show that he occupies it still. All sound money men, irrespective of party relations, will rally round the side of the man who, in an emergency, and aid in protecting the country's credit and in defending its financial stability. In the presence of any such peril as this party lines disappear, and regard for the national honor and interests becomes paramount.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

PACKING OF PEARS.

Lessons to Be Learned from the Horticulturists of California.

In a paper on pears, read by J. J. Black before the Peninsula (Del.) Horticultural society, the essayist said: "We believe that pears should be packed in new bright packages, half barrels, quarter barrels, baskets, crates, down to very small packages. The must take lessons from the California growers. The day has gone by when we can shovel fruit of any kind into five-eighths baskets with a corn shovel and then expect the business to pay. In an average season it would be better that never a pear in the market should be packed in such a manner, and avoid breaking down the market for good fruit. If a glut comes keep even your primes at home. It is suicidal to break the market; avoid it if you can."

"Beware of time in the marketing of pears. Wrap each pear in tissue paper and pack in layer boxes. Then you won't bother with your inferior specimens. You will please the eye of the dealer and consumer and never overstock the market. Why is California fruit looked upon as choice in the market as choice simply because the specimens are all choice specimens, wrapped in tissue paper and packed in layer boxes generally, and are pleasing to every sense except taste. Peninsula fruit is pleasing to all our senses, probably because it is packed in the proper manner, and the discarding in seasons of scarcity of probably one-fifth of the crop, and in seasons of plenty one-third should go to the hogs. Such a course, honestly carried out by the growers, will rehabilitate our fruit business, indeed, at present it is the only thing lacking to general prosperity."

Barrel on Wheels.

A Simple Apparatus That Will Do a Great Amount of Work.

It is a hard task to carry water for a hand sprayer. To rig a barrel on wheels is no easy job without a deal of blacksmith work, and then the heavy casks of water will soon prove too much for the wheels unless they are new ones. Again, nobody can afford to make a horse of himself by hauling too

much at a load. But a pair of old wheels on an old axle can run over half of an old cask, this can be swung upon the axle by bale wire passing under it and a handy thing is quickly fixed without cost. This apparatus will do a marvelous amount of work, too. The pump can be hooked to a staple in the bottom of the tub, or to a platform screwed to its top or to the handles. A disk made of boards cleated, and fitting the top of the tub loosely under the axle, will be allowed to float in it. Held in place above, the water will gather force while being shaken up, and break loose and spill at every open space.—Farm Journal.

BREEDING GOOD DOGS.

Stop the Propagation of Mongrels on the Farm Without Money.

Much has been said about high breeding, scientific breeding, the propriety of breeding out the scrub and of thus improving all domesticated stock; and this has been going on more or less for more than a century and resulted in the blooded horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, fruit trees and shrubs, garden vegetables and flowers and field seeds as we have them to-day; but in one respect little of anything has been done to advantage. We refer to the matter of improving the breeds of dogs and of making scrub dogs odious by popularizing the high breeding of scrubs, garden things to be proud of and of great value to his owner for both offense and defense.—Colman's Rural World.

The Effects of Lime.

The effects of lime in the soil are then, first, to supply the demands of the crop; second, it has the effect of breaking up the soil and understood, to dissolve other minerals in the soil existing in an insoluble condition, as potash and phosphoric acid, and thus make these available as plant food; third, it exerts another effect on the organic matter in the soil by decomposing it and turning it into humus, a rich and forming compounds with this element of plant food, and thus makes this inert organic matter available for the use of the crops; fourth, it has a mechanical effect in making the soil more open in texture when the soil is hard and impervious to air and moisture and more compact and less porous when it is sandy and too porous to moisture.—Rural World.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

The soil that is worked thoroughly before potatoes are planted is the soil that will produce the best possible crop that such soil can produce.

Apply the wood ashes to the potato crop after planting, sowing broadcast at the rate of 600 pounds per acre. All root crops are benefited by ashes.

VARIETIES of mangel wurtzel that have a large number of fine roots are not as good as those that are free of such roots. They do not keep as well. The orange globe is a good variety.

ONE pound of paris green to 500 pounds of water, with about 15 pounds of soft soap, is good for spraying for the codling moth. It should be used several times about fifteen days apart.

The Oregon agricultural experiment station advises wrapping trees with burlap as well as spraying them for the codling moth. Every five or six days the wrapping is removed and the worm found beneath killed.—Farmers' Voice.

WILLIAM G. PATTON.

Miss Lighthead—"I wonder if this Mr. Walton who has just arrived would be a pleasant addition to our society."

Miss Deepthink—"No, no, he is a very intelligent young man."—Inter Ocean.

Will Find Use For It.

"Why don't you get into a business, father?" said the rich man's only son.

"You have accumulated more money now than I need, and more than I shall ever be able to spend."

"Not so, my boy," answered the man of wealth. "Suppose you should enter politics some day. You would be called on to serve your country as United States minister at some foreign court!"

And with a heavy sigh the proud, ambitious father turned again to his accounts.—Chicago Tribune.